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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME XXX.

NEW SERIES.

(185)

MDCCCXLVIII.

JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.



LONDON:
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

1848.

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P R E F A C E.

It will afford us much pleasure if we can feel assured that since we last addressed our readers our efforts to fulfil the engagements into which we have entered have been attended with their usual success. We are quite aware that we have many rivals for the public favour, and not a year passes without some fresh endeavour made to propitiate it by promises of executing in a better form what had been previously attempted, or of opening a new and wider channel for the circulation of knowledge. But whether these promised advantages are secured or not, we feel little affected by their failure or success; for so great is the increased production of the Press, that we are every day hearing complaints that it is impossible for any ordinary exertion of industry to keep pace with it, and that curiosity literally wants time for its rational gratification. This is a course of things that naturally takes place as society becomes better educated and more refined, and the coarse and vulgar amusements of a former age are superseded by the tranquil pleasures of mental cultivation, of intellectual intercourse, and social improvement. Where a century ago there was one reader, there are now a hundred. The demand and the supply act and re-act upon each other, and the whole field of Literature is thus waving with fresh harvests of knowledge in endless succession. It is here we think that publications like our own will be found useful, and often necessary, sometimes in drawing attention to those particular portions of new works that most deserve it, and sometimes in giving, in a brief and condensed form, an outline of the whole. What we have said of books is equally applicable to all branches of knowledge appearing in any other form; and we have therefore no doubt but that, however numerous Reviews or Magazines and works of a similar nature may be, they will not want success if they shew them-

selves deserving of it. The Edinburgh Review was not superseded by its rival the Quarterly, nor the Quarterly by others that speedily followed it, for they all moved within their own circles, without interruption or detriment to the rest. We, too, believe that we have some peculiar claims of our own; and that there are certain advantages attached to a plan long considered and widely approved; and we feel assured that the friendly patronage of the public has been given and continued upon a deliberate approval of our system of conducting the Magazine. It is true that we cannot equal the *weekly* papers in the rapidity with which they produce their supply of novelties, and emulate each other in quickness, when a fresh publication is submitted to view while it is yet warm from the press; but we have no cause to think that a reasonable delay is disadvantageous to any parties, and, indeed, we write chiefly for those whose time and attention are not entirely absorbed by a craving appetite for novelty, and who can wait without a fretful impatience for a few weeks before another new book shall drive its predecessor from its throne of fashion and usurp its temporary place—"velut unda supervenit undam."

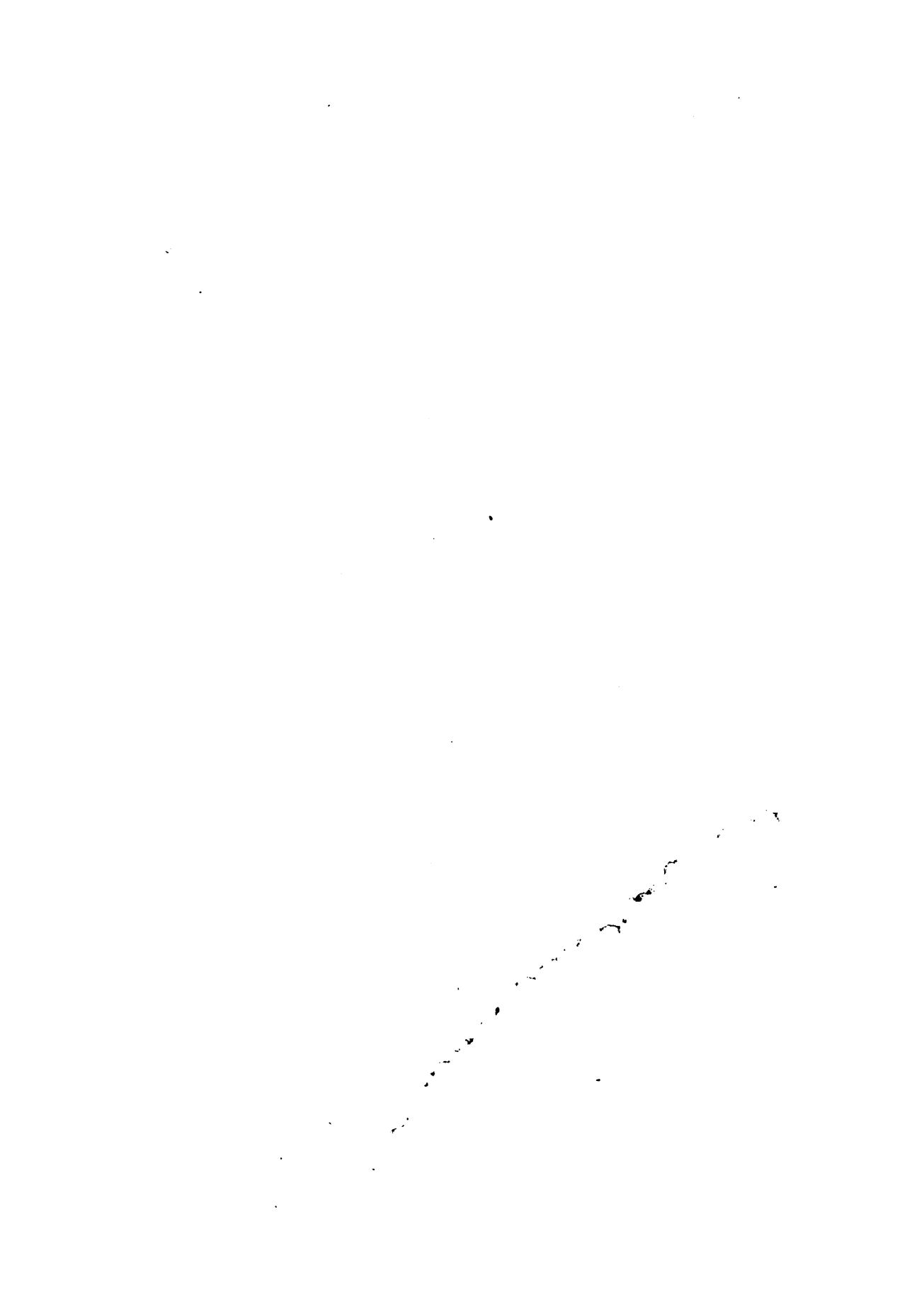
For the rest, we believe that the other portions and branches of our Magazine are conducted with all our former care; and that, in particular, our Obituary, we may safely say, is unrivalled both for its fulness and copiousness of detail, and for the diligence and impartiality with which it is formed. We are quite aware that it makes an important portion of our monthly volume, and therefore it continues to receive from us that attention which will ensure the maintenance of its popularity as the best contemporary record of those persons, many of whom will hereafter appear, with deserved honour, in their country's history.

S. URBAN.

1848.



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Stone Day, Will. Hill, July 1846



1. 1846

Thetford Castle, Norfolk

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1848.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Family of Warburton, of Ireland—Mistakes in repainting coat-armour—Forgers of ancient coins.....	2
LORD HERVEY'S MEMOIRS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.	3
Answer of Mr. GUEST to Sir F. MADDEN, on Layamon's Brut	22
Mr. GUEST on Mr. TAYLOR's copy of the Brunanburgh War-Song	26
Juvenile Letters of Mr. D'Israeli to Dr. Vicesimus Knox	29
Defence of a former description of Brougham Hall	31
The Cross-staff and Crozier both borne by Archbishops	33
Distinction of the terms Wood-bine and Honeysuckle	34
Extracts from the Records of the Leathersellers' Company—I. Praise-God Barbone. II. Robert Cleypool. III. Rev. Dr. Gaskin	35
Import of the Anglo-Saxon verbs <i>tácian</i> and <i>árian</i>	36
The Castle Hill at Thetford (<i>with a Plate</i>)	37
Cripplegate one of the Roman Gates of London	38
The Mesnavi of Jelaeddin Rumi.....	39
RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.— <i>Deliciæ Poetarum Belgicorum (concluded)</i>	46
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
Machiavelli's History of Florence, the Prince, and Historical Tracts, 49; Lamb's Phenomena and Diosemeia of Aratus, 55; Nind's Odes of Klopstock, 56; Cust's Noctes Dominicæ, 59; Spencer's Abridgment of Wall's History of Infant Baptism, 60; Hartshorne's Memorials of Northampton, <i>ib.</i> ; Recollections of Rugby, 63; Raines's Memorials of Rochdale Grammar School, <i>ib.</i> ; Adamson's Scholæ Novocastrensis Alumni, 64; Millard's Historical Notices of the Office of Choristers, 65; Wakeman's Hand-book of Irish Antiquities, 66; Miscellaneous Reviews	67
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Oxford and Cambridge Universities, 67; Royal Geographical Society—Royal Asiatic Society	68
ARCHITECTURE.—Institute of British Architects, 69; Ecclesiological Society—Northampton Architectural Society	70
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 71; Numismatic Society, 74; The Sussex Archæological Society, 75; Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, 76; Oak Pulpit at Sudbury	77
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. — Proceedings in Parliament, 78; Foreign News, 80; Domestic Occurrences	82
Promotions and Preferments, 85; Births and Marriages	86
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of Lord Riversdale; Lord Ashburton; Sir T. C. Sheppard, Bart.; Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.; Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart.; Sir Samuel Meyrick, K. H.; Henry Baring, Esq.; C. S. Mac-Alester, Esq.; George Henry Elliott, Esq.; John Portal, Esq.; H. G. R. Yorke, Esq. M.P.; Isaac D'Israeli, Esq.; Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, F.S.A. 89—101	101
CLERGY DECEASED.....	102
DEATHS, arranged in Counties.....	102
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 111; Meteorological Diary—Stocks.....	112

Embellished with a View of the CASTLE HILL, THETFORD.

Gen. Mag. Vol. XXX, page 344



1. 1710 16

Thetford Castle, Norfolk.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Family of Warburton, of Ireland—Mistakes in repainting coat-armour—Forgers of ancient coins.....	2
LORD HERVEY'S MEMOIRS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.	3
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Mr. GUEST on Mr. TAYLOR's copy of the Brunanburgh War-Song.....	26
Juvenile Letters of Mr. D'Israeli to Dr. Vicesimus Knox.....	29
Defence of a former description of Brougham Hall.....	31
The Cross-staff and Crozier both borne by Archbishops.....	33
Distinction of the terms Wood-bine and Honeysuckle.....	34
Extracts from the Records of the Leathersellers' Company—I. Praise-God Barbone. II. Robert Cleypool. III. Rev. Dr. Gaskin.....	35
Import of the Anglo-Saxon verbs <i>lácian</i> and <i>árian</i>	36
The Castle Hill at Thetford (<i>with a Plate</i>).....	37
Cripplegate one of the Roman Gates of London.....	38
The Mesnavi of Jelaeddin Rumi.....	39
RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.— <i>Deliciæ Postarum Belgicorum (concluded)</i>	46
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
Machiavelli's History of Florence, the Prince, and Historical Tracts, 49; Lamb's Phenomena and Diosemeia of Aratus, 55; Nind's Odes of Klopstock, 56; Cust's Noctes Dominicæ, 59; Spencer's Abridgment of Wall's History of Infant Baptism, 60; Hartshorne's Memorials of Northampton, <i>ib.</i> ; Recollections of Rugby, 63; Raines's Memorials of Rochdale Grammar School, <i>ib.</i> ; Adamson's Scholæ Novocastrensis Alumni, 64; Millard's Historical Notices of the Office of Choristers, 65; Wakeman's Hand-book of Irish Antiquities, 66; Miscellaneous Reviews.....	67
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Oxford and Cambridge Universities, 67; Royal Geographical Society—Royal Asiatic Society....	68
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CLERGY DECEASED.....	101
DEATHS, arranged in Counties.....	102
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

P. remarks, "In the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXXIX. pt. i. p. 252, and vol. XCII. pt. i. p. 603, I called attention to the removal and destruction of monuments in Maidstone Church. I am happy to hear that the present incumbent evinces a more conservative spirit. In Mr. B. Poste's History of the College of All Saints at Maidstone, at p. 33, there is a description of the arms represented on Wootton's tomb, which present an appearance of false heraldry. In this case, as frequently in others, persons ignorant of the science (such as house-painters) are entrusted with the restoring of arms, after the shields have been so cleaned and scoured that the colours and metals are nearly obliterated. The workman, when instructed to repaint them as they were originally, is much puzzled how to proceed. He finds something like a red or chocolate colour, and that part he endeavours to *match*. Thus we find a sad jumble and false heraldry is the consequence. I have no doubt that in the shield, which is quarterly, the 2nd and 3rd quarters chequy gules and azure, within a bordure engrailed argent, it should have been *or* and azure instead of *gules* and azure. [Abp. Arundel's arms are well-known; his quarterings were Arundel and Warren, like his brother the Earl.] May I invite antiquaries who may be in the habit of examining ancient monuments and pedigrees, to carefully notice where the vermilion or any reddish colour exists on colours instead of metals. It was the practice of emblazoners to gild on a red ground, to give additional richness and brilliancy to the gold; and I believe now (if the practice has not been lately discontinued) gilders have a preparation of a reddish-brown colour previous to the size being put on. I have myself frequently used vermilion on paper for a ground before laying on the gold, and where that has not been done a poverty in appearance has been the consequence. At Towcester, Sponne's monument has been repainted and the arms blundered. At Spratton, in the same county of Northampton, the monument of Sir John Swinford has been very *carefully washed* by one of the ma-

sons recently employed there, and the arms nearly obliterated. In one of the shields the arms of Swinford, the boar on the fesse gules, appears sable instead of argent, which is very likely to have been painted with a white colour or metal which has changed to black, and thus giving it an appearance of false heraldry."

A. W. having observed a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine of December, 1847, signed W. S. BUTLER, on the subject of Mr. Burke's notice of the Warburton family in the "Landed Gentry," begs to say that the statements in this letter are directly at variance with the official pedigree compiled and signed by Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms, which may be seen by any person interested in the subject at the Heralds' College in Dublin, or at No. 10, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, by applying to Mr. David Lawrence. —P. S. The best answer, perhaps, to the letter above referred to, will be to say, that the writer of this note has not been able to discover any such person as *W. S. Butler* in *Stephen's Green*, the address given in the said letter. Mr. W. D. Butler, who resides in Stephen's Green, denies all knowledge of the said letter, or the subject it refers to.

Ancient Coin Forgers.—The increasing taste for archæological pursuits has sharpened the ingenuity of those knaves who prepare antiquities for the unwary collector. The two forgers, S—— and E——, are still in the field with cleverly executed coins, struck from dies engraved on purpose, and they realize sometimes large sums at the expense even of the numismatists, who are thrown off their guard by the devices of these swindlers. At the present moment, there are persons travelling the country in all directions, with small parcels of Greek and Roman coins, chiefly genuine, among which they introduce a few very rare specimens, and call upon collectors, offering the entire lots for sale. They generally succeed by this artifice in realizing a pretty good sum for a worthless batch of coins. Within the present week we have traced these coin pedlars in three counties.—*Literary Gazette*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Memoirs of the Reign of George the Second, from his Accession to the Death of Queen Caroline. By John Lord Hervey, &c. Edited by the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. 2 vols.

AFTER the repose of more than a century these long-desired Memoirs have at length come to light. They were mentioned in 1757 by Horace Walpole, and in 1788 they were known to Lord Hailes: Mr. Bowles also alludes to them in his Life of Pope. The injunction not to publish them was given, not by Lord Hervey, but in the will of his son Augustus, the third Earl of Bristol; and this injunction, we fully acknowledge, was dictated by a very proper sense of what was due to the memory of his father, and to the characters and feelings of those connected with the various subjects of his Memoirs. But the century that has elapsed during the slumber of these papers in the chests of Ickworth, has altered much the habits, feelings, and opinions of society, so that they appear to us in tone and sentiment, and in the general insight they give into the conduct and behaviour of the persons described, as strange as if the same persons were suddenly to rise up before us in the antiquated dresses and with the obsolete manners of the age they lived in. People wrote and talked very coarsely in those times, as may be seen in the writings of Pope and Swift; and really anything might be said with freedom, and listened to with complacency, on the stage. Language had no need of veils, or masks, or fans, the safe retreats of wounded modesty; and Lord Hervey, though a leading beau of the Court, wrote as coarsely as his contemporaries. To this he added the utmost freedom of opinion, and accordingly his more sensitive or more prudent successors destroyed several parts of the manuscript, particularly the details of the dissensions of the royal family. The present Editor has made a few deviations, he tells us, from the manuscript, only suppressing here and there an indelicate expression, and substituting a more decent equivalent. "The total suppression of such passages would (he says) be an obvious remedy, and the most satisfactory, but for one consideration,—the very indelicacies are important items towards the history of general manners and the estimate of individual character, and to omit them altogether, or to smooth down such irregularities to our more decent level, would really be a deception," &c.

Mr. Croker thinks it probable that Horace Walpole had seen these Memoirs, in which we agree;* and perhaps in some degree they have formed a model for his own, though they are more finished and correct in style, and painted with stronger and firmer colours. Those who have leisure may amuse themselves in comparing some of the characters as drawn in the respective works; and some who have been long familiar with the features sketched by the latter writer will often be surprised in seeing them assume a different proportion and new lineaments now developed

* We have seen a volume in which Horace Walpole designed to write a sketch of Lord Hervey's life, but he had proceeded no further than a list of his poetical pieces.—REV.

in the *first sitting*. We have made a few extracts, and particularly from that portion in which the characters of the more prominent persons are drawn, to us by far the most interesting part of the volumes, and we think also the most permanently valuable.

Mr. Croker has given at the end of his prefatory notice some very judicious observations on the *spirit* in which this very curious and interesting work is written, and the allowances that must be made by the reader for the personal animosities and political feelings of the writer. He considers that in this narrative the defects of the *King's* character have been exaggerated, and scanty justice has been done to his good qualities. As regards the *Prince*, we will take the freedom of quoting his own words:—

"I also cannot but think that, had he not been so deeply prejudiced against Frederick Prince of Wales, the character of the Queen—the person whom of all others he seems disposed to treat most favourably—would have appeared in more amiable colours. Lord Hervey gives us (may I not say?) an odious and unnatural picture of the animosity of a mother against a son, without explaining in any way its original cause, and often I think omitting, perhaps disguising, some recurrence of maternal feeling. In what way Prince

Frederick had at first (and even as it seems *before* he came to England) alienated the affection of his parents no one has yet guessed;* and these Memoirs, which so strongly exhibit the animosity, afford (contrary to Lord Hailes's expectation) *nothing like a sufficient* reason for it. After he came to England, and fell into the hands of the Opposition, we see abundant causes of estrangement, and yet even then *not enough* to justify such extreme resentment as the Memoirs ascribe, and no doubt truly, to the parents."

This is true, and certainly there is some mystery yet unexplained in the whole affair; it also must be remarked that the hatred to the Prince was not confined to his parents, but was shared in its full intensity by the princesses his sisters. We once thought that it might have some connexion with the suppression of the old King's will; but, on further observation, we perceive its rise to have been earlier than his death. Whatever might be its source, its long continuance and its malignity appear in most hideous and unnatural colours; and, *if* it is not exaggerated in Lord Hervey's narrative, and if all the other parts relating to the whole family are given in due proportion and adherence to truth, we must reluctantly conclude that it is in vain to speculate on what may be the waywardness of the conduct, and the intensity of the passions, in people with a very moderate sense of morality, and no established principles of religion. Mr. Croker has pointed out one circumstance which he thinks may have influenced the later stages of the quarrel, and which Lord Hervey does not notice: it relates to a little volume called "*Histoire du Prince Titi (Allegorie Royale)*." This was published in 1735, and translated the next year, 1736. There the King, the Queen, and the Prince are represented under fictitious names, and there are also portraits of the two Walpoles, and "allusions to the younger brother, and even to the important secret of the design of placing him on the throne, leave no doubt as to what was meant—wherever there is any meaning;" and the application of the term *Ginguet* to the king, and *Tri-passé* to the queen, were gross personal insults, and, from a combination of circumstances, peculiarly so to the Queen. Mr. Croker adds—

"If the King—and above all the Queen—knew of it (and can we doubt that they did?) they must have resented in the highest degree a libel of which the 'stu-

pidity and childish absurdity' would not, to them at least, have counterbalanced its indecency and insult. I am surprised at finding no allusion whatsoever to this work

* But see our note on this point, p. 18. At the Prince's death, it was said, his debts were very great, and the *Hanoverians* had lent him large sums. See Walpole's *Memoirs of George the Second*, vol. i. p. 87.—REV.

in Lord Hervey's *Memoirs*; for I should have supposed that he—curious in literary scandal—must have known it. He may perhaps have had some special motive for not alluding to it; or perhaps his notice of it may have occurred in one of the pas-

sages relating to the dissensions of the royal family, which have been destroyed. All this however I submit to my readers' judgment as the best—though still a very unsatisfactory—conjecture I can make on this mysterious subject."

As to the impression that will be made on the minds of those who read these attractive volumes by the character of the Queen, it can only be rendered *tolerable* by throwing ourselves into the period in which she lived, and the situation in which she was placed. People are the creatures of circumstances, and the too often slaves of their passions. Her dominant passion was the love of power; that was to be obtained and preserved by skilful management of the King's temper, and an easy compliance with his desires. He had no notion that conjugal fidelity was a virtue, or, if so, that it was expected of him to show the example. Neither he nor the Queen were at all influenced by *delicacy* of feeling; he communicated to her the secrets of his amours, and she consented to live in the company of his mistresses. Though Mr. Croker has mentioned the extenuating circumstance of *expediency*, yet he owns it cannot excuse the indulgence, and even encouragement, given on *her death-bed to the King's vices*. He concludes that she had little moral delicacy or Christian duty; and he quotes from Lord Chesterfield, who says that "she fixed herself in *deism*—believing in a future state. Upon the whole, the *agreeable woman* was liked by most people, while the *Queen* was neither esteemed, beloved, nor trusted by any one but the King."

Lord Hervey was the second son of John first Earl of Bristol, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Felton and Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter and heiress of the third Earl of Suffolk. An elder son, Carr, Lord Hervey, mentioned by Pope, died young: he is said to have been *notoriously* the father of Horace Walpole, and this assertion the Editor considers supported by circumstances developed in these memoirs. The father lived, when a country gentleman and only John Hervey, esq. at Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmund's; but in 1703, through the friendship of the Melbourne family, he was created Lord Hervey. At the accession of George the First he was created Earl of Bristol. His character was that of an amiable and accomplished man; in politics a Whig, and supporter of the Hanoverian succession; but he took little part in public affairs. John Hervey was educated at Westminster under Dr. Friend, whence he removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1715. In 1716 he visited Paris, and then proceeded to *pay his court* at Hanover, where George the First was; his mother's fears and tenderness for him prevented his proceeding to Italy. On his return he entertained some desire for a commission in the Guards, but that it seems he soon relinquished, and he spent much time with his father in the retirement of Ickworth, and also with the gay and youthful society of the court. He formed a *friendship* with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and a strong attachment of a softer kind with the celebrated Mrs. *Lepell*, so well known in Pope's verses and letters, the daughter of Brigadier-General Lepell. There is some obscurity regarding the date of the marriage; it is generally fixed on the 25th October, 1720, but it seems that it had *secretly* taken place some months before. The young couple, it appears, led a gay and fashionable life, and on Lord Hervey's side (for the lady was in all essentials blameless) there was both laxity of morals and scepticism in religion. A deistical defence

of Mandeville in answer to Berkeley, though professing to be the work "of a *Country Clergyman*," was written by Lord Hervey. On 15 Nov. 1723, by the death of his elder brother Carr, he succeeded to the title of Lord Hervey, and in March 1725 was elected member for Bury. In January, 1728, in the first Parliament of George the First, he moved the Address in the House of Commons. He soon after set out for Italy (having become a valetudinarian, which his father attributed to the use of that detestable and poisonous plant—*tea*), accompanied by Mr. Stephen Fox. He returned in September, 1729. He was courted both by Pulteney and Walpole, but Walpole carried off the prize; and on 7 May, 1730, he received the gold key of Vice-Chamberlain to the King. He published several pamphlets in answer to the "*Craftsman*," one of which was answered by Pulteney, and this led to a duel in St. James's Park, where Pulteney would "infallibly have run Lord Hervey through the body if his foot had not slipped;" and then the seconds parted them. Then came the more serious quarrel with Pope, a quarrel with something sharper and severer than Pulteney's sword,—the poet's pen.* In 1727 Pope commenced his attacks; which in 1732 he renewed in a severer form of bitter contempt and insult, and this was followed by the *celebrated prose letter*, and the epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, and the character of Sporus. In the satire called "1738" he was again attacked. Pope ridiculed him on what is to all a tender point, his personal appearance. No doubt his satirical description is exaggerated, but the Duchess of Marlborough, in her "*Opinions*," gives no favourable picture of his morals or appearance. She says, "Lord Hervey is at this time always with the king, and in vast favour. He has certainly parts and wit, but is the most wretched profligate man that ever was born, besides ridiculous;—a painted face, and not a tooth in his head."

In 1732 an intimacy took place between him and Dr. Middleton, and a correspondence was carried on between them regarding the mode of *electing for the Roman senate*. Middleton published his share in 1747, but the complete correspondence was not given to the world till 1778. Middleton dedicated his *Life of Cicero* to him, which brought Pope again into the field against both the dedicator and his patron,—

Narcissus, praised with all a parson's power,
Look'd a white lily sunk beneath a shower.

"This sarcasm (says the editor) was the *last* blow of this celebrated conflict, which does little honour to Pope's taste or truth, and not much more to Lord Hervey's talents or temper." Lord Hervey for several years was kept by stronger influence than his own in the household place of Vice-Chamberlain; but in April, 1740, Lord Godolphin was made Constable of the Tower, and Lord Hervey *Privy Seal* in his room. On the

* Pope in his satirical sketches is apt to exaggerate till his descriptions and accusations wander entirely from the truth. The line—

But wit ne'er tastes, and beauty ne'er enjoys,

surely is not at all applicable to Lord Hervey. And in the same way in his celebrated character of the Duke of Buckingham,—

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,
Great Villiers lies, &c.

Not a syllable of this is true. The Duke of Buckingham died in *one of his own houses then inhabited by a respectable tenant*, and in no squalid want, or any personal want at all, though he had squandered away a vast patrimony.—REV.

11th February, 1741, Sir Robert Walpole closed his long and prosperous ministry, and resigned; and on the 12th July, much against his inclination, Lord Hervey was dismissed and replaced by Lord Gower. He was very ill at the time of Walpole's fall, yet, "though there was a short interval between his dismissal and his death, he distinguished himself by exertions within Parliament and in the press equal, if not superior, to any he had ever made." Of his private life after the change of ministry we are told, there are no traces; but his political is distinguished by his zeal in the new opposition. In March, 1743, he spoke with great applause *against* the Hanoverians, and he wrote also two able pamphlets, one of which, "On the present Position of Foreign and Domestic Affairs," the editor says, "even after this lapse of time may still be read with interest." These were his last efforts. In the summer of 1743 he appears to have been suffering from illness, and his *last* letter, dated June 18, is written with *febleness and tremor of hand*. He died on the 8th August of that year, and his death is thus recorded in the London Magazine:*

"*Died.* The Right Honourable John Lord Hervey, late Lord Privy Seal, and eldest son of the Earl of Bristol: a famous speaker in Parliament under the late administration, and in the Opposition to the present."

His father Lord Bristol survived till the 20th January, 1751, and Lady Hervey to the 2nd September, 1768.

Lord Hervey thus speaks of these Memoirs, now, after their repose, disclosed to us:—

"I look upon these papers rather as fragments that might be wove into a history, than a history in themselves, so I generally put down such little particulars as can come to the knowledge of few historians; whilst I omit several which may be learned from every Gazette, and cannot fail to be inserted in the writings of every author who will treat of these times. I am very sensible too what mere trifles several things are in themselves which I have related; but as I know that I myself have had a pleasure in looking at William Rufus's rusty stirrup, and the relics of a half worm-eaten chair in which Queen Mary sat when she was married in the cathedral of Winchester to King Philip of Spain, it is for the sake of those who, like me, have an *unaccountable* pleasure in such trifling particulars relating to anti-

quity that I take the trouble of putting many of the immaterial incidents I have described into black and white, and am very ready to give up the dignity of my character as an historian to the censures of those who may be pleased on this account to reflect upon it: let them enjoy their great reflections on great events unenvied, and seek them elsewhere; and let those only hope for any satisfaction or amusement in my writings who look with more indifferent eyes on the surface of those splendid trifles, and pry less metaphysically into the bottom of them, for it is to those only I write who prefer nature to gilding, truth to refinement, and have more pleasure in looking upon these great actors dressing and undressing than when they are representing their parts upon the public stage."

He goes on to say,

"Let Machiavels give rules for the conduct of princes, and let Tacituses refine upon them; let the one embellish their writings with teaching, and the other with commenting on these great personages; let these make people imagine that lettered theory can be reduced to common practice, and let these pretend to account for accidental steps by premeditated policy; whilst I content myself with only relating facts just as I see them, without pretending to impute the effects of chance to design,

or to account for the great actions of great people always by great causes; since the highest rank of people have as many and the same passions as the lowest; and since the lowest have five senses, and none of the highest that I know of have six. I look upon the world, and every incident in it, to be produced as much from the same manner of thinking, as I do the operations of kitchen-jacks and the finest repeating watches from the same laws of motion and the same rules of mechanism

* In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. XIII. p. 443, instead of the latter clause, we find this:—"He distinguished himself with great zeal in the late debates against hiring auxiliaries and against the Gin Act."

—the only difference is, a little coarser or finer wheels. The intrigues of courts and private families are still the same game, and played with the same cards, the disparity in the skill of the gamblers in each equally great; there are excellently good

and execrably bad, and the only difference is their playing more or less deep, whilst the cutting and shuffling, the dealing and the playing, is still the same, whether the stakes be halfpence or millions.”*

We now proceed to select a few of the more leading characters described; although had we had room we should also have added some less known, and not sketched by another pen. No more eminent person or of greater importance appeared at that time than the one now before us:—

“Mr. Pulteney he knew was a man of parts, but not to be depended upon: one capable of serving a minister, but more capable of hurting him, from desiring only to serve himself. He was a man of most inflexible pride, immeasurable ambition, and so impatient of any superiority that he grudged the power of doing good even to his benefactor, and envied the favour of the court to one who called him in to share it. *He had as much lively ready wit as ever man was master of*; and was, before politics soured his temper and engrossed his thoughts, the most agreeable and coveted

companion of his time. He was naturally lazy, and continued so till he was out of employment: his resentment and eagerness to annoy first taught him application, application gave him knowledge,† but knowledge did not give him judgment, nor experience prudence. He was changeable in his wishes, vehement in the pursuit of them, and dissatisfied in the possession. He had strong passions, was seldom sincere, but when they ruled him; cool and unsteady in his friendships, warm and immoveable in his hate; naturally not generous, and made less so by the influence

* See also Lord Hervey's Introduction to his *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 1 to 4. In one place of his *Memoirs* (vol. i. p. 389) he says, “There is one thing I cannot help remarking here, very different from the common style of memoir-writers, and that is, the difficulty and sometimes the impossibility of coming at truth, even for those who have, to all appearance, the best information;” and then he gives an example of the contradictory statement given him on the same subject by the Queen and by Sir R. Walpole.—REV.

† On *Parliamentary oratory* these are the observations, by one who was himself an orator, occasioned by a speech of Mr. Pulteney's. “There was a languor in it that one almost always perceives in those speeches that have been so long *preparing and compiling*. Men of great talents and quick parts, who have a knowledge and readiness, a natural eloquence, a lively imagination, and a command of words, always in my opinion, which is founded on my observation, speak best upon the least preparation, supposing them masters of their subject; for, besides their thinking with less vivacity and emotion on subjects they have often thought of, their growing tired of them and having their fancy palled by them, in these cases of preparation their memory works more than their invention, and they are hunting the cold scent of the one, instead of pursuing the warm scent of the other; and, as most orators warm others in the degree or in proportion to the degree in which they are warmed themselves, so they never can affect their audience so much with things they have thought of till they are unaffected with them themselves as they will with those which they utter at the time that they are most affected with them themselves, which is generally in the first conception of them. And it is from this cause that all good speakers, in my humble opinion, *speak better on a reply than at any other time*, though Sir R. Walpole on this occasion even in replying lost those advantages I have mentioned, for, as he knew beforehand all the arguments to which he was to answer this day, so his answer was as much prepared and thought of as those things to which he was to answer, and, to my ear at least, there was the same languor, and that same want of the *vis viva*, which appeared in the performance of Mr. Pulteney, and which I have often heard both of them speak without wanting, and possess superior I think to any two men I ever heard, and at least equal I believe to any two men that ever had the gift of speech.” Of his father, Sir R. Walpole's eloquence, Horace Walpole says, “It was made for use, and he never could shine but when it was necessary he should. He wanted art when he had no occasion for it, and never pleased but when he did more than please.” And he adds, “How little he shone in formal ornamental eloquence, appeared from his speech at Sacheverell's trial, which was the only written one, and perhaps the worst, he ever made.” See Horace Walpole's *Memoirs of George the Second*, vol. i. p. 233.—REV.

of a wife whose person he loved, but whose understanding and conduct neither had nor deserved his good opinion, and whose temper both he and every other body abhorred—a weak woman with all the faults of a bad man; of low birth, a lower mind, and the lowest manners, and without any one good, agreeable, or amiable quality but beauty.* It was very remarkable in Mr. Pulteney that he never liked the people with whom he acted chiefly in his public character, nor loved those with whom he passed his idler hours. *Sir Robert Walpole*, with whom he was first leagued, he has often declared, both in public and in private, in conversation and in print, he never esteemed: and *Lord Bolingbroke*, with whom he was afterwards engaged, neither he nor any other body could esteem. *Lord Chesterfield* and *Mr. George Berkeley*, with whom he lived in the most seeming intimacy, he mortally hated; but continued that seeming intimacy long after he did so, merely from refinement of pride, and an affectation of being blind to what nobody else could help seeing. They had both made love to his wife, and though I firmly believe both unsuccessfully, yet many were of a contrary opinion; for her folly, her vanity, her coquetry, had given her husband the

same jealousy and the world the same suspicion, as if she had gone all those lengths in private which her public conduct, without one's being very credulous, would naturally have led one to believe. Between Mr. Pulteney and Sir William Wyndham (the head of the Hanover Tories and his colleague in all public affairs) there was such a serious rivalry for reputation in oratory, interest with particulars, knowledge in business, popularity in the country, weight in Parliament, and the numbers of their followers, that the superior enmity they bore to men in power alone hindered that which they felt to one another from *ecclating*. Lord Hervey lived in friendship and intimacy with him many years, but the manner in which Mr. Pulteney broke with him shewed that his attachment there was not much deeper rooted in his heart than that artificial kindness he wore towards those who deserved no real affection at his hands. Those who thought that Mr. Pulteney was never good humoured, pleasing, honourable, friendly, and benevolent, knew him not early; those who never thought him otherwise, knew him not long: for no two men ever differed more from one another in temper, conduct, and character, than he from himself in the compass of a few years." &c.

Lord Bolingbroke has sat for his portrait to many eminent painters; among others to Chesterfield, Walpole, and Coxe; in some the features are a little fainter than others, but the general resemblance is the same: all have preserved "the pride in the heart," though some have softened "the defiance in the eye."

"As to Lord *Bolingbroke's* general character, it was so mixed, that he certainly had some qualifications that the greatest men might be proud of, and many which the worst would be ashamed of. He had fine talents, a natural eloquence, great quickness, a happy memory, and very extensive knowledge. But he was vain, much beyond the general run of mankind, timid, false, injudicious, and ungrateful, elate and insolent in power, dejected and servile in disgrace. Few people ever believed him without being deceived, or trusted him without being betrayed. He was one to whom prosperity was no advantage, and adversity no instruction. He had brought his affairs to

that pass that he was almost as much distressed in his private fortune as desperate in his political views, and was upon such a *foot* in the world that no king would employ him, no party support him, and few particulars defend him. His enmity was the contempt of those he attacked, and his friendship a weight and reproach to those he adhered to. Those who were most partial to him could not but allow that he was ambitious without fortitude, and enterprising without resolution; that he was fawning without insinuation, and insincere without art; that he had admirers without friendship, and followers without attachment, parts without probity, knowledge without conduct, and ex-

* Anna Maria Gumley.—Pope has given her a niche in his Satiric Fables as "Pulteney's wife;" and Sir C. H. Williams says, "Pulteney, in becoming Lord Bath,

— trucked the fairest fame
For a right honourable name
To call his rixen by."

And afterwards he calls her "Bath's ennobled doxy," &c.—REV.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX. C

perience without judgment. This was certainly his character and situation ; but, since it is the opinion of the wise, the speculative, and the learned, that most men are born with the same propensities, actuated by the same passions, and conducted by the same original principles, and differing only in the manner of pursuing the same ends, I shall not so far

chime in with the bulk of Lord Bolingbroke's contemporaries as to pronounce he had more failings than any man ever had ; but it is impossible to see all that is written, and hear all that is said of him, and not allow that, if he had not a worse heart than the rest of mankind, at least he must have had much worse luck," &c.

As this illustrious and unhappy man disappears behind the clouds of misfortune which he had raised by the violence of his passions and the unguardedness of his temper, his more prosperous rival appears shining in the beams of royal favour.

" It will not be necessary to say much on the character of *Sir Robert Walpole* ; the following work will demonstrate his abilities in business and his dexterity in Courts and Parliaments to have been much superior to his contemporaries. He had a strength of parts equal to any advancement, a spirit to struggle with any difficulties, a steadiness of temper immoveable by any disappointments. He had great skill in figures, the nature of the funds, and the revenue ; his first application was to this branch of knowledge ; but as he afterwards rose to the highest posts of power, and continued longer there than any first minister in this country since Lord Burghley ever did, he grew, of course, conversant with all the other parts of government, and very soon equally able in transacting them : the weight of the whole administration lay on him ; every project was of his forming, conducting, and executing : from the time of making the Treaty of Hanover, all the foreign as well as domestic affairs passed through his hands : and, considering the little assistance he received from subalterns, it is incredible what a variety and quantity of business he dispatched ; but, as he had infinite application and long experience, so he had great method and a prodigious memory, with a mind and spirit that were indefatigable : and without every one of these natural as well as acquired advantages it would indeed have been impossible for him to go through half what he undertook. No man ever was blessed with a clearer head, a truer or quicker judgment, or a deeper insight into mankind ; he knew the strength and weakness of every body he had to deal with, and how to make his advantage of both ; he had more warmth of affection and friendship for some particular people than one could have believed it possible for any one who had been so long raking in the dirt of mankind to be capable of feeling for so worthless a species of animals. One should naturally have imagined that the contempt and distrust he must have had

for the species in gross would have given him at least an indifference and distrust towards every particular. Whether his negligence of his enemies, and never stretching his power to gratify his resentment of the sharpest injury, was policy or constitution I shall not determine : but I do not believe anybody who knows these times will deny that no minister ever was more outraged, or less apparently revengeful. Some of his friends, who were not unforgiving themselves, nor very apt to see imaginary faults in him, have condemned this easiness in his temper as a weakness that has often exposed him to new injuries, and given encouragement to his adversaries to insult him with impunity. Brigadier Churchill, a worthy and good-natured, friendly and honourable man, who had lived Sir Robert's intimate friend for many years, and through all the different stages of his power and retirement, prosperity and disgrace, has often said, that Sir Robert Walpole was so little able to resist the show of repentance in those from whom he had received the worst usage, that a few tears and promises of amendment have often washed out the stains even of ingratitude. In all occurrences, and at all times, and in all difficulties, he was constantly present and cheerful ; he had very little of what is generally called insinuation, and with which people are apt to be taken for the present, without being gained ; but no man ever knew better among those he had to deal with who was to be had, on what terms, by what methods, and how the acquisition would answer. He was not one of those projecting systematical great geniuses who are always thinking in theory, and are above common practice : he had been too long conversant in business not to know that in the fluctuation of human affairs and variety of accidents to which the best concerted schemes are liable, they must often be disappointed who build on the certainty of the most probable events ; and therefore seldom turned his thoughts to the provisional

warding off future evils which might or might not happen; or the scheming of remote advantages, subject to so many intervening crosses; but always applied himself to the present occurrence, studying and generally hitting upon the properest method to improve what was favourable, and the best expedient to extricate himself out of what was difficult. There never was any minister to whom access was so easy and so frequent, nor whose answers were more explicit. He knew how to oblige when he bestowed, and not to shock when he denied; to govern without op-

pressing, and conquer without triumph. He pursued his ambition without curbing his pleasures, and his pleasures without neglecting his business; he did the latter with ease, and indulged himself in the other without giving scandal or offence.* In private life, and to all who had any dependence upon him, he was kind and indulgent; he was generous without ostentation, and an economist without penuriousness; not insolent in success, nor irresolute in distress; faithful to his friends, and not inveterate to his foes," &c.

The character of Lord Chesterfield is considered, and justly, not to be drawn, either in person or in mind, by Lord Hervey in these Memoirs, so forcibly as by others of his contemporaries, to whose more faithful resemblance the reader should refer; and we must remark that the noble author seldom errs on the side of panegyric.

"When first the King came to the crown, Lord *Chesterfield* was thought to have interest. The accident of his being in waiting at that time as lord of his bed-chamber gave him that appearance of interest to those who judge of courts by appearances; and his having been long a declared enemy of Sir Robert Walpole's made the speculative part of the world conclude it. Lord *Chesterfield* was allowed by everybody to have more conversable entertaining table-wit than any man of his time; his propensity to ridicule, in which he indulged himself with infinite humour, and no distinction, and with inexhaustible spirits and no discre-

tion, made him sought and feared, liked and not loved, by most of his acquaintance. No sex, no relation, no rank, no power, no profession, no friendship, no obligation, was a shield from those pointed, glittering weapons that seemed to shine only to a stander-by, but cut deep in those they touched. All his acquaintances were indifferently the objects of his satire, and served promiscuously to feed that voracious appetite for abuse that made him fall on everything that came in his way, and treat every one of his companions in rotation at the expense of the rest. I remember two lines in a satire of Boileau's that fit him exactly:—

Mais c'est un petit fou qui se croit tout permis,
Et qui pour un bon mot va perdre vingt amis.

And as his lordship, for want of principle, often sacrificed his character to his interest, so by these means he as often, for want of prudence, sacrificed his interest to his vanity. With a person as disagreeable as it was possible for a human figure to be without being deformed, he affected following many women of the first beauty and the most in fashion; and, if you would have taken his word for it, not without success; whilst in fact and in truth, he never gained any one above the venal rank of those whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be equally well with, for an equal sum of money. He was very short, disproportioned, thick, and clumsily made; had a broad, rough-featured, ugly face, with black teeth, and a head big enough for

a Polyphemus. One *Ben Ashurst*, who said few good things, though admired for many, told Lord *Chesterfield* once, that he was like a stunted giant,—which was a humorous idea, and really apposite. Such a thing would disconcert Lord *Chesterfield* as much as it would have done anybody who had neither his wit nor his assurance on other occasions; for though he could attack vigorously, he could defend but weakly. his quickness never showing itself in reply any more than his understanding in argument. Part of the character which *Bi-hop Burnet* gives of his grandfather, the Marquis of *Halifax*, seems to be a prophetic description of Lord *Chesterfield*,—at least he has an hereditary title to it:—'The liveliness

* The note of the Editor says, this is not exact. In the 4th line quoted from Pope there is a sad misprint of *incumbent* for *uncumber'd*.

Seen him, *uncumber'd* with the venal tribe.—*REV.*

of Lord Halifax's imagination (says the Bishop) was always too hard for his judgment: a severe jest was preferred by him to all arguments whatsoever, and if he could find a new jest, to make what even

he himself had suggested in counsel just before seem ridiculous, he could not hold, but would study to raise the credit of his wit, though it made others call his judgment in question.' "

The next character we select is that of Lord Townshend.

"No man was ever a greater slave to his passions than Lord Townshend; few had ever less judgment to poise his passions, none ever listened less to that little they had. He was rash in his undertakings, violent in his proceedings, haughty in his carriage, brutal in his expressions, and cruel in his disposition; impatient of the least contradiction, and as slow to pardon as he was quick to resent. He was so captious that he would often take offence when nobody meant to give it; and, when he had done so, was too obstinate in such jealousies, though never so lightly founded, to see his error, and too implacable ever to forgive those against whom they were conceived. He was much more tenacious of his opinion than of his word; for the one he never gave up, and the other he seldom kept: anybody could get promises from him, but few could prevail with him to perform them. It was as difficult to make him just as to make him reasonable, and as hard to obtain anything of him as to convince him. He was blunt without being severe, and false without being artful; for, when he designed to be most so, he endeavoured to temper the natural insolence of his behaviour with an affected affability, which sat so ill upon him that the insinuating grin he wore upon those occasions was more formidable than his severest frown, and put anybody to whom he pretended friendship more upon their guard than those to whom he professed enmity. He had been so long in business that, notwithstanding his slow, blundering capacity, he might have got through the

routine of his employment if he had not thought himself as much above that part of a statesman as all mankind thought any other above him. He loved deep schemes and extensive projects, and affected to strike what is commonly called great strokes in politics—things which, considering the nature of our government, a wise minister would be as incapable of concerting, without the utmost necessity, as Lord Townshend would have been of executing them, if there was a necessity. He had been the most frequent speaker in the House of Lords for many years, and was as little improved as if there had been no room for it. Those who were most partial to him (or rather, those who pretended to be so whilst he was in power) would not deny that he talked ill, but used to say he *undertalked* his capacity,—that his conception was much superior to his utterance, and that he made a much better figure in private deliberations than in public debates. But when he lost his interest at court he lost these palliatives for his dullness in the world, and people were as ready then to give up his understanding as they had formerly been to give up his oratory. He either conferred fewer obligations, or met with more ingratitude, than any man that ever had been so long at the top of an administration, for when he retired he went alone, and as universally unregretted as unattended. These *Memoirs* are such a medley, that nothing can properly be called foreign to them; and for that reason I shall here insert a little epigram on Lord Townshend's disgrace:—

With such a head and such a heart,
If Fortune fails to take thy part,
And long continues thus unkind,
She must be deaf, as well as blind;
And, quite reversing every rule,
Nor see the knave, nor hear the fool.

We shall here bring the two great memoir-writers in juxtaposition in their respective character of Mr. Pelham, so long a leading statesman and minister in his brother's (the Duke of Newcastle's) administration.

"Mr. Pelham," says Lord Hervey, "the Duke of Newcastle's only brother, was strongly attached to Sir Robert Walpole, and more personally beloved by him than any man in England. He was a gentleman-like sort of a man, of very good character, with moderate parts, in

the secret of every transaction, which, added to long practice, made him at last, though not a bright speaker, often a useful one; and by the means of a general affability he had fewer enemies than commonly falls to the share of one in so high a rank."

In this little portrait the general features are well marked, and the colours clear; while it is not disproportioned in detail to the weight or importance of the character described. When this same person was again to sit for his portrait, it was to the son of that great minister whom he acknowledged as his master in politics, and to whose power he succeeded when a factious junction of parties drove him from the helm he had so long held with steadiness and success.* In 1754 Horace Walpole summed up the character of the same person, just as his long and laborious life had arrived at its close, and when his voice was no more to be heard within the walls of a house that had for many successive years listened to him with the attention and respect due to his character and talents.

"These were the last occurrences in the life of that fortunate minister, Henry Pelham, who had surmounted every difficulty but the unhappiness of his own temper. The fullness of his power had only contributed to heighten his peevishness. He supplied the deficiencies of genius by affected virtues; he had removed suspicion by treachery, and those of whom he was jealous by protesting or administering to the jealousies of his brother, but the little arts by which he had circumvented greater objects were not applicable even to his own little passions. He enjoyed the plenitude of his ministry but a short time, and that short period was a scene of fretfulness. He had made a journey to Scarborough in the summer for scorbutic complaints, but, receiving little benefit from a short stay, and being banqueted much on the road, he returned with his blood more disordered. It produced a dangerous boil, which was once thought cured; but he relapsed on the 3rd of March, and died on the 6th, aged near 61. It would be superfluous to add much to the characters already given of him in the former part of these Memoirs. Thus much may be said with propriety. His

abilities, I mean parliamentary, and his eloquence, cleared up, and shone with much greater force after his power was established. He laid aside his doubting plausibility, which had at once raised and depreciated him, and assumed a spirit and authority that became him well. Considering how much he had made it a point to be a minister, and how much his partisans had proclaimed him the only man worthy of being minister, he ought to have conferred greater benefits on his country. He had reduced the interest and a part of the national debt; these were his services. He had raised the name of the King, but he had never valued his authority. He concluded an ignominious peace, but the circumstances of the times made it be thought, and perhaps it was, desirable. The desertion of a King in the height of a rebellion, from jealousy of a man with whom he soon after associated against some of the very men who had deserted with him, will be a lasting blot on his name. Let it be remembered as long, that though he first taught or experienced universal servility in Englishmen, yet he lived without abusing his power—and died poor."

We are told by a great poet to speak cautiously of kings and queens, and therefore we shall, in the following extracts, merely follow the steps of one to whom the freest access was given, and the most unreserved confidence bestowed.

"The Queen, by long studying and long experience of his (the King's) temper, knew how to instil her own sentiments while she affected to receive his Majesty's. She could appear convinced while she was controverting, and obedient whilst she was ruling; and by this means her dexterity and address made it impossible for anybody to persuade him what was truly his case—that whilst she was seemingly on

every occasion giving up her opinion and her will to his, she was always in reality turning his opinion and bending his will to hers. She managed this deified image as the heathen priests used to do the oracles of old, when, kneeling and prostrate before the altars of a pageant god, they received with the greatest devotion and reverence those directions in public which they had before instilled and regulated in

* In Walpole's *Memoirs of George the Second*, pp. 232—236, is a long and elaborate parallel between *Sir Robert Walpole* and *Mr. Pelham*, but too long to extract.—REV.

private. And, as these idols consequently were only propitious to the favourites of the augurers, so nobody who had not tampered with our chief *priestess* ever received a favourable answer from our god. Storms and thunder greeted every votary that entered the temple without her protection,—calms and sunshine those who obtained it. The King himself was so little sensible of this being his case that one day, enumerating the people who had governed this country in other reigns, he said—Charles the First was governed by his wife; Charles the Second by his mistresses; King James by his priests; King

William by his men—and Queen Anne by her women—favourites. His father, he added, had been by anybody that could get at him. And, at the end of this compendious history of our great and wise monarchs, with a significant, satisfied, triumphant air, he turned about, smiling, to one of his auditors, and asked him—'And who do they say governs now?' Whether this is a true or a false story of the King, I know not, but it was currently reported and generally believed. The following verses will serve for a specimen of the strain in which the libels, satires, and lampoons of these days were composed:—

You may strut, dapper George,* but 't will all be in vain,
We know 't is Queen Caroline, not you that reign,—
You govern no more than Don Philip of Spain.
Then, if you would have us fall down and adore you,
Lock up your fat spouse, as your dad did before you."

In another place Walpole, on the same subject of the Queen's influence, observes—

"The Queen, by frequently inculcating her doctrine, had in five years changed his Majesty's first plan of government.

His design at his first accession to the throne was certainly, as Boileau says of Louis the Fourteenth—

Seul, sans ministre, à l'exemple des Dieux,
Faire toute par sa main et voir tout de ses yeux.

He intended to have all his ministers in the nature of clerks, not to give advice, but to receive orders; and proposed, what by experiment he found impracticable, to receive applications and distribute favours through no principal channel, but to hear from all quarters, and employ indifferently in their several callings those who by their stations would come under the denomination of ministers. But it was very plain, from what I have just now related from the King's own lips, as well as from many other circumstances in his present conduct, that the Queen had subverted all his notions and schemes, and fully possessed his Majesty with an opinion that it was absolutely necessary, from the nature of the English government, that he should have but one minister; and that it was equally necessary, from Sir Robert's superior abilities, that he should be that one. But this work, which she now saw completed, had been the work of long time, much trouble, and great contrivance; for though, by a superiority of understanding, thorough knowledge of his temper, and

much patience in her own, she could work him by degrees to any point where she had a mind to drive him, yet she was forced to do it often by slow degrees, and with great caution; for, as he was infinitely jealous of being governed, he was never to be led but by invisible reins; neither was it ever possible for her to make him adopt her opinion but by instilling her sentiments in such a manner as made him think they rose originally from himself. She always at first gave in to all his notions, though never so extravagant, and made him imagine any change she wrought in them to be an after-thought of his own. To contradict his will directly was always the way to strengthen it; and to labour to convince, was to confirm him. Besides all this, he was excessively passionate, and his temper upon those occasions was a sort of iron reversed, for the hotter it was, the harder it was to bend, and if ever it was susceptible of any impression, or capable of being turned, it was only when it was quite cool," &c.

The King is described as bringing into the character of a King of Eng-

* It is said George the Second was very *short*. One of the lampoons describes the pleasure with which he received Mr. (Lord) Edgecumbe, who was very *low* in stature—

Rejoiced to find within his court
One *shorter* than himself!—Rexv.

land a considerable admixture of the electorate of Hanover. When the Duke of Richmond asked the King that he might immediately succeed Lord Scarborough, it is said,—

"The king was not averse to granting his request, any further than he was always averse to giving anything to anybody. Many ingredients concurred to form this reluctance in his Majesty to *bestowing*. One was that, taking all his notions from a German measure, he thought every man who served him in England overpaid; another was, that while employments were vacant he saved the salary; but the most prevalent of all was—his *never having the least inclination to oblige*. I do not believe there ever lived a man to whose temper benevolence was so absolutely a stranger. It was a sensation that, I dare

say, never accompanied any one act of his power; so that whatever good he did was either extorted from him, or was the adventitious effect of some self-interested act of policy: consequently, if any seeming favour he conferred ever obliged the receiver, it must have been because the man on whom it fell was ignorant of the motives from which the giver bestowed. I remember Sir R. Walpole saying once, in speaking to me of the King, that to talk with him of compassion, consideration of past services, charity, and bounty, was making use of words that with him had no meaning," &c.

The Queen, it appears, was not more addicted to *giving* than her royal husband: nor did they seem to feel that those who had contributed to their pleasures had a right to their bounty.

"The Queen's predominant passion was pride,* and the darling pleasure of her soul was power; but she was forced to gratify the one and gain the other, as some people do health, by a strict and painful *régime*, which few besides herself could have had patience to support or resolution to adhere to. She was at least seven or eight hours *tête-à-tête* with the King every day, during which time she was generally saying what she did not think, assenting to what she

did not believe, and praising what she did not approve; for they were seldom of the same opinion, and he was too fond of his own for her ever at first to dare to controvert it. . . . She used to give him her opinion as jugglers do a card, by changing it imperceptibly, and making him believe he held the same with that he first pitched upon; but that which made these *tête-à-têtes* seem heaviest was that he neither liked reading nor being read to (unless it

* The Queen's treatment of old Horace Walpole has in some parts of it we have heard been paralleled in more recent times. Horace Walpole, though his brother made him vote against the Three per Cents, did it with so ill a grace, and talked against his own conduct so strongly and frequently to the Queen, that her Majesty had him at present in little more esteem or favour than the Duke of Newcastle. She told him, because he had some practice in oratory, and was employed in foreign affairs, that he began to think he understood everything better than any one else, and that it was really quite new his setting himself up to understand the revenue, money matters, and the House of Commons better than his brother. "What are you," said the Queen, "without your brother? Or what are you all, but a rope of sand, that would crumble away in little grains, one after another, if it was not for him?" And whenever Horace had been with her speaking on these subjects, besides telling Lord Hervey, whenever he came to her, how like an opiniative fool Horace had talked upon them, she used to complain of his silly laugh hurting her ears, and his dirty, sweaty body offending her nose, as if she never had the two senses of hearing and smelling in all her acquaintance with poor Horace till he had talked for the Three per Cents. Sometimes she used to cough, and pretend to retch as if she was ready to vomit with talking of his dirt, and would often bid Lord Hervey open the window to purify the room of the stink Horace had left behind him, and call the pages to burn scents to get it out of the hangings. She told Lord Hervey too, she believed Horace had a hand in the *Craftsman*, for that once, warmed in disputing on this Three per Cent. affair, he had more than hinted it to her; that he guessed her reason for being so zealous against this scheme was *her having money herself in the stocks*. See vol. ii. p. 323 for some further account of Horace Walpole, and in vol. i. p. 323 he is called, with all his defects, certainly a good *treaty dictionary*, to which his brother often referred for facts necessary for him to be informed of, and of which he was capable of making good use; but to hear Horace talk was listening to a rhapsody that was never coherent, and often totally unintelligible.—REV.

was to sleep). She was forced like a spider to spin out of her own bowels all the conversation with which the fly was taken. However to all this she submitted for the sake of power, and for the reputation of having it; for the vanity of being thought to possess what she desired was equal to the pleasure of the possession itself. But, either for the appearance or the reality, she knew it was absolutely necessary to have interest in her husband, as she was sensible that interest was the measure by which people would always judge of her power. Her every thought, word, and act therefore tended and was calculated to preserve her influence there; to him she sacrificed her time; for him she mortified her in-

clinations; she looked, spake, and breathed but for him, like a weathercock to every capricious blast of his uncertain temper, and governed him (if such influence so gained can bear the name government), by being as great a slave to him that ruled as any other wife could be to a man who ruled her. For all the tedious hours she spent then in watching him whilst he slept, or the heavier task of entertaining him whilst he was awake, her single consolation was in reflecting she had power, and that people in coffee-houses and *ruelles* were saying, she governed this country, without knowing how dear the government of it cost her." &c.

To possess the confidence, and imperceptibly to sway the conduct of the King was the main object of the Queen's life, as the necessary foundation of all the political power she was so anxious to acquire and maintain; but she went much further than is here described in her submission; and, to use the words of the Editor, "she condescended to compliances with the king's temper and passions that cannot be palliated." These, however, we must leave the reader to consider for himself, when he meets with them, as he will do in the further pages of the work; and only observe that some good proceeded from the evil, some national benefit weighed against the fearful humiliation, and it was better to be governed by the Queen upon the throne than by a mistress in the closet. When Sir R. Walpole took his leave of the Queen, previous to his accustomed journey into Norfolk, he stayed with her (this was in November, 1734) near two hours.

"After inquiring much of the state of her health, and finding it very indifferent, he entreated her to take care of herself, and told her, 'Madam, your life is of such consequence to your husband, to your children, to this country, and, indeed, to many other other countries, that any neglect of your health is really the greatest immorality you can be guilty of. When one says these sort of things in general to princes, I know, Madam, they must sound like flattery; but consider particular circumstances, and your Majesty will quickly find what I say to be strictly true. Your Majesty knows that this country is entirely in your hands—that the fondness the King has for you, the opinion he has of your affection, and the regard he has for your judgment, are the only reins by which it is possible to restrain the natural violences of his temper, or to guide him through any part where he is wanted to go. Should any accident happen to your Majesty, who can tell into what hands he would fall—who can tell what would become of him, of your children, and of us all? Some woman, your Majesty knows, would govern him, for the company of men he cannot bear.

Who knows who that woman would be, or what she would be? She might be avaricious; she might be profuse; she might be ambitious; she might, instead of extricating him out of many difficulties (like her predecessor), lead him into many, and add those of her own indiscretions to his. Perhaps from interested views for herself and her own children (if she happened to have any), or from the natural and almost universal hatred that second marriages bear to all the consequences of a first, she might blow up the father against the son, irritate the son against the father, the brothers against one another, and might add to this the ill-treatment and oppression of the sisters, who, with their youth and bloom worn off, without husbands, without fortunes, without friends, and without a mother, might, with all the éclat of their birth, and the grandeur of their education, end their lives as much objects of pity as they began them objects of envy. To these divisions in the palace the natural consequences would be divisions in the kingdom; and what the consequences of those would be it is much more terrible to think of than difficult to foresee.'"

To the Queen's complimentary answer to the minister, he assures her —

"I can do nothing without you. Whatever my industry and watchfulness for your interest and welfare suggest, it is you must execute. You, Madam, are the sole mover of this court; whenever your hand stops everything must stand still; and whenever that spring is changed the whole system and every inferior wheel must be changed too. If I can boast of any success in carrying on the King's affairs, it is a success, I am very free to own, I never could have had but by the mediation of your Majesty; for, if I have had the merit of giving any good advice to the

King, all the merit of making him take it, Madam, is entirely your own; and so much so, that I not only never did do anything without you, but I know I never could; and if this country have the misfortune to lose your Majesty, I should find it as impossible, divested of your assistance, to persuade the King into any measure he does not like, as whilst we have the happiness of possessing your Majesty, any minister would find it to persuade him into a step which you did not approve."

The history of the Prince of Wales, if not the most important, is certainly the most curious and extraordinary, in the whole history of court disclosures; no one, we believe, has related it so fully as Lord Hervey.

"The Prince's character at his first coming over, though little more respectable, seemed much more amiable than, upon his opening himself further and being better known, it turned out to be; for though there appeared nothing in him to be admired, yet there seemed nothing in him to be hated—neither anything great nor anything vicious; his behaviour was something that gained one's good wishes, though it gave one no esteem for him; for his best qualities, whilst they preposessed one the most in his favour, always gave one a degree of contempt for him at the same time; his carriage, whilst it seemed engaging to those who did not examine it, appearing mean to those who did, for though his manners had the show of benevolence from a good deal of natural or habitual civility, yet his cajoling everybody, and almost in an equal degree, made those things which might have been

thought favours, if more judiciously or sparingly bestowed, lose all their weight. He carried this affectation of general benevolence so far, that he often condescended below the character of a prince; and, as people attributed this familiarity to popular, and not particular, motives, so it only lessened their respect, without increasing their good will, and, instead of giving them good impressions of his humanity, only gave them ill ones of his sincerity. He was, indeed, as false as his capacity would allow * him to be, and was more capable in that walk than in any other, never having the least hesitation, from principle or fear of future detection, in telling any lie that served his present purpose. He had a much weaker understanding, and if possible a more obstinate temper, than his father; that is, more tenacious of opinions he had once formed, though less capable of ever forming right ones.

* The Prince was not without talents in his way. There is a little French song by him, beginning,

Venez, mes cheres deesses,
Venez, calmer mon chagrin;
Aidez, mes belles princesses,
A le noyer dans le vin.
Poussons cette douce ivresse,
Jusqu'au milieu de la nuit,
Et n'ecoutons que la tendresse,
D'un charmant vis-a-vis, &c.

It was addressed to those ladies who were to act with him in the Judgment of Paris, &c. The second stanza is as follows:

Quand le chagrin me devore,
Vite a table je me mets,
Loin des objets que j'abhorre,
Avec joie je trouve la paix;
Peu d'amis, restes d'un naufrage,
Je rassemble autour de moi,
Et je me ris de l'etalage
Qu'a chez lui toujours un roi, &c.

See Walpole's *Memoirs of George the Second*, vol. i. p. 432.—REV.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

D

Had he had one grain of merit at the bottom of his heart, one should have had compassion for him in the situation to which his miserable poor head soon reduced him: for his case in short was this:—he had a father that abhorred him, a mother that despised him, sisters that betrayed him, a brother set up against him, and a set of servants that neglected him, and were neither of use, nor capable of being of use to him, nor desirous of being so. *Dodington*, who governed him at present, was afraid of having him quite reconciled

to the King, or quite broke with him, foreseeing that in either of these situations the *Prince* would inevitably be taken out of his hands. In the one he would be governed by his mother, and consequently by Sir Robert Walpole; in the other by Pulteney, Lord Chesterfield, or Lord Carteret, who, as heads of the party, could never have submitted to act a subordinate part to Mr. Dodington, whom no man but himself would have thought of a rank above them.”*

Lord Hervey continues his narrative—whether justly or not we cannot judge, only observing that no *lover* could be expected to speak fairly of his rival.

“And when I have mentioned his [the *Prince*’s] temper, it is the single ray of light I can throw on his character to gild the *otherwise universal blackness* that belongs to it; and it is surprising how any character, made up of so many contradictions, should never have had the good fortune to have stumbled (*par contre-coup*, at least) upon any one virtue. But as every vice has its opposite vice as well as its opposite virtue, so *this heap of iniquity*, to complete at once its uniformity in vice in general, as well as its contradictions in particular vices, like variety of poisons,—whether hot or cold, sweet or bitter,—was still poison, and had never an antidote. The contradictions he was made up of were these:—He was at once both *false* and *sincere*; he was false by principle, and sincere from weakness, trying always to disguise the truths he ought not to have concealed, and from his levity discovering those he ought never to have suffered to escape him; so that he never told the truth when he pretended to confide, and was for ever telling the most improper and dishonest truths when anybody else had confided in him. He was at once both lavish and avaricious, and always both in the wrong place, and without the least ray of either of the virtues often concomitant with these vices; for he was profuse without liberality, and avaricious without economy. He was equally addicted to the weakness of making many friends and many enemies, for there was nobody too low or too bad for him to court, nor nobody too great or too good

for him to betray. He desired without love, could laugh without being pleased, and weep without being grieved; for which reason his mistresses never were fond of him, his companions never pleased with him, and those he seemed to commiserate never relieved by him. When he aimed at being merry in company, it was in so tiresome a manner that his mirth was to real cheerfulness what wet wood is to a fire,—that damps the flame it is brought to feed. His irresolution would make him take anybody’s advice who happened to be with him; so that jealousy of being thought to be influenced (so prevalent in weak people, and consequently those who are most influenced,) always made him say something depreciating to the next comer of him that advised him last. With these qualifications, true to nobody, and seen through by everybody, it is easy to imagine nobody had any regard for him: what regard, indeed, was it possible anybody could have for a man who had no truth in his words, no justice in his inclination, no integrity in his commerce, no sincerity in his professions, no stability in his attachments, no sense in his conversation, no dignity in his behaviour, and no judgment in his conduct? Neither the Queen nor Princess Caroline loved the *Prince*, and yet both of them had by fits a *reste* of management for his character, which made them, though they were very ready to allow all his bad qualities, mix now and then some good ones, which he had very little pretence to. They used to say that he was not such a

* “Whenever the *Prince* was in a room with the King, it put one in mind of stories one has heard of ghosts that appear to part of the company and are invisible to the rest; and in this manner, wherever the *Prince* stood, though the King passed him ever so often, or ever so near, it always seemed as if the King thought the place the *Prince* filled an empty space!”—*Mem.* i. 412. “The King (says Walpole) had refused to pay what debts the *Prince* had left in Hanover.”—*Vid.* *Memoirs of George the Second*, i. p. 72, and p. 87, where see what *he* says on the quarrel. The Queen narrowly pried into his private affairs. Princess Emily betrayed him, and Lord Bolingbroke and his party inflamed the quarrel. *Hinc illa lacrymæ.*—*REV.*

fool as one took him for; that he was not wise neither; that he could sometimes be very amusing, though often very *ennuyant*; and that in everything he was made up of such odd contradictions, that he would do the meanest, the lowest, and the dirtiest things about money, and at other times the most generous; that his

heart was like his head, both bad and good, and that he very often seemed to have worse heart than he really had, by being a knave when he only thought he was avoiding the character of being a dupe; and by doing things to people without reflecting enough on what he was doing to know he was hurting them so much as he really did,'

Little disposed as was the Queen to receive any favourable impressions of the Prince, certainly Lord Hervey (who had some peculiar cause of enmity not ascertained) was not the person to suggest them. He told the Queen, in one conversation, that—

"There is the danger of the *King's days*, somehow or other, being shortened by those profligate usurers who lend the Prince money upon these terms. I am sure, if I guess right, there are some who deal with the Prince for money payable at the King's death with most extortionate

interest, who would want nothing but a fair opportunity to hasten the day of payment; and the King's manner of exposing himself a thousand different ways would make it full as easy for these fellows to accomplish such a design as their conscience would to form it," &c.

Sir Robert Walpole's opinion is not more favourable to the Prince's character, unless, indeed, the portrait has been *gone over* by another hand.

"What (in case of the King's death) will be the Prince's case?—a poor, weak, irresolute, false, lying, dishonest, contemptible wretch, that nobody loves, that nobody believes, that nobody will trust, and that will trust everybody by turns,

and that everybody by turns will impose upon, betray, mislead, and plunder. And what will then become of this divided family, and this divided country, is too melancholy a prospect for one to admit a conjecture to paint it."

Lord H. hinted at the influence the Queen might have over him.

"'Zounds, my Lord,' interrupted Sir Robert very eagerly, 'he would tear the flesh off her bones with hot irons; the notion he has of her making his father do everything she has a mind to, and the father doing nothing the son has a mind to, joined to that rancour against his mother which those about her are continually whetting, would make him use her

worse than you or I can foresee. The resentment for the distinction she shews to *you* too, I believe, would not be forgotten. Then the notion he has of her great riches, and the desire he would feel to be fingering them, would make him punish her, and punish her again, in order to make her buy her ease, till she had not a groat left.'"

When the Prince demanded an increased income, family matters became worse, and family hatred more intense.

"They neither of them (the Queen or Princess Caroline) made much ceremony of wishing, a hundred times a day, that the Prince might drop down dead of an apoplexy—the Queen cursing the hour of his birth, and the Princess Caroline declaring she grudged him every hour he continued to breathe, and reproaching Lord Hervey with his weakness for having ever loved him, and being fool enough to think

that he had been ever beloved by him, as well as being so great a dupe as to believe the nauseous beast (those were her words) cared for anybody but his own nauseous self—that he loved anything but money—that he was not the greatest liar that ever spoke—and would not put one arm about anybody's neck to kiss them, and then stab them with the other if he could. * * *

Again we read, "The Queen and Princess Caroline both hated the Prince at this time to a degree which cannot be credited or conceived by people who did not hear the names they called him, the character they gave him, the curses they lavished on him, *and the fervour with which they both prayed every day for his death.*"* On a rumour of the Prince wanting

* When the King's youngest daughter Louisa died, he said, "This has been a fatal year. I lost my eldest son; but I am glad of it," &c. Walpole's *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 227.—REV.

to give up the electorate of Hanover for 100,000*l.* a-year,—“The mean fool (interrupted the queen)! the poor-spirited beast! I remember you laughed at me when I told you once this avaricious and sordid monster was so little able to resist taking a guinea on any terms, if he saw it before his nose, that if the Pretender offered him 500,000*l.* for the reversion of this crown, he would say, ‘Give me the money!’ What do you think now?” &c. The farewell blessing from the queenly mother, which we are permitted to know (for much is suppressed), is as follows, and this we think will be sufficient:—“My dear lord,” replied the queen, “I will give it you under my hand, if you are in any fear of my relapsing, that my dear first-born is the greatest ass, and the greatest liar, and the greatest *canaille*, and the greatest beast, in the whole world, and that I most heartily wish he was out of it!”

This early and extraordinary hatred of both the parents to their son no one can fully explain. It went so far as even to propose to take from him the crown of England and give it to his brother. They kept him abroad as long as they could; and Sir Robert Walpole told George the First “if he did not bring Prince Frederick over in *his* lifetime, he would never set foot on English ground.” This shows that the parental enmity was *earlier* than any conceivable reason can be assigned for it. The tree of evil first struck root in the soil of Hanover, though it spread its fatal branches and luxuriated afterwards on English ground. The curses sent forth by the parents’ lips kept returning, as they always do, to fill their unnatural home with additional sorrow and guilt; for the Prince had his *revenge* in perpetually disturbing his father’s government, till, in 1751, the joyful exclamation was uttered, “*Fritz is dead!*” There was one passage in Lord Hardwicke’s papers which led to great expectations of the discovery of the secret, but it has ended in a double disappointment. In his Diary are these remarkable words: “Sir Robert Walpole informed me of certain passages between the King and himself, and between the Queen and Prince, of *too high and secret a nature ever to be trusted to this narrative*; but from thence I found great reason to think that this unhappy difference between the King and Queen and his Royal Highness turned on some *points of a more interesting and important nature than have hitherto appeared.*” This dark and mysterious passage has not been explained by the fuller publication of Lord Hardwicke’s manuscripts. Mr. Croker, the editor of Hervey, thinks it *may* have related to the proposed separation of England and Hanover. We are more inclined to think it related to some personal and domestic circumstances of a painful nature, begetting what we have seen—hatred, contempt, insult, and alienation.

We end with a short extract relating to the *King*. When Lord Scarborough and Lord Hervey once travelled *tête-à-tête* from Richmond—

“Their whole discourse was, how *unamiable the King was*, and how he contrived (notwithstanding he had some good qualities, which every body must esteem) to make it absolutely impossible for any body to love him: for example, they both agreed that the King certainly had personal courage, that he was secret, and that he would not lie—though I remember, when I once said the last of these things to Sir Robert Walpole, he said, ‘*Not often*’—but Lord Hervey and Lord Scar-

borough both agreed, too, that notwithstanding those good qualities, which were, like most good qualities, very rare, and consequently very respectable, his Majesty’s brusqueries to everybody by turns, whoever came near him, his never bestowing anything from favour, and often even disobliging those on whom he conferred benefits, made him so disagreeable to all his servants, that people could not stand the ridicule even of affecting to love him for fear of being thought his dupes; and

thus those whose interest it was to hide his faults, and support his character in the world, were often the very persons who hurt it most ; as people at a distance who railed at him might be thought to do it from ignorance or pique ; whilst all his own servants giving him up in the manner it was the fashion to do, must be concluded by all the world to proceed from their thinking it impossible to conceal it, or from their hating him too much to desire it. What gave rise to this conversation was a thing (in the style of many his Majesty uttered) which he had said that very day, at his dressing, before, at least, half-a-dozen people, upon Lord Hervey's telling his Majesty that he believed he was very glad, after so long a session, to get a little fresh air in the country ; to which his Majesty very naturally, but very impolitically, replied, ' Yes, my lord, I am very glad to be got away, for I have seen of late, in London, so many hungry faces every day, that I was afraid they would have eat me at last.' The number of things of this kind he used to be perpetually

saying would fill volumes if I were to recount them all ; for between those he affected to advance by way of showing his military bravery, and those which flowed naturally from his way of thinking and absolute incapacity of feeling, nobody could be with him an hour without hearing something of this kind that would give them an ill opinion of him for their lives. I once heard him say he would much sooner forgive anybody that had murdered a man, than anybody that cut down one of his oaks ; because an oak was so much longer growing to a useful size than a man, and, consequently, one loss would be sooner supplied than the other : and one evening, after a horse had run away, and killed himself against an iron spike, poor Lady Suffolk saying it was very lucky the man who was upon him had received no hurt, his Majesty snapped her very short, and said, ' Yes, I am very lucky, truly : pray where is the luck ? I have lost a good horse, and I have got a booby of a groom still to keep,' " &c.

Those who open these remarkable Memoirs will find in them much information on various matters, which we have not been able even to mention. In poetry they will see something in Pope, and something in Lady Mary Wortley, illustrated and explained. In politics much communication, on secret statesmanship, and backstairs influence. They will be admitted even to the King's cabinet and the Queen's dressing-room.

Apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt

Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, &c.

They will see his *Majesty* employed in the troublesome task of managing his mistresses, and the queen in the no less arduous one of maintaining her power in Church and State,

For hers the gospel is, and hers the law.

They will be present at the nuptials of the Princess Royal with her "deformed dwarf and monkey," the Prince of Orange. Then, turning to her sisters, they will see one *virtuous* princess in love with Lord Hervey, and the other dying for the Duke of Grafton. The histories of Miss Vane and Miss Howe will offer sad examples of the dangers of a court, to youth, beauty, and inexperience. They may be present at the reluctant departure of Lady Suffolk, and the willing arrival of Madam Walmoden. They will dwell in a palace, where Lord Hervey was reckoned the most finished courtier, and afterwards in a church, where Clarke and Hoadley were the most *orthodox* prelates. Among the gilded and venal crowd that surrounds them, they will observe two persons conspicuous above all others for their talents and their power. One is Lord Bolingbroke, who is ever plotting treason, and the other Sir Robert Walpole, who is ever distributing bribes. They will see treachery and suspicion the sentinels at every door ; but at last they will cease to wonder how it is that every honest man and every virtuous woman seem to be removed from a place where the fatal taste of that "sweet nepenthe"* sheds its lulling influence, which, once felt, not the strongest can resist, nor the most cautious elude, and he who drinks—*wakes no more.*

* "Lulled with the sweet nepenthe of a court." Pope.—Rzv.

MR. URBAN, Temple, June 10.

I AVAIL myself of the opportunity afforded me by a day or two of unexpected leisure to forward you my answer to the Reply * which Sir F. Madden has made to my Remarks on his edition of Layamon. It is opened with the following observations :

"Mr. Guest commences by quoting a passage from my Preface, in which I say,

"Although many writers of later date, as Tyrrhitt, Ellis, Ritson, Mitford, Campbell, Turner, and Conybeare, have severally commented on, or quoted from, Layamon's poem, yet its peculiar value in a philological point of view appears to have remained but little known up to the time when the Society of Antiquaries determined on its publication."

"And I then proceed to state the heads of inquiry to be made, as to the author, and structure of his work. There is nothing here but a simple statement of fact; yet Mr. Guest, in reference to these words, says he shall 'examine how far the result (*qu. results*) of Sir F. Madden's labours are entitled to the *praise of originality, which he thus claims for them.*' Now I claim here no *originality*, but I do claim the merit of having been the first to point out to the Anglo-Saxon Committee of the Society of Antiquaries the peculiar philological merits of Layamon's poem, which occasioned its publication to be determined on, in May, 1831; a date, it will be admitted, somewhat anterior to Mr. Guest's book, which appeared only in 1838."

I give the whole of this passage exactly as Sir F. Madden prints it, that there may be no possibility of mistake as to his meaning. Sir F. Madden exhibits much excited feeling at being charged by me with unfairness of quotation and general misrepresentation of my opinions. Yet, at the very commencement of his Reply, he cites a *part* of one of my quotations, and then "in reference to these words," taunts me with drawing an unfounded inference, *while he has omitted the very sentence on which my inference was grounded.* I hardly know what to say in a case like this. I will not use that "severity of language" which the occasion seems to call for; but I ask Sir F. Madden—it is in sorrow rather than in anger or in triumph—what good can he propose to himself by misquotations such as these? The merely

temporary advantages which result from them are surely more than counterbalanced by the discredit which must inevitably overtake the writer on their exposure.

The extract which Sir F. Madden has given from my quotation would, if he had given the *whole* of such quotation, have been followed by the words,

"Having premised thus much, it is requisite to turn to the work itself, and inquire, as far as we are able, 1, who was the author; 2, from what sources his work was compiled; 3, the period of its composition; and, lastly, the style and metrical structure of the poem, as well as the dialect in which it was written, and grammatical forms."—Pref. viii.

Here we have the verb in the present tense, "*it is requisite to turn,*" &c.; and, though the whole statement be ambiguous, surely the general reader must draw the conclusion that Sir F. Madden was driven by the ignorance of all preceding writers to make original researches in "the work itself;" and that whatever was added to the meagre accounts which had been left us by the seven authors whose names he has given he claimed as *his own*. With my knowledge of the facts, I could not be ignorant that the whole of his argument was confused and illogical;† but want of logic is not unfrequent with Sir F. Madden, and it was more charitable to impute it on the present occasion, than to suppose there was *design* mixed up with so much confusion, and that he was carefully preparing an escape for himself, while he was throwing dust in the eyes of his reader. He has now put his own construction on the passage, and I can no longer take refuge in such welcome incredulity.

Sir F. Madden does not correctly give the purport of my paper when he says,—

"The gravest charge brought by Mr.

† If the dates were given, it might be briefly stated as follows: "The philological merit of Layamon's poem was little known up to the year 1831, when the Society determined on its publication; therefore it becomes necessary now, in 1847, to turn to the work itself for the purpose of inquiring," &c. He thus dexterously leaps over the year 1838, and so gets rid of the History of English Rhythms.

* Gent. Mag. June, 1848, p. 600.

Guest against me is this,—that I borrowed from his work on English Rhythms, without owning it, my knowledge of the locality of *Ernley* and *Redstone*, as pointed out by Nash in his History of Worcestershire; and that had it not been for Mr. Guest I should have remained in complete ignorance of the fact that these places were in Worcestershire, and not in Gloucestershire or Staffordshire."

It is true I charged Sir F. Madden with borrowing from me his knowledge of the locality of Ernley; he had not said a word in his preface about his private vouchers—the letter from Mr. Allen, the entry in the diary, &c.—and what other inference could I draw from the circumstances as known* to me? But the main charge I brought against Sir F. Madden was grounded on what appeared to me to be *the very unfair and disingenuous manner in which the whole case was brought before the public.*

If Sir F. Madden wished to advance any claim to the discovery, why did he not tell his reader that, although I had been the first to publish it, yet he could show by private documents that previously to the year 1838 he had not only been seeking for it, but had succeeded in his search? Why did he fill his preface with loose and ambiguous statements which, without directly asserting such claim, constantly insinuated it—statements which, like the one we have been considering, might be capable of two meanings, but could only leave one impression on the mind of the reader? Why did he conceal

the fact that I was the first to call public attention to the locality of Ernley and to the important inferences that could be drawn from it? and, while addressing the general public, few of whom could have the means, even if they had the wish, to form a correct judgment, why did he taunt me with my "error" in making Gloucestershire the place of Layamon's residence, when the true place was afterwards given, and the "error" had been previously more or less entertained by all well-informed antiquaries, and among others by such men as Hallam and Stevenson? I say nothing of "the interesting question" about our dialects, which Sir F. Madden borrowed from my pages, and for the elucidation of which he referred us to an entirely irrelevant passage in one of Sir Francis Palgrave's works. Sir F. Madden passes over in silence this part of my charge, and, I think, he has acted very discreetly in so doing.

I turn to another subject. In my Remarks I endeavoured to meet the argument, that independent inquirers might possibly arrive at the same results in investigating the same author,—by exhibiting some singular *verbal coincidences*, and shewing that Sir F. Madden's "Analysis" of Layamon's grammar contained not only the substance of my "Sketch," but even the *disjecta membra* of my sentences. Sir F. Madden selects for criticism one, and only one, of the parallel passages which I quoted.

"In the present tense the first person, as in Francic, often ends in *n*."—Lay. i. xlix.

"The *en* of the first person of the present reminds one of the Frankish."—E. R. ii. 112.

And he tells us that "this peculiarity" was known to him, "and noted down from Michaeler's *Tabulæ parallele An-*

tiquissimarum Dialectorum, &c. 12mo. 1766, many years before" he saw my work. I am sorry so much learning

* It should be observed that a month or two back a friend of Sir F. Madden told me that Sir F. Madden had mentioned to him the locality of Ernley *before* the year 1838. The gentleman referred to is a man of unquestionable honour; but I thought that after a lapse of ten years no man's recollection could speak safely within a year or two as to the time when some casual communication had been made to him. The impression he left upon me was, that he had slightly ante-

dated a communication really made to him at the *beginning* of 1838.

The insinuation (Gent. Mag. June, p. 602,) that I sent Mr. Nichols to the Museum, in order to make inquiries respecting the locality of Ernley, is sufficiently met by the note, which that gentleman thought it right to append to the statement. I may add that the first intimation I received of any such inquiry having been made was through the pages of the Gent. Mag.

should be thrown away, but there really was no occasion to hunt for "this peculiarity" through the dark shelves of the Museum; he might have found it where doubtless his friend Michaeler picked it up, in Hickes' Thesaurus, or in any other work which has treated of the German dialects, from Hickes' day down to our own times, and the *Deutsche Grammatik*. But Grimm, whom Sir F. Madden loves to quote, whose terms he has adopted, and with whose works he is doubtless familiarly acquainted, calls the dialects in which this peculiarity occurs *The Old German (Althochdeutsch)*. Now I have the misfortune to differ with Grimm and the modern school of philologists — rightly or wrongly is not now the question—as to the arrangement of some of these old dialects; and in my view of the question the term "Frankish" or "Francic" has a peculiar significance, and was used by me not as synonymous with, but as a substitute for the term, which Grimm's authority has made so familiar to philologists. I selected therefore a passage containing this word as I afterwards selected another containing the phrase "the conjugation in i," because the term was what in the North would be called "kenspeckle." Both these phrases had my private mark upon them, and I was desirous of asking Sir F. Madden how they came into his possession.

Besides the parallelism we have been noticing, there were three others, which Sir F. Madden passes over in silence. Am I to conclude that in these cases he admits the plagiarism? I do not think there are many persons who will entertain any doubt upon the subject. Can any one doubt for instance respecting the passage which identifies the West-of-England infinitive in *y* as a relic of the *i* conjugation? Till I see his denial attested by his signature, I will not believe that Sir F. Madden himself denies the plagiarism.

I was somewhat startled when Sir F. Madden told me, that, whatever were "my other grounds of complaint" against him, they could not be "greater" than those which he had against myself, but was re-assured when I found that he was weighing his list of my "errors" against my list of his plagiarisms—a very Irish mode of striking a balance truly. I leave the question of my

"errors" for the present, and return to Sir F. Madden's plagiarisms. Some of his principal notes seem to have been made by extracting such of my remarks as had relation to the peculiarities of our language, and then accumulating round them all the matter he could find bearing on the subject. I have no room for examples, but he will now understand the nature of those "other grounds of complaint," which are yet uncanvassed. I proceed to notice a case in which Sir F. Madden has borrowed matter from me to which I attach somewhat more of importance.

Ten or twelve years ago the notions prevalent respecting our English dialects were confused indeed. The only point on which all parties seemed agreed was, that our modern English received its development in London and its neighbourhood. In 1836 appeared an article in the Quarterly Review, written by a gentleman whose ability and scholarship Sir F. Madden will not question, in which it was stated that in Higden's time, "and probably long before, there were five distinctly marked forms, &c. First southern or standard English, which in the fourteenth century was perhaps best spoken in Kent and Surrey by the body of the inhabitants,"* &c. The whole article was written with great ability, and attracted much notice, but I could not agree in its conclusions, and therefore thought it right to lay my own views of the subject before the reader. I was not at the time aware who was the party who wrote the article, but I could not be ignorant that I had a very formidable opponent, and accordingly worked out the question with the greatest care, and gave my authorities for every statement. The general results may be stated as follows: that a midland dialect arose from the mixture of our two great dialects, the northern and the southern, and ultimately gave birth to our present standard-English; and that, so far from such standard-English having come into existence in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, a dialect, closely resembling that still spoken in Devonshire, overspread the whole of our southern counties, and as late as

* Quarterly Rev. No. 110, art. 3.

the days of Milton was heard at the very gates of London. These results have been adopted, at least in substance, by almost all who have since treated of the question, though, with one exception, not the slightest allusion has ever been made to the quarter in which they were first promulgated. Sir F. Madden maintains (Pref. xxvi.) that one dialect extended "throughout the channel counties from east to west," and in support of this position cites three authorities, Gill's *Loq. Angl.* 16, MS. Arundel No. 57, and Camb. Descr. i, 6. The first of these he found quoted for the same purpose in E. R. ii, 205, n. ¶, and E. R. ii, 206, n. †; the second he found quoted in E. R. 189, n. ‡, and the third is one in which I can claim no property. With characteristic cleverness he expands the last into a long extract, which he inserts in his text, while he crushes the other two into a note.

Sir F. Madden accuses me of charging him most unfairly with *assuming* that Robert of Gloucester had "been called the English Ennius," inasmuch as it was the title given him by Hearne, by Ellis, and by Campbell. As usual, he slips away from the point at issue. My words were "chooses to assume that *other people* give this title to Robert of Gloucester," &c. and his own phrase was "Hitherto this name has been *generally* applied to Robert of Gloucester," &c. Pref. vii. n. In support of this general assertion he gives us the names of three parties, of whom the first was an antiquary who lived a century and a half ago, before these questions had been made the subject of rational criticism, and the other two merely quote the phrase *without adopting it*. Can Sir F. Madden point out any well-informed antiquary, one single *scholar*, who has been guilty of the folly? If, on such a question, Sir F. Madden chooses to enter the lists with such an opponent as Hearne, I can only tell him I do not envy him his triumph.

I have always wished to estimate at their full value Sir F. Madden's "corrections," whether they related to Robert of Gloucester, or to "the dates of Robert of Brunne's biography, which had previously been so confused," though I certainly did not place them

on the same level with researches into the nature of our language and literature. These questions doubtless have their use, and there are men whose tastes and capacities seem peculiarly fitted for such inquiries. But I may doubt if it be wise to obtrude them so frequently upon the public. The reader's lip may curl if he finds the "discoveries" so very often soliciting his attention. I will not, however, quarrel with Sir F. Madden on such a ground as this; I merely alluded to his anxiety about these matters to show that it did not lie in *his* mouth to tax me with any similar weakness.

I must say a word or two as to the "errors," which it has been Sir F. Madden's "task to notice," and which he has noticed "without unfairness or discourtesy," and no doubt under the influence of the purest feelings of public duty. In writing the *History of English Rhythms* I was obliged to enter rather deeply into the consideration of our manuscript literature, much of which was then for the first time * brought before the notice of the public. It was hardly to be expected that I should vanquish all the glossarial difficulties of so many MS. volumes; and I repeatedly warned the reader that "the scrupulous exactness of an editor was not to be expected," &c. E. R. ii. 431, and that instead of works "whose scope and tendency he had fully mastered," a writer in my situation "must sometimes take such as are imperfectly understood," &c. E. R. ii. 94. One or two of these MSS. Sir F. Madden has since edited, and with his greater advantages he has sometimes discovered the meaning of a word which I had mistaken. But who shall describe the parade of his superiority on such an occasion? The exuberance of his triumph can only be equalled by the zeal with which he seeks his opportunity, and (to use the mildest language) the singular inaccuracy of his quotations.

In the *History of English Rhythms* I noticed frankly the "errors" then

* In this category I must rank the *Gayne MS. Nero A. x.* sorry though I be to pluck another feather from Sir Frederic Madden, inasmuch as I was the *first* to name the *MS.* and thus to make its interesting contents public property.

prevalent among English scholars, but in general terms, and *without naming individuals*; and I wished to be, and I believe always was, most careful in the acknowledgment of any obligation. Sir F. Madden might have followed my example with some advantage. In his *Gawayne* he has borrowed from me my account of his author, and all my criticism respecting the age and other circumstances of the poem, and, though in these cases he acknowledges his obligations, he generally manages at the same time to bring under the reader's notice some of my "mistakes" (though in matters irrelevant to the point discussed), and pursues my glossarial "errors" with the most unrelenting rigour. The following observations may perhaps throw some light on the motives which prompted this rather peculiar mode of exhibiting his "courtesy."

I had quoted some old English poems in which the adverb *y-wisse* was printed *Y wisse*, and, fearful lest I should be thought to participate in the blunder, I noticed in an appendix the habit of writing the word *y wisse*, adding "it is from these scattered elements of an adverb that modern scholarship has manufactured a verb and pronoun—*I wiss*."—E. R. ii. 430. It certainly never entered my thoughts that Sir F. Madden had been guilty of so gross an error, till on reading the *Gawayne* I lighted on the entry

"*I-wis, I-wise, &c.* truly, certainly, &c. manifestly the Saxon adjective *gewis* used adverbially, &c. Several writers, and among them I include myself (gloss. to Will. and the Werwolf) have erroneously explained this word *I know*, considering it equivalent to the German *ich weiss*; but, although satisfied about its origin, I still have my doubts* whether it was not regarded as a pronoun and verb by the writers of the fifteenth century."—Glossary to *Gawayne*.

With the hint thus afforded me, I readily understood the feelings with which, while availing himself of the general criticisms into which I had occasionally entered, and *silently correcting* the blunders he had fallen into, he seized every opportunity of repaying me for the mortification he was smart-

* Few English scholars, I apprehend, are likely to participate in these doubts.

ing under, even though—thanks to my courtesy—the public had not been made witnesses of his humiliation.

Sir F. Madden informs me that the list of my errors is "far from exhausted." I smile at his threat, and I admire his chivalry. Language like this from the editor of *Gawayne* and *Layamon*! Why, I tell Sir F. Madden that in the pages now lying open before me, there are "errors" sufficient to ruin the character of any scholar in Europe—not mere glossarial errors, but such as show an ignorance of the very accidence of our language. With a fitting audience and on a fitting occasion they shall, if Sir F. Madden wishes it, be forthcoming.

Sir F. Madden appears to lay some stress on the opinion which he has occasionally expressed in the circle of his private friends as to the merit of my literary labours. If he attach the slightest value to such expression of opinion, I beg he will forbear it in future. I must form a higher estimate of his scholarship than I do at present before I can consider either his praise or his censure a matter of much importance. All I have to ask of Sir F. Madden is, that when he avails himself of my labours he will acknowledge his obligations, and when he thinks fit to quote me, he will quote me fairly.

Yours, &c. EDWIN GUEST.

MR. URBAN, *Edgbaston, June 13.*

MR. TAYLOR has quoted my observations on his edition of Warton with perfect fairness, and met them with an answer which, if his recollection could be trusted, would certainly be a very satisfactory one. He tells us that in the year 1840, when he published the work referred to, he had never seen the *History of English Rhythms*, and therefore could have borrowed nothing from it. But I well know the extreme deceitfulness of memory, when called upon to speak to occurrences so long gone by; and I cannot help suspecting that on the present occasion it has misled him. At any rate, I consider it a duty incumbent on me to show, that it was on no slight grounds I formed the conviction to which I ventured to give expression in your columns.

It will hardly be expected of me to notice all the coincidences between my

own and Mr. Taylor's translation of the Brunanburgh War-song, which impressed me with the belief that the later version was little more than a copy of the earlier one. I have neither space enough for so lengthened and minute a comparison, nor can I calculate sufficiently upon the reader's patience, to indulge the hope of carrying him with me through such an investigation. The only feasible plan seems to be to select a particular passage, and by a careful analysis of it to lay before him some of the reasons on which my belief rested. I trust he will be of opinion that they form, to say the least, a

*Letan him behindan hraw bryttigean
Salowig-pádan thone sweartan hræfn
Hyrned-nebban and thone haso-padan*

*Earn æftan hwit-æses brúcan
Grædigne guth-hafoc and thæt græge deor
Wulf on wealde Ne wæth wæl máre*

*On thys eglande æfre gyta
Folces alylled beforan thyssum
Sweordes ecgum thæs the us secgeath bec
Ealde uthwitan syththan eastan hider
Engle and Sexan up becoman &c.*

Price formed his text out of *three* of the MS. copies, correcting the one by the other, or rather, to speak plainly, following the one or the other as best suited the convenience of translation. His mode of breaking the lines differs from mine, and he has furnished his text with commas, semicolons, &c. according to our modern system of punc-

*Lætan him behindan,
hrá brittian,
salowig padan
thone sweartan hræfn,
hyrned-nebban;
and thone hasenan padan
earn æftan hwit,
æses brucan,
grædigne guth-hafoc;
and thæt græge deor
wulf on wealde.
Ne wearth wæl máre,
on thys igland,
æfre gyta,
folces gefylled,
beforan thissum,
sweordes ecgum,
thæs the us secgeath bec,*

*ealde uthwitan,
sith-than eastan hider
Engle and Sexan
up becomon, &c.*

sufficient apology for the conclusion I arrived at.

My text of the Brunanburgh War-song was taken from the MS. Tib. A. vi. and was printed exactly as it was found in the MS. save that I sometimes combined two words into a compound by means of the hyphen, and broke into convenient lines the rhythm, which in the MS. was written continuously, like prose. The dot (·) which appears at the end of the lines has nothing to do with the punctuation of the poem; it indicates one of the rhythmical pauses, and has merely a rhythmical value.

*Left they behind them (the carcase to share)
Him of the fallow coat—the swart raven
With horned nib; and him of the grizzled
coat, [to gorge;
The ern white-plumaged behind his prey
The greedy war-hawk; and the grey beast,
The wolf of the weald. Was no greater
carnage*

*Ever yet within the island
(Before this) of men fell'd
By the sword-edges (as the books tell us—
The writers old) since from the east hither
Up came Engle and Sexe, &c.*

E. R. ii. 68.

In his translation he professes to put within brackets those merely ancillary words which the modern usage of our language requires for the completion of the syntax. Mr. Taylor's corrections are also included within brackets, but, for distinction sake, are always printed in italics.

*(They) left behind them,
(the) corse to enjoy,
(the) fallow — [sallow of coat]
(the) swarth raven,
the horned nibbed one; [with horned nib]
and the dusky —, [coated?] [tread]
eagle white behind [after],
(of) the corse to enjoy,
greedy war-hawk;
and that [the] grey beast [deer]
(the) wolf on [in] the wold.
Nor was (there) a greater slaughter,
on this island,
ever yet,
of folk felled,
before this,
by (the) sword's edges,
of [from] that that say to us (in) books,
[according to what books tell us]
old historians,
since eastward [from the east] hither
Angles and Saxons
up came, &c.—Warton, i. lxxix.*

If the reader compare Mr. Taylor's corrections with my translation, he will find in this short passage no less than five or six very close coincidences between them. To *three* of these I would more particularly call his attention.

As the subject of my book was English *rhythm*, I was anxious to preserve the flow of the Anglo-Saxon original, as closely as was consistent with honesty of translation. Price and Mr. Taylor had other objects in view, and evidently aimed only at a correct and literal version. Accordingly Price rendered his compound *hyrned-nebban* by the most literal translation it would bear, viz. "the horned-nibbed one." But in the passage—

the swart raven—

The horned-nibbed one,
there was a cacophony, which had little to recommend it, and I therefore turned it thus—

the swart raven

With horned nib,

sacrificing, in some slight degree, the literal character of my translation for the sake of a more rhythmical flow. I presumed that, as I had carefully given the compound *hyrned-nebban* in my text, no scholar could mistake the construction I had put upon the original, or suppose me guilty of the faulty rendering of certain translators, who had treated *hyrned nebban*, as if they had been two distinct words. When I found that Mr. Taylor, for whose purposes Price's translation was the very best that could be offered, had substituted mine in lieu of it, what conclusion was I to draw? Was it unfair to reason thus—Mr. Taylor sees that I have purposely deviated from Price's version, and has mistaken my motive; he supposes I am quarrelling with Price's translation instead of his rhythm, and thinks it safest to follow me? In no other way could I account for a correction, which was not merely uncalled for, but the very reverse of an improvement on Price's translation.

In the next line of Price's text,

and thone hasean padan,

hasean is evidently an adjective in the accusative case, agreeing with the substantive *padan*. There has been much difference of opinion as to the meaning

both of the adjective *hasean* and of the substantive *padan*, but we can only construe the line thus, "the hoarse (or dusky) *pada*," whatever be the meaning of this latter word, whether toad, kite, or vulture. We may, like preceding authors, ring the changes on these different senses of the words, but no other construction can be got from this reading of the text. Now the MS. I followed had the words *haso padan*, and by combining them into a compound, I got a phrase *haso-padan* precisely analogous to the *salowig-padan** of a preceding line, and obtained a very appropriate and highly poetical epithet, "the grizzly-coated one," or, as I rendered it, "him of the grizzled coat." Mr. Taylor says not a word about this new MS. reading, nor of combining the adjective and the substantive into a compound; he retains Price's text, and, without so much as hinting an objection to it, proposes the version "dusky-coated," which cannot by any possibility be extracted out of it. Now, when I found that Mr. Taylor had adopted a version which my translation alone had countenanced, and my text, or one similar to it, could alone have suggested, was it very unreasonable to infer that he had been availing himself of my labours?

Price's version of the lines,

thæs the us secgeath bec
ealde uthwitan,

was a very bad one, but not worse than that of all preceding translators. I accompanied my own translation with the note,—

"Price thus renders the passage,

Of that, that say to us in books,
Old historians.

Now in the first place *bec* is the nominative plural; and, secondly, the section '*thæs the us secgeath bec*' is very commonly found by itself in Anglo-Saxon poems. There can be little doubt that *uthwitan* is a nominative in apposition with *bec*. *Thæs the*, too, is a mere conjunction."—E. R. ii. 69, n. 7.

Mr. Taylor gives the same construction to this passage as myself, but adds not a single note, or one word of criticism. As the correction was to the full as important as any which Mr.

* The meaning of this phrase was first discovered by Mr. Kemble.—Vide E. R. ii. 68, n. 1.

Taylor had made, I will confess that the quiet manner in which it was introduced helped to confirm the suspicions which had been already raised by so many and such close coincidences.

When I stated that, in the last edition of Warton one-third of the additional matter was the result of my labours, I certainly did not consider Mr. Taylor as answerable for such wholesale plagiarism. If certain gentlemen chose to pour into his lap the contents of their common-place books, which had just been replenished from my pages, I could hardly expect Mr. Taylor to examine with very scrupulous jealousy to see if such generous offerings had been honestly come by. But I must say, that, labouring under the strong persuasion that my book had been lying open before him while he was correcting the translation of the Brunanburgh War-song, I *did* think he should have suppressed many of the notes appended to that poem, when he must have known (so, at least, it appeared to me) that their contents had already been laid before the public. For example, I certainly thought he should have rejected Sir Frederic Madden's note, Warton, 1, lxxii. n. 9, when he had only to cast his eye to the bottom of my page to see that the information sent him was merely an amplification of my note, E. R. ii. 63, n. 10; and also that he should have declined Mr. Thorpe's notes, lxxii. n. *, and lxxviii. n. *, when he found the substance of them in the work he was consulting.

In some cases it seemed not improbable that the annotators had sent in their criticisms, entirely ignorant that they were already public property; and in one case, the high character of the gentleman, whose initials were subscribed, forbade my entertaining for a moment any other opinion. I allude to Mr. Kemble's note, lxx. n. 7. Still, however, persuaded as I then was of the means of knowledge which Mr. Taylor possessed on this subject, I could not consider him as blameless in the matter; I certainly thought it was his duty to have apprized Mr. Kemble that his corrections had been anticipated.

Mr. Taylor charges Dr. Giles with having adopted, without acknowledgment, several of the emendations,

which appeared in the last edition of Warton. I have read Dr. Giles's version of the Brunanburgh War-song, and think that there are good grounds of complaint against him; but whether he took his new readings from Mr. Taylor's corrections of Price, or from my own translation of the poem, I am unable to say.

I remain, &c. EDWIN GUEST.

MR. URBAN, *April 6.*

I SEND for admittance into your Magazine two letters addressed by the late Mr. D'Israeli, when a young man, to the Rev. Vicesimus Knox, then Master of Tunbridge Grammar School, which have been kindly presented to me by his son, the present Vicesimus Knox, Esq. They exhibit very strongly that early love of literature and desire of literary knowledge and fame which accompanied Mr. D'Israeli through his long and honourable life, and, I believe, even to his latest days. They also bear testimony to the high reputation of the correspondent to whom his letters are addressed.

Dr. Vicesimus Knox, at a period when authors were far less numerous than in the present day, and literature less widely diffused, by his elegant and learned essays and by other works of a similar kind, did much to promote a correct and cultivated taste in society, and by a judicious selection and treatment of his subjects attained a remarkable popularity among all classes of readers; while, as a higher estimation of his labours, he enjoyed the personal friendship of Bishop Horsley, and received the public approbation of Dr. Parr. Among Dr. Knox's scholars a few still remain, in whose name, as in his own, the present writer can say that they remember with gratitude the care and judgment with which their education was conducted by him, and the liberality and kindness with which they were invariably treated.

Yours, &c.

B—ll.

J. M.

London, 10th April, 1786.

SIR,—Although I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, I hope this Letter will not be thought impertinent, but flatter myself that its subject (so important an one to me) will excuse the self-introduction.

It will not be injurious to my taste when I say that I have not been an infrequent nor an inattentive peruser of your various productions, and I have consequently become a warm admirer of your Literary Excellence. This praise of you, in flowing from my heart, escaped my observation; yet I feel no inclination to efface it, although it is my custom, in the words of Rousseau, rather to keep a respectful silence towards those whom I hold as objects of admiration, that having more propriety than an indiscreet Commendation. Besides, he needs not the edulcoration of incense from a private altar to whom whole Hecatombs smoke in the Public Temple!

I am addressing myself to the most learned and most elegant Writer our Nation boasts, and the vanity of human Nature blushes when it recollects the insufficiency of my Knowledge and the inelegance of my Diction. I tremble to undergo the mortification of that slight which Great Men are so free to bestow upon those who modestly acknowledge their inferiority. I would not trouble you with this if I thought you joined to so much Learning and Genius what we see so frequently united with them—the asperity of pedantry and the self-sufficiency of pride. After this apology, permit me to proceed in my present design.

I am a young man, who hath beat along the ocean of Letters with most miserable Pilots; And if in despair of meeting with a Director I snatched the helm, it hath not been so much the action of Temerity, as that of a desire to gain the coast. I had no other Guide than that bright effluence which a few Constellations of the Literary hemisphere dispensed; but Experience convinced me that they are insufficient lights to him who is doubtful and fearful amidst “the multitudinous sea.” In contemplating the face of the Heavens, the Ignorant may admire a sublime grandeur that pervades every part; but to understand their evolutions one must be a proficient in the Art.

Fame introduced me to you. You came to me encircled by all her splendours, as (to continue the Metaphor) the Sun expands its volumes of light, and illuminates the distant Coast to the wearied Mariner, who, seeing an end to his long labours, and having

despaired amidst the dark void of night, hastens in rapture to the shore.

To this purpose, I inquired at your publisher's if there was a vacancy in your domestic seminary, that I might live under your roof and practice by your example; but I was told you never admitted Scholars to your House, doubtless that you might devote those hours of Leisure to the Composition of your invaluable productions.

Sir, you cannot imagine how unhappy this made me. I had formed some delightful Visions, which I would not for my Life have been broken. I represented you, Sir, as an Ancient Philosopher, sitting in your Vestibule, or in the Academic Grove, surrounded by your Disciples, instructing them by the discourses of the Great Masters, but more by your own living Example. Monarchs might here lay down their crowns, and confess their inferiority. I said everything that was beautiful, adorned by the emanations of One Sacred Truth; but the remark you make in page 210 of your Practical Treatise corrects this ebullition, and I see my own deformity when contrasted with your beautiful simplicity.

Far from my impeding your researches, or interrupting the calm course of your Studies, I might, perhaps, in the moments of your Leisure, awaken your attention by the Questions I put to you. My God! what a Sublime and pure Gratification will it afford us both!—Me in Inventing fit questions, and you in resolving them! Far from intruding on you, I should think it a Literary Sacrilege to rob you of a Moment.

Know further, Sir, that to throw myself at the feet of a Philosopher and a Good Man I turn my steps aside from the paths of inviting Dissipation to gain the rough Steeps of Scholastic Labour. Nor am I totally ignorant of things. In your house alone shall I be thought ignorant.* I have travelled into different Countries, and am conversant in the modern Languages, and in Modern Literature,—that is to say, in superficial knowledge and jejune ornament; and if the style of my letter is uncommon, be pleased to recollect, Sir, that it is on a very unusual topic.

* This last passage is an addition, inserted above the line.

I will not taint this Letter by suffering matters of a pecuniary nature to enter it. If ever you choose to view this in the light I wish, those, I suppose, will be no barrier between Us. After having read this letter, my faults will stand conspicuously. Of them I am not ashamed; they are brought to you to be corrected. I inclose you my address. I wait with ardour for the favour of a Line, and hope you will not think slightly of one who testifies so invincible an ardour for Letters. But if this should be disapproved, I rely on the indulgence of Mr. Knox that he will burn the address, the Letter, and, if possible, the Remembrance of me. I remain,

His most sincere admirer and
humble Servant,

ISAAC D'ISRAELI.

London, April 20, 1786.

SIR,—Perhaps your Letter requires no answer—Yet I cannot receive it without returning you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in writing.

I do not perceive (whatever your modesty may think) that I have praised you too much. I have formed that opinion of you which I am sure written Language can never express. But I see you are pleased to turn my own arms against myself; it was what might be expected; you use your arms as an Experienced Soldier, and I snatch mine like the artless Militia, who with the best will in the world prove the worst Soldiers.

Whether that *singular* ardour of mind which you say my Letter displays is to be cherished or refused, has been a question with me since I know myself. Excess of Imagination often renders one unhappy and ridiculous, and this I have often thought is my case.

I know not in what manner to thank you for the obliging proffer of your Advice; your Civility perhaps may, *once* in my life, cost you a little trouble.

I conclude, Sir, in wishing you the accomplishment of your desires, and that you may long live to preserve the Esteem of every Enlightened Man, and be the honour of our Nation.

I am, Sir, very truly,
Your obliged and humble Servt.

ISAAC D'ISRAELI.

MR. URBAN,

ALTHOUGH the anonymous form of the very extraordinary attack by your OLD SUBSCRIBERS (vol. XXIX. p. 618) on my description of Brougham Hall might well excuse my replying to it, yet I feel it due both to my own character and to your readers to request the insertion of the following remarks.

The point-blank denials,—such as, “the hall does not stand upon the Roman station,” “there was no tower,” “Udard de Brougham was not governor of Appleby Castle,” &c.—it would be easy for me to answer in like manner by re-insisting upon those facts detailed in my letter, and with quite as much propriety; for you must in common justice allow my description, although compiled in a great measure from memory, and for the amusement of a friend, is quite as likely to be true as the ostentatious accusations put forth by your correspondents, without even a shadow of an attempt at proof.

They say that I wish to impress upon your readers that Brougham Hall, as it at present exists, has done so for centuries; and yet, if they had not read my letter with jaundiced eyes, they must have noticed that I repeatedly speak of renovations and alterations as having taken place, and still taking place. I knew that the house had been extensively re-edified, and never wished to convey a contrary impression, or for a moment supposed I was doing so; neither do I think in looking over my letter that such an impression is at all given.

It is ridiculous to say, because a house has been repaired and in part rebuilt, that therefore the whole is a modern structure; and it is anything but just to accuse me of falsifying, because I have not stated the exact time when such repairs were made. Who, in popularly describing Warwick Castle or any other old mansion, is expected to name the different periods when every late alteration was made? * I am not

* Since writing the above, I have received a note from a person to whom I applied for information to rebut your correspondents' charges, and I send you an extract: “Bearing always in mind that some parts, particularly the upper portion of the old tower, the old kitchen, and part of the west front, had, from decay, been

the only person who has written upon Brougham Hall as an ancient residence. In "The Baronial Halls," published by Chapman and Hall, from drawings by J. D. Harding, George Cattermole, and others, there is a lengthened account of the place accompanied by prints; also in Fisher's Northern Counties, &c. and in other similar works.

It would occupy too much of your valuable space to follow your correspondents through all their counter-assertions; though I have no doubt, if it were necessary, that I could substantiate every material fact I have stated.

If the writers re-read my letter, they will find that the fiction, as they term it, of St. Wilfred's Well I myself disapprove of, and object to in the very article in which they say it is first heard of, but which more extensive reading would have shown them was described in S. C. Hall's "Baronial Halls."

How facetious they grow about the armour, and then boldly say it all came from Wardour Street; and yet in a will dated 1565, Henry Brougham leaves his *arms and armour*, &c. ("hear'st thou, Mars!") to his son and heir Thomas (with Brougham) as heir-looms. How do your daring correspondents know that the armour came from Wardour Street?

Their rampant assertion, to use their own words, about the Crusader's grave and the prick-spur, &c. I leave in the hands of Mr. Albert Way and the other gentlemen connected with the Journal of the Archæological Institute, in which work what they term "the most puerile creation ever set up," was first given to the public.

The genealogical part of the question appears also to be regarded as equally

repaired, and in some parts wholly rebuilt, but with the old materials, between the years 1828 and 1830. The kitchen part fell down, and was replaced by what is now the great staircase in 1842. The timbering of the old tower was uninjured, as was the trap-door part, and is now in its old place. It is of very early date, as anybody who knows anything of old wood-work can at once see. In the same way the ceiling of the old drawing room was saved, being suspended by ropes fixed to the rigging while the defective portion of the west wall was repaired."

spurious with the hall, notwithstanding Mr. Justice Wightman's remarks at the trial which took place at Appleby assizes in August 1843 to the contrary. At this trial every feature of consequence which I have mentioned in the descent was proved before a special jury by the production of deeds and records, and the observation of the judge was, "that he had never in his experience seen a pedigree carried back so far, and with such clear proof." As to the manor, in the Rolls Chapel is preserved a roll headed "Le Bownder de Brougham," which ends thus: "And so thys ambulacyon was veiwed and merkett in the second yeare of King Richarde the Secund by the assent and consent of Sir Roger Clifforth knight, and Sir John Burgham, in thayre tyme." In an inquisition preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster, in the book endorsed Inquisitions post Mortem in 9, 10, and 11 Elizabeth, taken after the death of Henry Brougham, who died 6th Dec. 11th Eliz. the jurors find that he died seised of various lands, &c.; and, amongst others, "quod predictus Henricus Brougham fuit seisitus in Dominico suo ut de feodo de et in manerio de Brougham, et le demeyne lands de manerio predicto," &c. and that he held this manor of the sheriff of Westmoreland (i.e. of the King) by knight's service. The father of this Henry is found to have died 18th Nov. 6th Edw. VI. and that he was the King's tenant by knight's service. This record is also in the Chapter House, Court of Wards and Liveries, 1st Mary to 1st Eliz.

In an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1776 for inclosing Brougham Moor, Henry Brougham is described as lord of the manor of Brougham, and in that character the principal allotment is made to him. If he had not been lord of the manor his claim would have been opposed before the commissioners. This Henry was Lord Brougham's grandfather, and died in Dec. 1782. Burn in his History of Westmoreland, p. 391, says that the third part of the manor was held "by cornage," and, notwithstanding the sneers at the "old cow-horn," I should like to hear your correspondents' disapproval of the antiquity of this tenure.

The fact of the family having been seated at Brougham from the Hep-

tarchy is pretty well borne out, independently of the pedigree, by the name mentioned by Horsley as a Saxon compound,—burgh and ham,—designating the family, the parish, the castle, the manor, and the hall, and in addition having an echo of the much older Roman name of Brovocom.

Stukeley, in his *Itinerary*, 1725, says, "I saw many fragments of altars and inscriptions at the *Hall* near the bridge, all exposed in the *courtyard* to weather and injuries of every sort." Your veracious critics deny the existence of both Roman station and courtyard, particularly of the latter, as only being an erection of the present century.

Mistakes such as these ought to have been avoided by writers who have used the lash with an unsparing hand, because they induce a very natural suspicion either of indifference as to statement or carelessness in research when facts are concerned; neither do I think that the periodical literature of the day is improved in tone or elevated in character by the pungent acrimony of criticism, or the carpings or sneers of anonymous correspondents. Yours, &c. GEO. SHAW.

THE CROSS-STAFF AND CROZIER.

MR. URBAN,

AS there seems to be in modern times some indistinctness of opinion, both in this country and the continent, as to the use of these insignia, a few remarks may not be inapplicable.

First, according to some, the cross-staff and the crozier are the same thing, under the idea that the word crozier is derived from *crux*, in Latin a *cross*; but the English word crozier is not derived from *crux*, but from the word "*crosse*" in French, which is the term in that language for crozier. This is distinct from *croix*, a cross; and, from its other significations, does not seem to be derived from *crux*; as *une crosse* is a bat for boys to play with, and *la crosse d'un mousquet* is the butt end of a musket. Therefore it may seem that the former understanding of the word crozier in the sense of a curved, crooked, or hooked staff is still to be kept up, and it is not to be regarded as the cross-staff. This explanation will at once remove a great source of error.

GENL. MAG. VOL. XXX.

In the class of insignia to which the present communication refers we have the following variations: 1. The curved staff or crozier, also called the pastoral staff. 2. The cross-staff, which is a cross similar to the Maltese cross, at the end of a staff. 3. The cross-staff with two bars, the cross patriarchal of heraldry. 4. The cross-staff with three bars, the cross triple of heraldry, used by the Pope. These various distinctions may be found specified in the *Glossary of Architecture*, 8vo. 1845, vol. i. pp. 121 and 274, and illustrated in plate 42. From the massy form in which croziers were made in the middle ages,—which custom arose, it should seem, that they should be more conspicuous when carried in processions, and in consequence their clubbed and thick appearance, seems to have originated their French appellation *crosse*, whence our English word *crozier* is deduced.*

Secondly, as to the idea, now so frequently entertained, that the cross-staff is the emblem peculiar to the office of Archbishop, and that the crozier applies only to that of Bishop, there appears no foundation for such opinion; and it seems obviously contrary to the symbolical meaning of the emblem, for the archbishop as well as the bishop has a pastoral charge and care,—that species of superintendence to which the emblem of the pastoral staff, according to the illustration of it in the monkish verse, would be equally applicable in one case as in the other.

Curva trahit mites,

Pars pungit acuta rebelles.

It therefore would be improbable to suppose that archbishops in the Middle Ages discontinued the use of the crozier or curved staff. On the contrary, they seem to have used it indifferently with the cross-staff, which now may be shewn by some instances.

Whoever will examine the monuments in Canterbury Cathedral will

* We think it will be found that the word *crozier* originally meant the person employed to bear the cross or pastoral staff; and it was transferred from him to the cross or staff itself. There was a similar ambiguity in other matters: thus a *registrarius*, or keeper of registers, was himself called the register. So also the drum, the trumpet, &c. applied to persons.

—EDIT.

find several cases in point, where the effigies of archbishops on their monuments are represented, some with the crozier, some with the cross-staff. They may here follow chronologically; the dates given being those of the deaths of the prelates whose names they precede.

- 1348. Archbishop Stratford, crozier.
- 1366. Archbishop Islip, cross-staff.
- 1396. Archbishop Courtenay, crozier.
- 1443. Archbishop Chichele, cross-staff.
- 1500. Archbishop Morton, cross-staff.
- 1532. Archbishop Warham, crozier.

As to the indents of the brass which was formerly on the slab which covered Courtenay's monument in the Collegiate Church of Maidstone, they shew that he was there represented with the cross-staff: while the archbishop in

used in synods and councils at which none of a lower degree than bishops assembled, as a mark of rank. Thus considered, it may be regarded not as referring to their dioceses but as a mark of distinction among the prelates themselves, a badge to distinguish the *primus patrum*, the prelate of pre-eminence, from the simple suffragan. Hence possibly the double bars of the patriarchal cross, and the triple bars of the papal one. Unless by some such explanation as this, it is not easy to reconcile the contradictions which present themselves on the subject.

Yours, &c. B. P.

Bydews Place, near
Maidstone, May 15.

MR. URBAN,

IN the review of Mr. Gifford's Shirley in your last number (p. 575), it was observed by the writer that, in his opinion, Mr. Gifford was wrong, when he considered the word woodbine as used in Shakspeare to mean the *convolvulus*, and not the honeysuckle; and he suggested that the *woodbine* might, in the passage which gave rise to the doubt and to the new interpretation, mean the plant, and the *honeysuckle* the flower; and when the Poet says that the woodbine enfolds the sweet honeysuckle, he means that the tendrils or shoots of the plant enclose the flower and twine round it. Now in a modern book of travels much read and esteemed, by an author in high repute, I mean Mr. Warburton's "Crescent and Cross" (vol. ii. p. 36), he uses these two words in two distinct meanings, apparently agreeing with those which I have just advocated. Speaking of Lady Hester Stanhope's deserted garden at Djouni, he says "Choice flowers once bloomed here, and fountains played in marble basins: but now was presented a scene of the most melancholy desolation; as the watch-fire blazed up, its gleam fell on masses of honeysuckle and woodbine, on white mouldering walls beneath, and dark waving trees above, &c." This author does not write at random, nor use words incorrectly, and therefore his authority may be brought forward to support the old and common acceptation of the word, against the modern refinement and innovation of the late critic. Yours, &c. J. M.



the mural painting over Wootton's tomb in the same church, by many supposed to be archbishop Courtenay, bears the crozier in his left hand. Part of the curve of the crozier in the painting is obliterated, but a portion of the end of it remains, as exhibited by the accompanying delineation, reduced from a tracing, which shews it beyond doubt.

That according to popular ideas in the Middle Ages, the crozier formed part of the insignia of an archbishop, Caxton's *Aurea Legenda* shews, where, in page 1, an archbishop is represented in his due habiliments, and with his mitre and pall, together with which he holds his crozier in his right hand.

The foregoing remarks are intended to shew the correct appellations of the two ecclesiastical insignia, the cross-staff and crozier; also to shew that the crozier was borne indifferently by bishops and archbishops, as they both had pastoral charges; but that archbishops only assumed the cross-staff. It now merely remains to add a surmise that the cross-staff may have been

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF
LEATHERSELLERS OF LONDON.

MR. URBAN,

I INCLOSE for publication in your pages the following extracts from the books of the Leathersellers' Company, relative to some remarkable persons who have been members thereof.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM VINES.

I. PRAISE-GOD BARBONE.

"Freemen admitted xx^{mo} Januarij, 1623, coram M^{ro}, Wardian', & assistan'.

Praisgod Barbon, by John Atwood, his M^r."

"1630, June 16.—

John Stone.

John Wright.

Richard Steele.

George Denham.

Richard Turner.

Thomas Tayler.

Praisgod Barbone.

Symon Selby"

—presented for the election of Wardens of the Yeomanry.

"1630, July 6.—Praisgod Barbone elected one of the Wardens of the Yeomanry."

"1634, October 13.—Praisgod Barbone admitted a Liveryman of the Company."

Freemen, "James Goff, by Praise god Barbone, 19 January, 1635."

"John Barlee, by Praise god Barbon, 15 April, 1646."

"1648, June 16.—Praise-god Barbone elected third Warden."

"1648, Aug^r. 1.—Mr. Barbone" sworn into office; and his name occurs as attending the court several times in that year and the next.

Apprentice, "John Shorter, son of John Shorter late of Wickham, in the county of Bucks, Gent. dec^d.—to Prase Barbone, citizen and leatherseller of London, for 8 years, from our Lady-day last. Dat. quarto die May, 1651.

"Nathaniel Whetham de Portsmouth, in com. Southampton, Armiger, Mag^{ro} in 100*l*. pro veritate apprenticii."

Freeman, "John Shorter, by Praise Barbone, 2nd May, 1661."

II. ROBERT CLEYPOOLE.

In Noble's "Memoirs of the House of Cromwell," 1787, vol. ii. p. 374, it is stated that Robert second son of John Claypoole, died an infant.

In the Leathersellers' Register of Apprentices is the following entry:—

"Robert Cleypoole, sonne of John Cleypoole of Norborough, in the county of North. Esq^r. po. se apprentice to Thomas Andrews, jun^r, cittizen and leatherseller of London, for vij. yeares from our Lady-day next. Dat. decimo sexto Februarij, 1645.

"Pater teneri Mag^{ro} in 400*l*. pro veritate apprenticii."

Freedom, "Robert Clepoole, by Tho. Andrewes, 26 April, 1653."

This Robert Claypoole was the brother of John who married the daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

III. THE ANCESTORS OF THE REV. GEORGE GASKIN, D.D.

"John Gaskin, son of Thomas Gaskin, late of the town and county of Bedford, fisherman, deceased, doth putt himself apprentice to George Bishop, jun. for seven years from the date dated the 8th day of November, 1699."

"John Gaskin, apprentice of George Bishop deceased, sub testm^o Samuel Gaskin goldsmith and John Dokins goldsmith, (admitted a freeman) November 19, 1706."

"John Gaskin, son of John Gaskin, (admitted a freeman) by patrimony 3rd Sept. 1734."

"John Gaskin, brasier and exciseman, Newington Green," was a liveryman of the Company in 1748.

In the churchyard of Islington is the following inscription:—

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of John Gaskin, citizen and Leatherseller of London, who died Oct. 27th, 1766, aged 56; and of Mabel Gaskin, who died April 19th, 1791, aged 84; the honoured parents of George Gaskin, D.D. Lecturer of this parish."

See a long memoir of Dr. Gaskin, who died Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Stoke Newington, and of St. Benet Gracechurch, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. XCIX. ii. pp. 183, 280, 643. It was written by his son-in-law, the Rev. Parker.

MR. URBAN, May 6.

TRUTH is mighty, and will prevail—as Hannibal is made to say of ancient Rome:

Mereses profundo, pulcrior evenit;
Luctere, magnâ proruit integrum
Cum laude victorem.

Not only so, but Truth is rich, and will reward.

Led by my Saxon studies to the rescue of a noble song, I brought my little store of Teutonic as well as classic lore to bear upon the subject. I return to my Saxon studies with the gain of a new verb to my vocabulary, and two new illustrations to my poetical extracts. The participle "gelacod," with or without the present conditional "gelácige," proves the existence of a *weak* verb "lácian, lácigean," *munerare, muneri dare*, to give as a present,—not found in the dictionaries.

Lye-Manning* and Bosworth give *lácian, offerre, sacrificare*, and as authority quote Cædmon's paraphrase of Daniel—the fiery furnace, "lacende lig," which Thorpe translates "the fatal flame,"—Bosworth "the sacrificing or fatal flame." But it was kindled as a penal, not a sacrificing flame; and to the young Hebrew martyrs it did not prove fatal. Though "lácian" should be supposed to admit a secondary sense—to offer or sacrifice, still its active participle would not be *lácende*, but *láciende* or *lácigende*.

"Lácende" belongs to "lácian," *ludere*, and means neither more nor less than the playing, or dancing, that is, quivering, reverberating, flame. An

* Lye-Manning, (i. e. Lye's Dictionary completed and edited by Manning.)

English bard of the thirteenth century would have made it "laikand low." The last word is still used in Scotland.

Gelácian, with its *gelacod*, reminds me of another weak verb, *árian*, to honour, with its participle *ge-arod* or *arod*—left unattempted by Mr. Thorpe (see *Analecta*—Judith—Glossary), and unsuccessfully attempted by Prof. Leo (*Altniederdeutsche Sprachproben*), who supposes it to be a compound of *ar* and *eod*, *ivit*.

When the Hebrews at the instigation of Judith are marching to attack the Assyrian camp, none of the officers dares enter the tent of Holofernes to give the alarm—"then," the poet proceeds:

þa wearð sifð and late sum to þam árod
þára beadorinca, þæt he in þæt burge-
steald

Niðheard neðde, swa hine nyd forðráf.

"Then was at last one of the warriors honoured (constituted or appointed) to that *service* (or *office*), that he should boldly venture into the pavilion, as necessity compelled him." Such is nearly the sense; and we learn from the Apocrypha that the person who entered and found his master assassinated was Bagoas the eunuch, who had introduced the Jewish heroine to the Captain of the hostile army on the previous evening.

Though proposed with more diffidence than the other, this will, perhaps, be found pretty near the true explanation.

When I had written this it occurred to me that though "lácian" did not appear in the dictionaries, "gelacod" might be found, and so it may. "Gelacod beon, *numerari*; Te Deum,"—Lye. A striking example of the pro-

gress of error: the uncial *munerari* must be changed to *numerari*, that it may correspond with the English version! Bosworth has faithfully re-

corded the participle in his Appendix, but MS. Arund. 60 would have suggested a better meaning than *numbered*. Yours, &c. E. THOMSON.

THE CASTLE HILL AT THETFORD.

(With a Plate.)

THE ancient town of Thetford, once of superior importance to many of its younger sisters which have long since outstripped it in population and prosperity, stands on two navigable rivers, the Ouse and the Thet. It is generally supposed to have arisen from the ruins of the Roman *Sitomagus*, and it is on all hands agreed to have been once the seat of the East Anglian kings.

The immense artificial hill forming the centre of the Castle is scarcely surpassed in magnitude by any other work of the kind to be found elsewhere. It is minutely described in Martin's *History of the town*, published in 1779, and we are not aware that any subsequent author has done more than copy or abridge it. We therefore think it best to extract Martin's account entire:—

“On the east side of the present town stands a famous hill, called the Castle Hill. Camden confessed himself unable to resolve whether it was a work of the Romans or Saxons. It is generally agreed at present that such kinds of fortifications as are accompanied by a keep are of a later work. This may, however, with great probability be ascribed to the Saxons, as well as that ancient boundary of this kingdom of the East Angles upon Newmarket Heath, known by the name of the Devil's Ditch; and it may be thought probable that it was the work of some of the first Saxon kings to secure their capital, in case of any sudden irruption or invasion.

“The exterior figure of this work seems to have been a right-angled parallelogram with the angles rounded off, its greatest length lying from east to west. It consisted of two ramparts, each defended by a ditch. Within these, near and parallel to their west

sides, is a high and steep mount or keep, entirely encompassed by a ditch. East of this is a large area or place of arms 300 feet square, evidently intended for parading the troops employed in its defence. This mount is about 100 feet in height, and the circumference at the base 984; its diameter measures 338 feet at its base, and 81 on its summit, which is dishing or concave upwards of 12 feet below its outer surface, owing probably to its having been once surrounded by a parapet, the top whereof may have been gradually melted away by the injuries of time and weather. The slope or ramp of this mount is extremely steep, forming an angle with the plane of the horizon of more than 40 degrees, and yet no traces remain of any path or steps for the purpose of carrying up machines or any weighty ammunition. The chief entrance seems to have been on the north side, where, in the second or inner rampart, a passage is so formed that troops attempting to enter must have presented their flanks to a double line of the garrison looking down upon them. Such was, it is presumed, its form when entire. At present the whole of the south side is covered with buildings, and towards the east it has been nearly levelled, and is cut through by the road, only part of its east side near the north-eastern angle remaining. The inclosing ramparts are still near 20 feet high, and their ditches at bottom from 60 to 70 feet wide, which, considering the double slope of 45 degrees, gives a considerable width at the crest of the ramparts. The ditch round the mount measures 42 feet wide at bottom.”

A plan and section of the earth-works accompany this description in Mr. Martin's book.

MR. URBAN,

June 17.

I AM not aware of any writer having noticed the inconsistency of Stowe in his account of the old city gates of London. He supposed that the seven of these gates mentioned by Fitz-Stephen, as existing in his time (viz. in the reign of Henry the Second) to have been,

The Postern Gate near the Tower,

Aldgate,
Bishopsgate,
Aldersgate,
Newgate,
Ludgate, and
Bridgegate;

thus omitting *Cripplegate*, although he shortly afterwards says that this gate was "so called long before the Conquest," and that it had been called "*Porta Contractorum*:" a name that seems descended from the Roman times.* In short, there is abundance of evidence to show that this gate existed immediately after, and even before, the Conquest.

It may, I think, be safely concluded that *Cripplegate* was one of the original gates in the city wall; and it was, in my opinion, the principal one; that is, the one through which, in the Roman times, their great roads to the east, north, and west of London were approached. It is plain from the *Itineraries*, as I view them, that the stations of the Romans, next to London, to the north of the Thames, were only *Duro-litum* and *Sulloniaca*. I have differed with former commentators on the *Itineraries* as to the site of these stations, by placing *Duro-litum* on the river Lea about Cheshunt and Waltham, and *Sulloniaca* at or near Colney Hatch. It is not, however, material

for the purposes of this paper to enter into my reasons for this opinion, as my object now is to endeavour to shew that these two stations were approached from London by *Cripplegate*; and I also think that the station *Pontes*, although it was, as I believe, at Walton-upon-Thames, in Surrey, and on the south of the Thames,† was approached from London by that gate. My opinion is that from *Cripplegate* there was one short road to Old-street, from whence, at different points of that street, the road to each of the three above-mentioned stations diverged. It is observable that Dr. Stukeley imagined the road from *Pontes* (which he placed at Stanes) came to Old-street. It seems that this street has borne its name for many ages, which is a strong indication of its having been a highway in very early times.

Mr. Maitland was of opinion that, in the year 1010, *Cripplegate* was the only gate in the north wall of the city, and that it was originally erected over a Roman military way which led from London to Hornsey;‡ and it has been remarked that the custom of making proclamations at the end of Wood-street may have arisen from the circumstance of its having been one of the old Roman military ways. It is absurd to derive the name of this gate (as Camden and many others have done) from *Cripples* begging there: its name probably arose from some subterranean passage there, which, according to Fosbroke, (quoting Dugdale,) was called *Crypel-gate*.

Yours, &c.

J. P.

† See *Gent. Mag.* for March, 1841, p. 287; and the *Minor Correspondence* for the next month.

‡ I have long thought that this was the course of the Watling-street, which went to *Verulam* by *Sulloniaca*. Thus I repudiate Camden's opinion of its passing "in a direct line from London to Verulam over Hampstead-heath, and so by Edgworth and Elvestre." Maitland's opinion confirms my idea of the site of *Sulloniaca*.

* This rather confirms the notion, hinted at in your pages nearly six years ago, of the name of Fore-street having been derived from some Roman forum which might have existed thereabouts: for Godwin in his *Exposition of Roman Antiquities* (p. 8, edition 1680,) says, that forum is sometimes taken for a place of negotiation.

THE MESNAVI OF JELAJEEDDIN RUMI.

WHILE Thomas Aquinas was twisting his syllogisms, and, like the Roman *retiarium* of old, entangling his adversary in their inextricable net, he little dreamed that a far greater genius was teaching a far nobler philosophy in the east, building his lessons upon no cunning logic, or dexterous sophism, but on the eternal laws of the universe as enounced in the human heart, or, as Rabelais calls it, "*dans l'autre petit monde, qui est l'homme*." This unknown contemporary, Jelaleddin of Balkh in Khorassan, is the author whose book we now propose to glance at, and rich is the harvest which we may find in his pages.

A great mind's thoughts are always new. His intellectual palaces are like an ancient Pompeii or Herculaneum in the midst of a modern Italy; the hand of the architect seems only just to have left the work, and the steps of the owner almost still reverberate along its courts. Thus the language of the *Iliad* even now bubbles up with all the freshness of the fabled fountain of youth, and Plato's dialogues have all the modern raciness of Scott; and we see the same thing in the *Mesnavi* of Jelaleddin. His pages wear all the freshness of modern thought, and at bottom must it not ever be so? For how can thought ever grow obsolete? Modes of speech may change, and the fashions of thought's dress (for such is language) alter like that of our bodily frames; but the living principle within cannot change or die, because it is an essential emanation from the soul of man. Our modern hopes and feelings are faithfully reflected in the great works of ancient days, just as their mirrors equally portray a Saxon or Athenian countenance; for the human heart beats the same under all our different habits and customs, and, as our Shakspeare says,

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

The problems of life which puzzled Jelaleddin still puzzle us all to the present day; and the new German philosophy, which is now exercising such a marked influence on our literature, only grapples with the old difficulties which our author and Plato

had encountered before in their journey through life. The metaphysical questions which meet the soul, whenever it would leave the guidance of the senses, and walk by itself, recur alike under every climate of the natural or the mental world, and probably they must continue to do so to every child of Adam as long as human nature continues the same, and until its intellectual sight is purged in a new state of existence (as was that of *Aeneas* in the ancient fable), to see the real powers that shake our mental Troy! (*Aeneid* ii.)

The questions of freewill and necessity, and those other dark problems of our being, do not indeed admit of an absolute solution in this present life; but surely we can somewhat approximate thereto, and hence every thinker's experience in his individual efforts gains a value and an interest for all his successors; for, at the least, he has worked out some tempting error which before his time had lured many from the truth, and his wanderings have proved that the path, which before stretched away so invitingly into the distance in its untrodden possibilities, is but a deceitful byeway, which leads its wayfarer nowhere. Thus even error is made useful to the progress of the rest, and (as some one has well said) each wanderer is a *Curtius*, who fills up some gulf that periled the safety of all. And if even error be thus rendered serviceable, how great is the value of those thoughts which are intrinsically true, and faithful interpreters of the various messages which Nature entrusts to their utterance. By thus collecting and comparing the truths which we find scattered in the various thinkers of our earth, we, as it were, add the sum of their lives to our own, and are thus enabled to conduct our observations from different epochs of time, adding to the present all the resources of the past. With something of this spirit let us now spend an hour in the company of Jelaleddin Rumi, the solitary thinker of Khorassan, and let us listen for a while to the tidings which he may tell us of his own heart, and its relations to external things, as they appeared to his view.

As life's sun set on Jelaleddin it rose on Dante, and the incident is not without its significance. He was the last great thinker of Asia, the lineal descendant of those ancient Brahmins who thought so deeply in the old centuries, before Alexander's invasion frayed a little footpath for history into the unknown recesses of Hindustan. The dawn of European civilization was breaking, while twilight was settling over Asia; and Dante's voice, like the cry of the derwish from the minaret, woke the sleeping hum of thought and life among the nations to grow only louder and louder, we will hope, throughout the whole of Europe's eventful *day*!

But little is known of our author's life, and that little, like most oriental biography, is vague and uncertain. The tradition runs that when he was quite young his father was driven from his native place, Balkh, by the tyranny of the sultan, who held his court there, and that he wandered with his son through various countries, where Jelaleddin probably picked up that sharp insight into life which we see in some of his tales, and which we should have hardly expected from his solitary habits of mind. It is related that on their way through Nishâpur they visited the celebrated poet Ferideddin Attâr, and tradition still remembers his prophetic exclamation on beholding his young visitor's thoughtful countenance. Another interesting anecdote is related of his later years when he lived in his retirement at Coniah, that, although he was universally looked up to as the wisest man of his time, he yet habitually attended the lectures of his friends on philosophy and morals, and listened to their instructions with all the deference of their youngest pupil. So true it is that simplicity is at the bottom of all greatness of mind,* and just as it is the *strong* who can be the most tender, so too the wisest are always the most humble.

Jelaleddin's work in its very commencement gives the reader an expectation of something different from all other Eastern books. Other authors studiously choose the most elaborate titles for their volumes, and "Rose

Gardens" and "Chains of Gold" are prosaic, compared with many that we have seen. Thus a dull biographical dictionary of the poets is called the "Fireworshipper's Temple," and a lexicon bears the name of the "Seven Oceans!" But Jelaleddin scorned all this, and he simply calls his book by the species of metre that he employed, as if Lucretius had named his poem "Hexameters," or Pope called his "Essay on Man" only "Rhymes." Nor is this all,—he studiously avoids all the elaborate prefaces and dedications which Persian fashion insists upon as rigorously as ever Western critics stickled for the three unities; and, instead of addressing the prophet and all the saints in the Mohammedan calendar, with long eulogies on living characters besides, Jelaleddin sternly plunges into his subject at once, and opens with an address to his reed-pen, comparing it, while absent from its fellow-reeds, and thus unconsciously pouring forth the writer's sorrows and complaints, to the human soul in its state of separation from its Maker, pouring forth its own vague longings in its aspirations after fame and art. This leads him at once into his subject-matter, which he felt was far too vast to need any ornamental introductions.

The book itself, in its *form*, is not unlike Plato, and, as the great Greek chose to dress his philosophy in the light attire of everyday conversation, Jelaleddin in the same way introduces his meditations under the guise of narratives and myths. Occasionally they remind us of the Platonic *myths*, but more generally they are fables, such as those of Pîlpay and Lokman, which have for ages delighted the East, and often they are historical anecdotes, which he perhaps had heard or read in the course of his travels during his youth. But these lighter portions of his book are only the *soavi licori*,† on the edge of the vase, which are to allure us to take a deeper draught, and *under* them, in the form of moral, or more commonly *around* them, in the form of endless digression and comment, lie the thoughts and truths which are the real matter of the work. Not unfrequently the comments have but a slender connection

* Το ζῆλος, οὐ τὸ γενναῖον πλείστον μέγας. Thucydes, iii. 83.

† Tasso, i. 3.

with the story which they are intended to illustrate, and universally the text is far easier to understand than its commentary; but this was doubtless foreseen and intended by its author. He was no romancer or mythologist, though he condescended to employ his talents in their ways; and everything with him is subservient to the grand aim of his work—the elucidation of his philosophical system. The graceful tales which are continually introduced, and which form the light bridges by which we cross from one speculation to another, are only intended to allure us onwards; and, however he may have laboured to beautify them with all the graces of art, (and he seems to have had every talent at his command, and the pathetic or the descriptive, the sportive or the earnest, are alike in his immediate control,) he everywhere manifests his original design, and every turn of the story leads into a digression, which at last winds round unexpectedly into the continuation of the narrative. This plan is maintained throughout the whole book, just as all Plato's works are in dialogue;

and at the close we find his varied powers apparently as unexhausted as at the beginning.

The work consists of six long cantos or *defters*, and each of these contains its quota of stories, and of course its corresponding amount of digressions and comments. Hundreds of fine thoughts lie scattered everywhere in each, with a profusion which none but master-minds can afford; and he often flings away an idea in a casual line which a more economical writer would have expanded into a page. The stories themselves are probably derived from all sources, but his manner of treating them is always his own. Every kind of subject is to be found in his pages, from the lightest joke to the deepest pathos, and the style, *chameleon-like*, adapts itself with equal facility to all. Thus in the fifth *defter*, he tells us an amusing story of a man who brought home a piece of meat to his wife, which, however, she gave away before it came to table, and then laid the blame of the theft on the cat. The good man forthwith puts the cat into the scales, and exclaims,

Three pounds are here weighed,—now the meat which I brought
Weighed exactly three pounds to a hair when 'twas bought.
If these pounds are the *cat's*, why, then, where is the *meat*?
And if they're the *meat's*, why, then, where is the *cat*?

Others are legendary; thus in one we have a fine tradition of some Mohammedan saint named Mustaphi.

Early one morning he made his ablutions,
And he washed his face and hands in the cool water;
Next he washed his feet, and then sought for his boot,
But a robber, which he knew not of, was near.
The holy man stretched out his hand to seize it,
When an eagle suddenly caught it from his grasp,
And bore it up like the wind into the air,
And out of it, lo! there fell a snake to the ground!
Yea, a black snake fell from the boot;
And thus the good eagle saved the holy seer,
And he brought it back when the danger was o'er,
And Mustaphi bowed his head and turned to prayer.

There is another of this kind, which occurs in the earlier part of the first book; and, as it is probably a confusion of the history of Shadrach, Meshec, and Abednego, with an incident in

Antiochus' persecution in the time of the Maccabees, I subjoin a translation of it, only occasionally condensing its digressions.

I.

Behold what that Jewish tyrant attempted!
He set up an image by the side of a fire,
And all who refused to bow down to the image

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

G

Should be thrown by his mandate into the fire.
 As if he had not sufficiently worshipped the idol of Self,
 Lo ! from that idol of Self, another idol is born !
 The idol of Self is the mother of all idols :
 Those are the snakes, but *this* is the dragon !
 Self is the flint and steel, and the idol is the spark ;
 The *spark* indeed may be quenched by water,
 But how shall water quench the flint and steel ?
 Or how shall a man, with these in his heart, have rest ?
 These have the fire deeply hidden *within* them,
 And how shall the water penetrate thereto ?
 The idol is as black water in a bottle,
 But the soul is that black water's *fountain* ;
 And, though the water in the bottle be destroyed,
 Yet the black fountain still flows on fresh and new.
 Easy, most easy, is it to break the bottle ;
 But only the fool thinks it easy to see the soul !
 Oh, my child ! if thou would'st know all the phases of the soul,
 Thou must read all the story of Hell, with her seven doors.
 Every soul hath its deceits, and in each deceit
 A hundred Pharaohs and Pharaohites are drowned.
 Do thou fly for refuge to Moses and to Moses' God,
 And seek not Truth's heavenly water from Pharaoh.

II.

The Jewish King seized a mother with her child,
 And brought them both before the fire ;
 " Oh woman," he cried, " bow down before the image,
 Or thou shalt burn in thy silence in yonder fire !"
 The woman was a pure and holy believer,
 And she refused to do homage to the idol ;
 And he seized her child and flung it in the flame,
 And the mother feared, and turned her heart from its faith.
 She prayed that she might be allowed to worship,
 When the voice of her child was heard from the fire ;
 " Oh come hither, my mother, for here I am happy,
 Though to outward appearance I may be in the midst of a flame ;
 Oh come hither, my mother, and behold the proofs of truth,
 And learn the nobility of the lords of truth ;
 Oh come hither, and learn the secrets of Abraham,
 How he found in the furnace roses and jessamines.*
 It was death which I saw when I was born from thee ;
 It was death when I was delivered from the womb.
 When I was born I escaped from a prison
 Into a world of fresh air and fair colours ;
 But now I see that the world is but a prison,
 Since I have tasted the rest which is in this fire.
 Oh come hither, my mother, for our good fortune hath arrived ;
 Oh come hither, nor throw away prosperity from thy hand.
 Thou hast seen the power of the tyrant,—come hither
 That thou may'st know the power and the mercy of God.
 Oh come hither, and call others with thee,
 For the King hath made a banquet in this fire.
 Come ye hither, my friends, like moths round a taper,
 Leap into the fire, in the eye of your persecutors ;
 Plunge ye all into this deep sea,
 That your souls may be washed and purified."
 Then the mother flung herself into the flames,
And the sympathy-seeking child seized her hand in his ;
 And the mother also burst into speech,

* There is an Oriental tradition that Nimrod threw Abraham into a furnace.

She also strung the pearls of the praise of God's mercy ;
 She shouted to the people from the midst of the fire,
 And the hearts of the crowd were astonished at her speech.

III.

And after this, the people, forgetful of themselves,
 Leaped into the fire, both men and women ;
 Without other allurements, through sole love of the Loved One,
 For this love maketh even the bitter to be sweet !
 And thus it went on, until at length the officers
 Forbade the people any longer to destroy themselves.
 That Jewish tyrant became confounded and ashamed,
 And he repented in sorrow of heart for what he had done ;
 Since the people only loved their faith the more,
 And became only the holier for the tortures of the body.
 The deceit of Satan returned on himself,
 And he only beheld his own blackness thereby ;
 And howe'er he tried to rend the garments of the faithful,
 His own garments were rent, and *theirs* remained unhurt !

It is not our purpose to enter into Jelaleddin's philosophy as a *system*, as this would lead us into a very wide field of inquiry on the probable influence of Plato's philosophy on the Eastern mind. Much of the wisdom of the Academy doubtless came originally from Egypt and India ; but still more was superadded of native growth, and this was destined in course of time to re-act powerfully upon the original Oriental parent ; and thus Platonism, in its offspring neo-Platonism, has influenced Arabian and Persian philosophy in some respects even more than Aristotle. The school of philosophy which so long flourished in Alexandria, became under Ammonius, Plotinus,* and Jamblichus, the last bulwark of Heathendom against Christianity ; and its influence on its rival long survived in the many Platonizing heresies which sprang up in the Church, and even many of the fathers endeavoured to graft Platonic truths into their works, and thus (as Augustine said) spoil the heathens of their few jewels, just as the Israelites spoiled the Egyptians. But, much as Platonic influence may be traced in the European mind during the third and fourth centuries of our era, it was in Asia that its greatest triumphs were to be seen. The stars of philosophy which had faded before the sun of Christianity rose again in

splendour in the darkness of Asiatic idolatry ; and thus, when Europe relapsed into ignorance, Plato and Aristotle alike found a home under Arabian civilization. Almanon, the seventh of the Abbassides, collected Greek books wherever he could find them, and in the ninth century Honain, a physician of the Nestorian sect, who lived at Bagdad, translated both Aristotle and Plato ; and a general love of philosophy diffused itself among the learned men at the court of the caliphs. Among other sects, arose that of the *Sufis*, who may almost be called the Platonists of the East, and these seem especially to have prevailed in Persia. Numerous teachers of their doctrines were continually lecturing in the different cities, and nearly all the great Persian poets adopted their creed, and inculcated it in their works. Various schools were formed, under the guidance of their several teachers, and Sufeyism, as a *system*, gradually evolved itself from their labours, in all its heterogeneous elements, deriving some from Plato and Plotinus, and others perhaps from the traditional wisdom of the Gymnosophists and the Brahmins of India, and superadding to all these numberless discoveries of its own ; for all systems of philosophy are at best only *suggestive*, and none can exhaust the human heart in all the fresh developments of its world-old principles. Each system represents a phase of its own, with more or less fidelity, according to the measure (in its author's mind) of that love of truth

* When the Emperor Gordian made an expedition into the East, Plotinus accompanied him, and formed an acquaintance with several Oriental sages.

which, in fact, forms the meaning of the term *philosophy*; but, howsoever partiality or vanity may distort the picture, each still represents its phase. Aristotle, Plato, and Jelaleddin are in this view alike true; and the perfect philosophy (if such there be within human possibility) will comprehend each in itself, and, as Emerson says, will build affirmations *outside* of all their negations.

Sufeyism may be pronounced the nearest approach to Christianity that poor fallen man can attain by his own unaided efforts; and probably even *here* Christianity has exercised an unseen influence, without which the whole system would have been far different. The Nestorians, who swarmed in Persia, diffused the light of their doctrines, even amongst the Mohammedans who surrounded them; and in this way, however we may disbelieve the story of Sergius the monk, we may easily account for the better parts of the Koran. For the presence of any portion of truth is never without its influence even on those who disbelieve it, and, though we may lose it

from our sight, it has not been barren or useless; perhaps it has made error less erroneous, or at the worst we may hope that it has been *absorbed*, and thus the error that has apparently conquered it, is the weaker for its victory, for it has no longer that *wholeness* of falsehood in which consisted its strength; the quicksilver is indeed absorbed in the ring, but the ring has lost its cohesion, and will snap.

Sufeyism recognises the fall of man; the human soul hath lost its connection with its Maker, and all its heroisms and glorious strivings in this life are but its unconscious gropings after the lost inheritance, which it feels by instinct was once *its own*. It has lost its Maker, in whom alone it could find happiness, and it here loses itself in a chase after the shadows of the world, and only disappointment attends all its efforts. Sufeyism would lead it back to its Maker, away from self or the world, convinced that these can never fill its infinite longings, or as our author expresses it,

Though thou shouldst pour the whole ocean into thy cup,
'Tis but a day's poor pittance for the soul;

and thus it would guide it to that *religatio* which is the essence and aim of all religion. However human error may mingle itself with this, at bottom we find a great truth, and thus a poor Sufi may teach us lessons if we receive them with a loving caution. Augustine continually speaks as a Sufi, and many of his most beautiful passages might be quoted as instances; and the same may be said of Bossuet's grand sermon on the profession of Madame de le Vallière, which is full of Augustine's influence in every page.* But we have said enough of this, and will

now proceed more particularly to our author as a *poet*.

Jelaleddin abounds with splendid passages and original thoughts, and these are not carefully elaborated, with every extrinsic art to make them prominent, but are often scattered with a careless profusion which would have made a poorer genius bankrupt! In proof of our praise we extract the following, merely premising that these are no isolated fragments, but only such as occur repeatedly in every part of the work.

The lovers of the All are not the lovers of the part;
He who loves the part falls short of the all.
When the part loves the part,
Too soon its loved object flits away into the all;
He stands forlorn amongst strangers,
And his arm becomes palsied, and he dies.
The creature flies to the Creator, and he is left behind.
The rose-odour flies to the rose, and the thorn is left behind.
Like the fool who sees the sunshine

* I would recommend this sermon to such of my readers who may not know it. It is a complete exposition of Christian Sufeyism, if I may be allowed the expression.

Gleam upon the wall, and becomes wonder-struck at the sight;
 He loves the wall, for he saith "Here is the true brightness!"
 For he knows not that it is but the reflection of the sun of Heaven;
 And when the sunbeam returns thither whence it came,
 He sees the dark wall standing alone in its place,
 While he himself remains afar from his desires,
 With a lost purpose, and an empty aim, and a wearied foot.

The next describes the steady path of the true seeker after God, and contains a distinction which is not unlike the Platonic *δοξα* and *επιστημη*.

Knowledge hath two wings, Opinion hath but one,
 And Opinion soon fails in its orphan flight;
 The bird with one wing soon droops its head and falls,
 But give it two wings, and it gains its desire.
 The bird of Opinion flies, rising and falling
 On its one wing, in vain hope of its rest;
 But when it escapes from Opinion and Knowledge receives it,
 It gains its two wings and spreads them wide to Heaven.
 On its two wings it flies like Gabriel,
 Without doubt or conjecture, and without speech or voice.
 Though the whole world should shout beneath it,
 "Thou art in the road to God, and in the perfect faith,"
 It would not become warmer at their speech,
 And its lonely soul would not mate with theirs.
 And though they should shout to it "Thou hast lost thy way;
 Thou thinkest thyself a mountain, and art but a leaf,"
 It would not lose its convictions from their censure,
 Nor vex its bosom with their loud reproof.
 And though sea and land should join in concert,
 Exclaiming, "Oh, wanderer, thou hast lost thy road,"
 Not an atom of doubt would fall into its soul,
 Nor a shade of sorrow at the scorner's scorn.

Here is a "winged word" of his upon free will and necessity:—

In a thousand things where thy love exercised its will
 Thou hast felt the reality of thine own power.
 In a thousand things where thy will had no part
 Thou hast felt under a secret necessity from God.
 The saints have their necessity in this life,
 While the infidels have their necessity in the life to come;
 The saints have their free will laid up for them in eternity,
 While the infidels have their free will in this present world of time.

The following is a specimen of his irony, a quality in the use of which our author (like Plato) not unfrequently indulged himself.

Thy state resembles that noble fly
 Who thought himself to be somebody.
 He had heard the discourse of some flatterers,
 And he said, "I am the Simorgh of my day."
 Sitting upon a leaf in a pond,
 He lifted his head like the pilot of a ship:
 "I have read," said he, "of the sea and a ship,
 And long have I been thinking of the matter.
 Behold! here is my sea, and this is my ship,
 And I am the pilot who guides the helm."
 He then launched forth his bark upon his ocean,
 And he displayed his might beyond compare.
 Numbers of men are like this fly,—
 Where is the eye that can see it aright?
 The world is just as large as their vision:
 Such is their eye, *such* therefore is the world.

They waste themselves in folly like this fly,—
Error is their pond, and fancy their straw.

Jelaleddin had the Platonic reverence for dreams, and he often expresses his awe at the thought of *night*, that mysterious shadow which falls on the earth as if daily to remind it of its end, just

as the sleep which it brings to man is a mnemonic of his own mortality. Thus, in the opening of one of his chapters, he exclaims—

Every night, oh Sleep, from the net of the body
Thou releasest our souls, and drawest pictures before them ;
Every night thou releasest them from their cage,
And settest them free, with no master or slave.
At night the prisoners forget their prisons ;
At night the sultan forgets his royalty.
No sorrow, no care, no profit, no loss,
And no thought or fear of *this* man or *that*.

No detached extracts, however, can give the English reader any adequate idea of the book, or of the manner in which narrative and moral are blended ;

and, with a view to supplying something of this deficiency, we purpose next month to conclude our notice with one of his mystical stories.

(To be continued).

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Deliciæ Poetarum Belgicorum, ed. Gruteri. 2 vols.—Concluded.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX. p. 272.)

P. 802.—“Ad Britanniam.”—Describing Queen Elizabeth as the glory and light of England.

Nam tibi nox minima est, imo nox nulla, tametsi
Longius Æthiopum Sol face lustrat agros,
Scilicet ipsa vicem Phœbi tunc præstat *Elisa*,
Præstat et umbrarum non sinit esse locum.

P. 807.—“Ad Reginam Angliæ.”—The poet says that a rude stormy climate like that of Britain was a fit cradle for the infant Queen.

Insula cincta truci mare quod sibi vindicat ortus
O seculi triplicis gloria trina tuos
Haud ratione caret ; nam *præstantissima* quæque
Natura abstrusis gaudet habere locis.
Sic duplicem de vepre rosam producit adunca
Si cochlea baccas asperiore tegit.

* * * *

Recte igitur terrâ in solidâ non nasceris infans,
Insula natalis sed tibi facta locus.

P. 818.—“Ad Angliæ Reginam.”—Of old, the courtly poet says, the heroes of the earth aspired to the immortal courts of heaven ; but now—

At nunc sponte Dei stellata palatia linquunt;
 Suntque habitatores cordis, Elisa, tui :
 Fallor ? an hoc ipso clamant vocaliter,—“ istis
 Purius esse aliquid nobiliusque Polo.”

P. 824.—“*In hortum Reginae Angliæ.*”—What garden of Queen Elizabeth's this was that is thus celebrated we cannot say. Was it Richmond ? Nonsuch ? Hatfield ? or Greenwich ? At this very time when the poet was lauding the beauty of the royal gardens, the Queen was sending to Holland for a *lettuce* when she wanted one for dinner.

Pendula ne celebret quisquam pomaria Cyri,
 Hesperidumve umbras, Alcinoïve nemus.
 Namque Britannicæ quid nam certare viretis
 Virginis hæc atque hæc Marte, vel arte queant ?
 Hic natura brevi clausit simul omnia gyro
 Quæ varie cunctis sparserat ante locis,
 Hic, unquam, cum Sole, soloque exotica quævis
 Transtulit, et solitum jussit habere decus.
 Vis flores, fructusque oculos hilarantia ? fructus
 Vis floresque quibus stat medicatus odor ?
 Vis frutices pariter folio ac radice salubres ?
 Vis queis Bruma nequit, queis *Nepes* ferre malum ?
 Estne volup' vitæ scatebris accumbere fonti ?
 Pergula densa placet ? gramina tonsa juvant ?
 Innumerarum avium gratum est audire susurros ?
 Arboreis libitum est delituisse comis ?
 Hic, hic istorum dubia est tibi copia, quodque
 Nusquam alibi est, istis fas reperire locis.
 O nitor, ô odor, ô color, ô genuina voluptas !
 Par quidam his Tempe cœlica ferre queant ?
 Non rerer certe. Si non Hera desuper horti
 Demissa huc ad nos hujus Elisa foris.
 Quippe orbi toto, livore fatente vel ipso,
 Non modo flos florum, ver quoque veris ades !

P. 830.—“*Ad Britanniam.*”

P. 833.—“*Ad Reginam Angliæ.*”—A laudatory poem ending—

Ut quamvis rideat Cicero atque Demosthenis ore
 Suada, et Homerus ei det latus atque Maro,
 Seque inter nil non fingant simul atque refingant,
Mentiri de te nil aliquando queant.

P. 840.—“*Ad Elisam Britannam.*”

P. 843.—“*De Regina Britannicæ Cantu ;*” on the vocal powers and musical harmony of the Virgin Queen.

Vos ô qui spatium mundi decurritis ingens,
 Qua via cunque rotæ, qua via cunque rati.
 Littora ne proprius trepidate venire Britanna,
 Vox licet aurículas prodigiosa beet.
 Non hic Sirenum cantus, sed cantus Elissæ est,
 Lumine qua fuerit, si proprio frui.

Non unam cernetis in una virgine divæ
 Effigiem, et quidquid pulcri habet aula Jovis.
 Immemoresque nimis vestri præ fluctibus almæ
 Lætitiæ, hæc tandem quibitis ore loqui.
 O fortunatos queis fas sine moribus ullis
 In solido cœli gaudia ferre solo.

P. 855.—“*Elisæ Britanniarum Principi*,” commending the wisdom of her counsellors and parliament.

Sed latus omne etiam stiparis utrinque senatu
 Cui mentis rectæ, cui sapientiæ amor.
 Et dubitabit adhuc tibi se dare cæterus orbis,
 Semper uti placidâ pace beatus agat?

P. 857.—“*Reginæ Britanniarum*,” ending thus :—

In terris sed enim simul ac semel unica *Elisæ* es
 Laureæ, Sol, Phœnix, Unio, Virgo, Rosa.

P. 865.—“*Reginæ Angliæ*.” The invention of the poet seems to grow rather exhausted by the sameness of his subject, so as to offer nothing to notice in the present lines. P. 871 has another copy with the same title.

P. 864.—“*In Britanniam Gulielmi Camdeni*.”

Quæ vix nota sibi fuit ante *Britannia*, utrique
 Nunc *Camdene* orbi munere nota tuo est.
 Ignotæque velut fuerat non ulla cupido,
 Sic modo sic notam mundus uterque cupit.
 Sed tamen incassum ; nimia nam dote superba
 Quem libet indignum credit amore sui.

Thus finish the Eulogies of the laborious Gruter, at p. 1117. Among the poems that follow of Daniel Heinsius is one “*In Richardi Bland, Angli, disputationem pro gradu magisterii*,” consisting of one hundred iambic lines in praise of a modest, virtuous, and industrious youth, who had preferred the honest company of the monks, to the wiles, and sorceries, and dissoluteness of Circe or Calypso.

At tu Britanno sidus exortum solo,
 BLANDI, tot inter cassa delectamina
 Dulcis juventæ, totque ventorum minas
 Quas illa menti pestilens sidus bonæ,
 Prævæ voluptas semper ætate comes,
 Contagioso mollis afflat halitu,
 Voto potitus inclyto, portum tenes.

Thus finish our extracts from these little volumes, which, not being of any great value, are still curious, and have never been brought to light from the obscure corners in which they have long lay hidden ; and, though their notices of our country, and people, and literature are scanty, the *foreign* scholar will be rewarded by finding in them ample records of the genius and literature of the continental poets of Europe. Unfortunately a work which might have been, under the direction of better taste and judgment, of the very highest value, fell into hands in which good and bad are mixed up without discrimination ; and the printer was as wanting in care to the typography, as the editor was to the merit of the poems which he admitted.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of Florence, together with The Prince, and various Historical Tracts. By Nicolo Machiavelli. A new translation. Post 8vo. pp. xx. 522. (Bohn's Standard Library, No. 24.)

THIS volume is an average specimen of the advantages and defects of the *European* and *Standard* Libraries. Works that are scarce, or at least uncommon, are thus brought within ordinary reach, and increased stores of reading and observation are opened to the public. But the execution is often mediocre, and disfigured with errors through the rapidity of the pen or of the press. Still the blame belongs in a great degree to the public, who call loudly for cheapness, by which is not meant a valuable article at a reasonable price, but a nominally low charge that affords no adequate remuneration to the projector. Hence he is forced to indemnify himself in other ways, to the detriment of the literary and typographical execution. Indeed, the earlier of these speculations, *The European Library*, has already been abandoned, and the success of the survivor may partly be attributed to its being left alone in the field. The fact is that these volumes are priced a third too low, and it would be better on all accounts but mere nominal cheapness, if a higher charge were made and greater care bestowed.

Machiavelli's *History of Florence* could only be procured hitherto in Farnsworth's translation of the author's entire works, or in old ones that are rarely met with. It was, therefore well chosen for republication, especially as Mr. Roscoe's *Histories of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X. and Sismondi's Italian Literature* had been already published in this form. But it is executed in a slovenly manner; and, as we had made some notes to that effect while reading it, we now make use of them to enforce the suggestions offered above. The misprints are not numerous, though glaring; but on what principle the translation is made we cannot discover, for the names are

sometimes left in Italian and sometimes not. Thus at p. 18, among the Electors of the German empire, we have the Bishops of Magonza, Treviri, and Colonia for Mentz, Treves, and Cologne. At p. 20, William (the Norman) is surnamed Ferabac for Fierbras. At p. 26, Jean de Brienne, King of Jerusalem, is called Giovanni. At p. 299 we have "Giovanni Corvino, the Vaiwode" of Hungary; and at p. 451, for Philopemen the translator substitutes Philopemenes, which belongs to no language whatever, and is probably a bad attempt to Hellenise the Italian *Philopemene*. On the other hand, at p. 19, the husband of the Countess Matilda is called Godfred, and elsewhere we have Frederick, Lewis, &c. The person who is called John Agut at p. 39, becomes Hawkwood (his real name) at p. 141, and Acuto at 445. Jacques de Bourbon, Count de la Marche, is called "Giacopo della Marca, a Frenchman of the royal line." Nor is the spelling uniform, for we have *Jacopo di Poggio* at p. 358. The word *Tedeschi* (*Germans*) is generally, if not always, translated *Dutch*, so as to become historically wrong. Thus we read of a war between the Venetians and the Dutch, and the defeat of the former, in 1486, near Trento, where no *Dutch* force was ever seen (p. 110);* also of English, *Dutch*, and Bretons being out of pay at the end of a war. (p. 397-8.) The German servant of Piccinino is called a Dutchman at p. 235. At p. 464 the Emperor Julianus is called *Julian*, and thus confounded with the nephew of Constantine, who has a prescriptive title to the name.

The account of the unfortunate

* Yet a body of Dutch troops once actually occupied Venice as allies in 1617, and their integrity is deservedly noticed, as "but for the fidelity of her new friends, Venice might from that hour have sunk into a dependence of the United Provinces."—*Venetian History in the Family Library*, ii. 326.

Corradino (Conradin), at p. 29, that he "was taken prisoner while endeavouring to escape, and, being unknown, put to death," is at variance with the fact, as unhappily for himself he was recognized, and suffered death on the scaffold. The original, "Fugiendo si sconosciuto fu preso e morto," implies that, flying unknown, he was taken and put to death, which, although elliptical, is clearer than the other.*

The notes are not quite accurate, for at p. 446 it is said, "Vide Introduction, page 443," which should be 46. The Appendix 9, which contains an extract from St. Real, and further refers to Napoleon as then living, cannot be the author's, but no source is indicated. The French translator, M. Guiraudet, is called Giraudet by mistake. (p. 459.) The Italian phrases are not translated as they should have been. The Index is defective, for the journey of Henry of Luxemburg is omitted, though it had been mentioned at p. 32. Neither are colonies noticed, though there is a page about them in the third chapter of the "Prince."

These blemishes will, no doubt, confirm the opinion already given, that a greater degree of care is desirable for these volumes, but that, in order to bestow it, a more remunerating price must be charged. In their present state, they are attractive to the many from their apparent cheapness, and repulsive to others from their inaccuracy.

The Life of Machiavelli, prefixed to this volume, is respectable and informing. The "Historical Tracts" are chiefly notes, taken from his letters and Discourses.

We may now proceed to offer some remarks on the two works of Machiavelli, which are thus presented to the public in a commodious form.

The History of Florence, which is the principal of these works, is in high estimation, and its republication in such a series is desirable. Salfi, the continuator of Ginguené, who is loud in its praise, perhaps from an excusa-

ble feeling, terms Machiavelli the restorer to Italian prose of that force and precision, which from the time of Dante it seemed to have lost.

"Il est encore plus recommandable par l'art de rapprocher les événements les plus éloignés, de les rattacher ensemble, et d'en former les tableaux les plus frappants et les plus instructifs. Le premier livre de son *Histoire de Florence* est un chef-d'œuvre dont on n'avait point d'exemple, et qui est même beaucoup supérieur au premier livre de l'histoire de Thucydide. Aucun n'a mieux combiné que lui la rapidité, la clarté, et la précision." (Résumé de L'Histoire de la Littérature Italienne, 1826, vol. i. pp. 288-9.)

From this laboured eulogy a deduction must be made, in the words of Mr. Roscoe, who considers the History "not always accurate in point of fact." (Life of Leo X. c. 21.) Another arises from the nature of the subject itself, which is often tedious; indeed, of all the Italian States, Venice is the only one whose history keeps up an unvaried interest with the reader. Mr. Roscoe says, that Machiavelli's work "is written in a vigorous, concise, and unaffected style," but the third of these epithets requires some exceptions. The following false thought occurs at the death of Frederick Barbarossa by bathing:—

"Thus the river did a greater favour to the Mahomeddians than the Pope's excommunications did to the Christians; for the latter only checked his pride, while the former finished his career." (p. 25.)

There is a similar one on the death of Ladislaus King of Naples, in 1414, while at war with the republic:

"Thus death has always been more favourable to the Florentines than any other friend, and more potent to save them than their own valour." (p. 156.)

The remark on the conduct of Rinaldo degli Albizzi in his exile is equally puerile,—"To gain admission to the celestial country, having lost the terrestrial, he performed a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre." (p. 252.) Perhaps this passage indicates a slightly-veiled disrespect for pilgrimages; and, if Italian pilgrimages in the fifteenth century were such as D'Emilliane describes them in the seventeenth, viz. "journeys spent in fooleries," we cannot greatly wonder. He observes sippantly, that the ingratitude of

* A translation of the History of Florence, Glasgow, 1761, 2 vols. 12mo. says, "but in his flight, being known, is taken prisoner, and slain." The text thus translated must have been read *cognosciuto*, or this alteration have been made conjecturally.

Filippo Visconti to his wife Beatrice, the widow of Facino Cane, was "by way of being grateful for these numerous favours, as princes commonly are." (p. 43.) Still his ideas, as Mr. Roscoe says, are often vigorous, as when he relates the humiliation of our Henry II. after the murder of Becket, in words which announce the approach of Luther:

"These terms were all accepted by Henry, and thus a great king submitted to a sentence that, in our days, a private person would have been ashamed of." (p. 24.)

Although he writes as a friend to liberty, he does not shrink from exposing the vices of the populace, in saying of the severities of the Duke of Athens in 1342, that these executions gave satisfaction to the plebeians, "because it is their nature to delight in evil." (p. 91.)

His knowledge of human nature, and his experience in public affairs, add weight to his remarks. "He who waits for the concurrence of every advantage, either never makes an attempt, or, if induced to do so, is most frequently foiled." (p. 121.) He says of an unsuccessful attempt to effect a change in the state in 1394, "In human affairs, delay causes tedium, and haste danger: to avoid what was tedious, Donato Acciajuoli resolved to attempt what involved danger." (p. 151.)

Those who regard the Middle Ages as the golden days of chivalry and bravery will be startled at learning that "Such cowardice and disorder prevailed in the armies of those times, that the turning of a horse's head or tail was sufficient to decide the fate of an expedition." (p. 173.) Nor has the religion of those times obtained a more favourable testimony, in the opinion which he has put into the mouth of an anonymous citizen, as an harangue to the Signory of Florence in 1371:

"As the knowledge of religion and the fear of God seem to be alike extinct, oaths and promises have lost their validity, and are kept as long as it is found expedient; they are adopted only as a means of deception, and he is most applauded and respected whose cunning is most efficient and secure." (p. 114.)

Mr. Roscoe remarks, that, though it has been doubted whether Machiavelli

was a man of learning, he was evidently acquainted with the works of the ancients. His romantic Life of Castruccio Castracani plainly shows that he was, for it is made up of sentences appropriated from those sources. And a remarkable instance of such adoption occurs in the "Prince," chapter 22, which treats of ministers of state:

"In the capacities of mankind there are three degrees: one man understands things by means of his own natural endowments; another understands things when they are explained to him; and a third can neither understand them of himself, nor when they are explained by others. The first are rare and excellent, the second have their merit, but the last are wholly worthless." (p. 477.)

This passage, which seems so discriminating, is a mere transcript from Hesiod (*Oἶτος μὲν πανάριστος*, κ. τ. λ. Op. et Di. v. 293), but was probably taken from a quotation in Aristotle's Ethics, book i. c. 4.* Yet, if he was a borrower of such sentences (as La Bruyere also was from Publius Syrus), he has supplied others in turn. A sprightly saying of Frederic II. after his defeat at Kolin, "Fortune has turned her back upon me this day; I ought to have expected it, for she is a female, and I am no gallant," is adapted to the occasion from Machiavelli. "I think it better (he says in 'The Prince,' c. 25, p. 482) to be bold than circumspect; because Fortune is of a sex that likes not a tardy wooer, and refuses all who are not ardent: she declares also, more frequently, in favour of the young, because they are bold and enterprising." Frederic must have studied the "Prince" to have written his own *Anti-Machiavel* (1740), so that he may safely be charged with plagiarism. But he has pointed the sentence better, and such adaptation

* Hesiod's lines are thus paraphrased in the Oxford translation of the Ethics:

Far best is he whose own instinctive power
With cautious prudence weighs the coming
hour;
He, too, is good whom borrow'd counsels
guide;
But he who, slave to ignorance and pride,
Scorns or neglects what wiser tongues have
said,
Alive is useless, and despoil'd when dead.

requires an ingenuity little less than originality.

The "Prince" is a more difficult work to characterize than the "History of Florence," as his object in composing it is controverted. It seems incredible that a person of known patriotism, and a sufferer in the cause of his country, should seriously offer advice which tended to rivet the chains of despotism; and yet there is an air of earnestness, not to say enthusiasm, about the treatise, which repels the idea of hypocrisy.* Amelot de la Houssaye imagines that he taught crime for the sole purpose of producing a horror of it; Rousseau, that in affecting to give instruction to princes he was really conveying it to the people; and Enfield, that his design was a satirical exposure of the maxims of tyranny. Among the Florentines themselves, one of the earliest theories was that of a covert attack on despotism, as we learn from Pole's Address to Charles V. They argued that the author addressed himself to a tyrant, recommending to him a course of action which would lead him headlong to his fall.† They certainly were the most interested of all people in its meaning, and the construction that they put upon it is not to be peremptorily rejected. The modern Florentines regard him as "undoubtedly one of the ablest opponents of despotism, and one of the warmest friends of democracy," so that the "Prince" has not injured his memory among them. (See Roscoe's Ricci, i. 314.)

It would be easy to select passages at variance with any despotic design. Thus at p. 469, c. 18. he says, "At Rome the chief policy of the emperors was to content the soldiery; but in our modern states the people are the class whose affections it is most important to obtain, as being the strongest and most powerful." Again, at p. 473, c. 20, when considering whether fortresses are really of service to a prince, he declares that "There is no better fortress than the affection of the

people." Still these passages can hardly serve as keys to unlock the mystery, in the face of others which amount to a code of moral perversity.‡

But if we cannot distinctly ascertain his object, something may be learned, if we can trace the feelings with which he was writing; for authors generally shape their style to their readers, unless they mean to launch into paradox, or protest boldly against prevalent evils. We have seen what a description of the times he has given in the words of a Florentine citizen. And at p. 452, c. 15, he says, "For the manner in which men now live is so different from the manner in which they ought to live, that he who deviates from the common course of practice, and endeavours to act as duty dictates, necessarily ensures his own destruction." An author who viewed his contemporaries in such a light could only feel a contempt or a hatred for society; and, if he did not aim at a moral elevation of it, would naturally write down to its level. When Solon was asked whether the laws he had given the Athenians were the best, he answered, that he had given them the best they could bear with. (Montesq. b. xix. c. 21.) So, too, might Machiavelli have pleaded, that his countrymen could receive no better principles than what his Treatise contained.

Besides, as writers are fairest tried by a contemporary standard, he may share in the defence which Mr. Turner offers for Guicciardini, against Montaigne's remark that he never ascribes motives to virtue, religion, or conscience, viz. that this was not a morose omission, but that the characters who then agitated Italy were deficient in those qualities. (Vol. i. p. 184, note.)

Nor are these gloomy pictures of society to be found only in the History and the "Prince." The twelfth chapter of the first book of his Discourses on Livy contains another, involving too the most stinging of all the numerous attacks which were made in Italy on the papacy. He says boldly that the

* In the History, Machiavelli is a friend to liberty; in the "Prince," a state-counsellor: it should seem that he always keeps his main subject uppermost in his mind.

† Apologia, p. 152. See Turner's Henry VIII. ii. 407, note.

‡ Niebuhr says, "Machiavelli, who lived in a revolutionary age, and with whom the means sanctified the end." (Lectures, p. 192.)

surest sign of the declension of Christendom is, "to see that those who live nearest to the Church of Rome, which is the head of our religion, have the least devotion;" and hence he infers "that either some dreadful scourge, or perhaps utter destruction, is hanging over our heads." If he meant what he said (and there is no reason to believe that he did not), he must either have aimed at remedying it, by acting the part of a Rienzi or a Savonarola, or have suffered himself to be carried by the stream. He seems to have chosen the latter alternative, and to have written for the state of things which he beheld around him. His despair was too deep to be generous; and he may be compared to a person, who lights his own torch at a conflagration which he has no hope of extinguishing. This idea, which was suggested in reading the "Prince," coincides with that of Sismondi, who sees in Machiavelli's manner of treating the subject a feeling of bitterness and contempt which makes him address himself to the interests and selfish calculations of mankind, as if an appeal to their moral sense would be lost upon them. (Hist. Litt. c. xv.) Tennemann, in his History of Philosophy, dryly but justly observes, "Machiavel . . . avait exposé, avec une habileté supérieure, dans le *Prince* (1515), un tableau de la politique telle qu'elle s'offrait ordinairement à ses regards," (Trad. Cousin, vol. ii. s. 294.)—which seems to offer a fair view of the question, and perhaps the best solution of the riddle.

It is a dreary task to argue that the author of atrocious counsels is sincere, yet sincerity in any case is better than hypocrisy. Machiavelli deserves the praise at least of having practised no concealment, for the maxims laid down in the "Prince" are only expansions of remarks already made in the Discourses, which certainly were not intended for a Medicean manual of government. A passage at c. 25, b. i. might serve for a key to his mind in the more celebrated Treatise. "Every man ought to refuse to be a king, and desire rather to live a private man than reign so much to the ruin of mankind. Yet he that will not use that first way of good, if he will preserve himself, must enter into this of

evil. But men take to themselves certain middle ways which are very naught, for they know not how to be all good or all evil." (Dacres' translation, 1674, p. 92.)

La Harpe has undertaken, not an absolute vindication of Machiavelli, but a comparative one, by arguing that there are degrees of crime to which his maxims do not reach, and that if he had lived during the French Revolution he would have perished under the hand of those who went to greater lengths. "Et Machiavel, en voulant réparer la tyrannie de la démente absolue, eût vraisemblablement péri parmi nous, comme étant de la *faction des hommes d'état*, ou de la *faction des modérés*, ou de la *faction des honnêtes gens*; on peut choisir." (Lycée, vol. v. p. 25.) La Harpe was certainly in a position awfully favourable for forming such a judgment.

The literary history of Machiavelli's writings, particularly of the "Prince," is too curious to be passed over. They were published after his death, in 1532, in a quarto volume, with an approbation from Clement VII. such as had been granted to the poem of Ariosto, by Leo X. The reason for this favour was probably the author's connection with the house of Medici in his later years, in addition to the countenance formerly shown to his comedies by Leo himself. But the time for such compliments was passing away, and in 1564 the Tridentine Index appeared, with the name "Nicolaus Macchiavellus" among the "Auctores Primæ Classis," in which "Non tam libri, quam librorum scriptores continentur, qui aut hæretici, aut nota hæresis suspecti fuerunt . . . ut omnes intelligant, eorum scripta non edita solum, sed edenda etiam prohibita esse." A positive charge of heresy would be hard to fasten on a writer, who as M. Lermnier justly observes, "Mourut lors de l'avènement de Luther, dont il ne comprit pas l'ouvrage et la révolution." (Hist. du Droit, p. 59.) Suspicion, however, is an extensive term, and the celebrated chapter in the Discourses, the portraits of popes in the History of Florence, and the characters of the profligate monks Timoteo and Alberico in his comedies, were of dangerous tendency, in the staggering

state of the Romish see. When Sismondi says, that the Discourses have "not incurred, on the part of the church or of society, the same anathema" as the "Prince," he is only half correct, for the church, as has been shown, has included them both in her censure. But the Discourses are read by many who wish to enter into the spirit of Livy, and even college tutors have recommended them to studious pupils for that purpose. Camus, the French Jansenist advocate, goes further still, and includes the "Prince" in his catalogue of a lawyer's library, under the head of Public Law of Nations.*

The effect produced by the "Prince" on literature and politics, whether by influence, or in the way of re-action, would require a treatise to trace it fully. Its results, however, are chiefly indirect in politics, for it is, by its nature, unadapted to the larger states of Europe, while the representative system acts as a powerful check; and the Italian ones, excepting Venice, pressed down by Spanish ascendancy, sank into a state of quietude, where it had little scope, and of which Machiavelli had no idea. The seed sown by his hand ripened chiefly in the ground occupied by the Jesuits, whose principles, to use Mr. Soames's happy distinction, "as shy of strict veracity as of absolute falsehood," were an adaptation of the "Prince" to their peculiar position. But the strongest individual likeness will be found, in the maxims furnished by Sarpi to the Government of Venice.

Its effects on literature were great, as for a long period writers acknowledged its importance, by adopting its views in part, or contesting them in the main. Thus, without actually founding a school (for who would have professed themselves his followers?), he threw open an arena for discussion, to which many combatants resorted.

* If the Roman Index is only imperative in the papal states, still it is authoritative with all ecclesiastics, as Tanzini was obliged to procure a licence from Rome for reading Machiavelli, in order to edit his works afresh from MSS. in Ricci's possession. Six editions however were printed in Tuscany before 1799 (Roscoe's Ricci, i. 29, 314), and they were included entire in the Biblioteca Scelta di Opere Italiani," Milan, 1820.

We can only particularise the work of Gentillet, a French Protestant lawyer, which bore the distinguishing name of *Anti-Machiavel* (a proof of its success)† till Frederic II. wrote a book so called. This latter was interspersed with maxims to which his conduct afterwards did not agree, so cautious ought "royal and noble authors" to be of committing themselves prematurely. There is an eloquent passage in Saurin's 47th Sermon (Prov. xiv. 34). "Sur l'accord de la religion et de la politique," which forms a standard quotation upon the subject.

We cannot close this notice without adverting to the observations of Professor Heeren, of Göttingen, in his essay on the "Rise, Progress, and Practical Influence of Political Theories." He allots a smaller share to Machiavelli than might have been expected; but he does this on general, more than on particular grounds. He considers that speculative science made no great advance in Italy, and, though the Italians were considered the deepest politicians in Europe, still their disposition to regard diplomacy as an empty name, unless it included cunning and intrigue, was an impediment to a right cultivation. "Their highest principles of policy were nothing better than a collection of maxims, and these never ripened, nor could ripen, into a science." The only writer whom he thinks worthy of mention is Machiavelli, and from his works he infers, "that the Italians were likely enough to prove good historians, but not great theorists." No nation, he remarks, has had less genius for philosophical pursuits. "The history of the Roman philosophy, a mere echo of the Grecian, proves this of its earlier ages, nor was it otherwise in its later." (Historical Treatises, Oxford, 1836, p. 118-120.)

Reverting to the volume which contains the History of Florence and the "Prince," we are glad, notwithstanding its imperfections, that it has appeared; and we hope that a future one will contain the Discourses and the Art of War, which will serve as commentaries on Italian History.

† Discours sur les Moyens de bien gouverner et maintenir en paix un Royaume ou autre Principauté, contre Nicolas Machiavel, Florentin, 8vo. 1656.

The Phænomena and Diosemeia of Aratus. Translated by John Lamb, D.D.
Dean of Bristol, &c.

IN the large body of our old and new literature, it would reflect little honour on our taste and learning if we permitted any of the ancient poets to remain locked up from public knowledge in their own language, at once so delightful to know, but so difficult to acquire. Yet we still have much to execute before we can say that we have done justice to their genius, and called forth the rival powers of our native tongue. If the present poet, Aratus, has been previously transformed into English verse, it is unknown to us. And yet he bears no secondary name among the illustrious *stars* that are seen in splendour glowing over the Parnassian hill. The son of Athenodorus and Letophila was born near Tarsus, and educated at Athens; he had Menedemus for his master, and Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedonia, for his patron, who commanded him to write that poem which has rendered his name immortal. "It is," says the learned translator, "an undeniable fact that, for five or six centuries, it held a rank in the estimation of the learned *not inferior to that of the Iliad of Homer!*" A late Platonic philosopher says of Aratus, Παιρὶν οὐδὲν ἀδόξωτον τοῦ Ομήρου, and Ovid joins his name with that of Homer and Sophocles. Cicero translated his two poems into Latin hexameters; and no less a person than Germanicus Cæsar amused his leisure hours by giving the *Phænomena* a Roman dress. A poet of the fourth century, Avienus, gave another translation more paraphrastically; and several of the principal Latin poets have borrowed from his writings. Lastly, St. Paul quoted the exordium of the *Phænomena*; so covered with honours once was that poet whose name only is familiar, and whose works are scarcely known, to the scholar of modern days. We therefore feel obliged to the Dean of Bristol for his laudable attempt to bring this learned poet, the Πολυγράμματος ἄνθρωπος, out of the obscurity in which he has so long reposed. To be sure we look in vain for those high poetic qualities which should have raised Aratus to a comparison with Homer; and we think this cannot be accounted for by the changes

which taste has undergone in modern days: but the ancients we think were more inclined to value *didactic* and historic poetry than we are, and raised it to a higher rank. They had fewer materials before them, and they made the most of what they had. Of the present translation we shall give two short specimens (all we have room for), and at the same time observe that many difficulties must have been overcome to transfuse the language of the original, with its scientific terms, into our own, and to express its meaning with correctness and elegance.

When Scorpio rises with the bright Antar,
Orion marks that signal from afar;
Nor turns to view the monster form again,
But hastens downward to the western main.
Pardon, chaste Dian, if I now relate,
As ancient bards have sung, Orion's fate.
He rashly dared, they say, on Chian strand
To touch thy virgin vest with impious hand,
What time, invited by Cænoplon came
The giant warrior in pursuit of game;
And slaughter'd heaps and vacant forests told
The skill and vigour of the hunter bold.
A mightier beast, that could his might with-

stand,
From the cleft rock arose at thy command;
And this huge Scorpion with the hunter's blood
Aveng'd the harmless tenants of the wood.
Hence not in heaven, unmindful of the fray,
Orion shuns the Scorpion's blasting ray.
With him Andromeda and Cetus merge
Their total limbs deep in the briny surge.
Within the Arctic circle Cepheus glides—
His glittering girdle night from day divides.
Each eve his crowned head and breast he leaves
Down to the waist in ocean's cooling waves.
Behind Andromeda her mother queen,
With head immers'd and legs aloft, is seen,
A royal matron and a stately dame,
Like to a tumbler at some rustic game.
Unightly posture! Will she now compare
With graceful Panope and Doris fair?
While headlong to the west all these descend,
Up from the east the lower parts ascend
Of Hydra's snake-length—the crown appears—
The Centaur's head—and victim which he
bears!

The following lines are from the *Diosemeia* (p. 74).

If towers to sight uncapt the mountain's
head,
While on its base a vapoury veil is spread;
If on the ocean's bosom clouds appear,
While the blue vault above is bright and clear;
These signs by shepherds and by sailors seen,
Give pleasing hope of days and nights serene.
When the blue sky and softly-breathing air,
Afford of lengthen'd calm a promise fair,
Then on these signs, with watchful eye intent,
Forewarn'd—secure—the coming storm pre-
vent.

And when with deep-charge'd clouds the air's
oppress'd,

Phatne, the spot that shines on Cancer's breast,
Attentive mark : if bright the spot appear,
Soon Phœbus smiles with face serene and clear,
Nor the returning rain and tempest fear.

When burn the lamps with soft and steady
light,

And the owl softly murmurs thro' the night ;
And e'en the raven from her varying throat
Utters at eve a soft and joyous note ;
When from all quarters in the twilight shade
The rooks, returning to th' accustomed glade,
Their lofty rocking dormitories crowd,
Clapping their gladsome wings and cawing
loud—

Various and unharmonious notes they raise,
But all their notes are notes of joy and praise—
And when the cranes their course unbroken
steer,

Beating with clanging wings the echoing air :
These hail—prognostics sure of weather fair.

When the bright gems that night's black
vault adorn

But faintly shine, of half their radiance shorn,
And not by cloud obscured, or dimmed to sight
By the fine silvery veil of Cynthia's light ;
But of themselves appear to faint away,
They warning give of a tempestuous day.

No weather calm expect when floating high
Cloud rides o'er cloud, when clamorous cry
The geese : when thro' the night the raven caws ;
And chatter loud at eventide the daws :
When sparrows ceaseless chirp at dawn of day,
And in their holes the wren and robin stay.

There are in this translation some
few imperfect rhymes, and some lines
of incomplete metre ; as p. 35,

As if in ire,

To Helice he turns his foaming jaw, [*star*.
And darts his tongue barbed with a blazing

This blemish might with ease have
been avoided, as

To Helice his foaming jaw he turns, [*burns*.
And darts his tongue barbed with a star that

P. 41.

Her *garland'd* head—her shoulders bare ad-
mire—

Her diamond sandaled feet, her rich attire.

How to pronounce *garland'd* we do
not know, but why not have written—

Her flower-crowned head, &c.

P. 42.

On the same path he round the heaven is *borne*,
As Scorpio's claws, and famed Orion's *zone*.

This won't do for a rhyme : try the
following :—

On the same path he's borne the Heaven around
As Scorpio, or the zone Orion bound.

P. 48.

And, from his shattered chariot in the wave
Hurled headlong, to ambition gave
An awful warning.

The second line wants a foot : perhaps
one might adjust it thus :—

Hurled headlong down, to mad ambition gave,
&c.

P. 50.

Forewarned, take heed—soon loud and fast
Will Notus drive upon the furious blast.

The first line wants a foot ; write—
Forewarned, take heed, for soon both loud and
fast.

P. 69.

And morrow's sun will shine serene and clear.

We should prefer—

The morrow's sun will, &c.

And in the same page for—

Mark when from eastern wave his rays emerge,
we should prefer—

Mark where from th' eastern wave, &c.

Our good poets do not authorise this
absence of the prepositive article,
though used by Walter Scott.

P. 75.

No weather calm expect, when floating high
Cloud rides o'er cloud : when clamorous cry
The geese.

Here a foot is missed, which might
be set right by reading—

Cloud rises over cloud, &c.

or in any other manner without diffi-
culty. But it is useless for us to
suggest readings which the learned
translator will of course not accept,
seeing that, *propriis viribus*, he can find
better : and, after all, he may have
reasons for his metrical arrangements
of which we are ignorant.

Odes of Klopstock, from 1747 to 1780.

Translated from the German. By

William Nind.

THOUGH the fame which Klop-
stock once acquired for his poem of
the Messiah, and which gave him the
name among his countrymen of the
"Milton of Germany," has long since
passed away, yet his reputation as a
lyric poet has not only it appears sur-
vived, but increased. "No one," says
Gervinus, the German critic, "has at-
tained to the true tone of bardic in-
spiration, to the simple sublimity of
the true poetry, and to the genuine
spirit of classic antiquity, in the same
degree as Klopstock, in his earlier
odes. When we seem to listen we
turn to Horace, to David, and, what
is more extraordinary, to Ossian, be-

fore the world knew anything about him. Such gifts were not possessed by even Lessing and Wieland: they first rekindled in Herder, but only to imitation, and afterwards, in Göthe, to original production. One class of his odes (says the same critic) is *spiritual*, another *bardic*, and a third *classical*. The first hymnal and dithyrambic; the second artistic in form, but involved and obscure in substance; the last simple and sustained. The first has relation to the Messias, to David, and the Prophets; the second to the time of the Edda and Ossian; and the third to Pindar and Horace. These last, which are found in Pindar and Horace, are incontestably the best." Mr. Nind, the translator, informs us that the present translations comprise, with a few exceptions, the odes which were written in the best period of Klopstock's poetic life—from his 23rd to his 56th year. These odes were highly esteemed by Göthe, who transcribed them carefully when he was young, and speaks of them with enthusiastic admiration in his Autobiography. It appears that the same objection was raised by his countrymen to some of Klopstock's odes, of *obscurity*, as Gray's contemporary critics did to his; but Mr. Nind says, that it is in that portion called the *bardic* that the obscurity generally charged against him is most painfully felt. But when his friends complained to him of this defect (for obscurity is assuredly one of the greatest defects in composition), and of the difficulty of his language, he proudly replied,—“That they could learn it.” Klopstock was opposed, it appears, to our modern system of *rhyming*, and preferred the ancient rhythm; indeed, he wrote an ode, which Mr. Nind has judiciously *not* translated, to celebrate the Spondee, Dactyl, Anapest, and their many-footed brethren. He invented new and elaborate measures, constructed like the ancient forms of verse. These innovations were not approved even by his countrymen, and would be absolutely unreadable and intolerable in our language. Mr. Nind has accordingly taken off the old rude Gothic robe from the poetical statue, and clothed it in a modern dress. We have not the original at hand, and therefore can make no comparison be-

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

tween the poet and his translator; but, judging of Mr. Nind's as English poems, we must give them the praise of being written with correctness and elegance, and we are obliged to him for his judicious and pleasing work, though perhaps we do not tread *pari passu* in our admiration of the original.

THE YOUTH. (p. 195.)

In silvery brook, beneath the thorn,
 May saw his locks wave light in air;
 His breath was rosy as the morn,
 He smil'd to see himself so fair.
 The tempest from the hills came down.
 Oak, ash, and pine-tree felt the shock;
 The maple, from the mountain's crown,
 Rush'd headlong with the shiver'd rock.
 Peaceful he slumber'd by the brook,
 Let the storm thunder near and far;
 He slept, while blossoms o'er him shook,
 And wak'd up with the evening star.
 Thou knowest nought of Misery,
 Fair as the Graces smile thy days;
 Up! gird on Wisdom's panoply,
 For soon, fond youth, the bloom decays.

PHILOMEL. (p. 33.)

One joyous spring I burst my bonds and flew.
 Upon that joyous spring my mother sweet
 Taught me, and ever did repeat,—
 “Sing, Philomel, the spring-tide through.
 “When the woods hear, and all the tuneful
 throng [sprays,
 Flit round thee, listening from their shady
 Sing then, O Philomel, the lays
 That but to nightingales belong.
 “But if he come who stands erect and slim,
 Like the tall platanus, the lord of earth,
 Sing then a strain of gladder mirth,
 And tuneful as the lyric hymn.
 “E'en the immortals hear thee in the grove,
 Thy notes evoke their feelings most divine:
 Ah, Philomel, that strain of thine
 Can win immortal hearts to love.”
 I flew from her and sang, and all around
 The hill and grove with liquid warblings shook,
 And the light babbling of the brook
 Fell on the bank with softer sound.
 Yet hill, nor brook, nor oak that proudly nods,
 Was that earth-god,—and soon my notes grew
 faint,
 Because the soft and sweet complaint
 Came not to goddesses or gods.
 Then, where like night the deeper shadows lie,
 In noble figure, fresher than the wealds,—
 More blooming than the flowery fields,—
 Came one of the immortals nigh.
 My thrilling bosom glow'd at her advance;
 The west wind held me as I flutter'd low;
 Oh, from my throat could music flow
 To tell the rapture of that glance!
 Sweeter it were than softest warblings now;
 Sweeter than tenderest notes when young de-
 sire
 Calls me from sprays of fragrant briar
 Up to the forest's topmost bough.
 [

That eye beams on me, an unsetting star!
How art thou named and sung in human song?
Art thou the soul, to which belong
The thoughts that make men what they
are,—

Immortal? Can I find for thee compare?
Art thou the ethereal blue when Hesper
gleams,
And soft the golden lustre streams?
Or like the brook that freshly there

Leaps from the fountain? In the crystal flood
Never the rose-bush saw a fairer sight,—
Never myself I saw more bright
When I dropp'd down upon the bud.

What speaks that look? Dost listen to my
strain,
E'en as a nightingale when soft I sing?
What means that dewy glistening
Which from thine eyes dissolves in rain?

Love is it that flows fast in gentle showers?
Thy loftiest feelings can my warblings move?
What soft emotion dost thou prove?
What influence thy heart o'erpowers?

Oh, happy be thou, blooming twelfth of May!
When that earth-goddess listen'd to my lays;
But happier thou than all May days
When I shall see her hither stray,

Led by some youth, where spring-tide zephyrs
call,
Who can those eyes interpret, and so feel
The sunshine which her smiles reveal,
And bless the Spirit that made all!

Oh, Fanny! was it not the twelfth of May
When the shades call'd thee? And to me forlorn
The evening gather'd on the morn,
A desolate and dreary day!

HERMANN AND THUSNELDA. (p. 91.)

(*Hermann was the Arminius of Tacitus;
Thusnelda the daughter of Segestes.*)

Ha! there he comes, bedeck'd with gore,
With dust and sweat from Roman fight!
Ne'er look'd Hermann's eyes so bright,
So beautiful, before!

Come, my heart leaps within my breast!
Reach me the dripping sword, the shield:
Come, breathless from the dreadful field,
Come to these arms and rest!

Rest here, that I may wipe thy brow,
Thy glowing cheek, from blood and sweat!
Oh, Hermann, Hermann, never yet
Thusnelda lov'd as now.

Not e'en when first, where oak-shades frown,
Thy brawny arm embrac'd me wild,
Fleeing, I stay'd with thee, and smil'd
To see thy far renown.

Tell it in all the woods—to-day
Augustus sips the nectar sad;
For Hermann, Hermann's brow is clad
With wreaths that bloom for aye.

"Why dost thou twine in locks my hair?
Sleeps not our sire supine and dead?
Oh, had the host Augustus led,
He had lain bloodier there!"

Nay, let me part the hairs that clot,
That round thy wreath the locks may fall!
Sigmar reclines in Odin's hall,—
Follow, but weep him not.

HER SLUMBER. (p. 105.)

She sleeps! Wave round her, Slumber, thy
soft wing,
With balmy life her gentle heart imbue;
From Eden's clear, untroubled spring
Bring the light drop of crystal dew.

And let it fall her languid cheek above,
Where the rose dies; and thou, diviner guest,
The peace of virtue and of love,
With folded wings o'ershade her rest.

How calm and motionless is her repose!
E'en thou, my lyre, be hush'd in silence deep!
The wreath would wither on my brows
If thou shouldst whisper her from sleep.

AGANIPPA AND PHIALA. (p. 172.)

(*The fountain of Mount Helicon and the source
of the Jordan.*)

Into the upper vale the Rhine comes down
Roaring amain, as if the rocks and woods
Came with it; and its stream rolls on
As when the swollen ocean floods

Break thundering on the shore: the river
sweeps
Foaming along, and with tumultuous brawl
Into the valley sprays and leaps,
And turns to silver in the fall.

So flows, Tuisco, so resounds the song
Of thy true bards. In slumber's torpid spell,
O, father, deep it lay and long,
Deaf to the harp-tone's fall and swell,

Struck by Apollo in Hellenic clime,
When to Eurotas and her laurel shade
He woke his minstrelsy sublime,
In measures that high Nature bade;

And taught the stream and taught the grove
his strain;
The river roll'd sonorously below,
The laurels breathed a soft refrain,
And echoed back Eurotas' flow.

Tuisco's child waked not from iron sleep,—
From iron sleep, absorb'd in dreams profound;
But louder from the palm-clad steep,
By Phiala, on holy ground,

The prophets' lofty song arose. With joy
Stammering he heard it. Long ago, inspired,
The mother sang it to the boy,
And the youth marvelled and admired.

Loud by the sedges of the coral sea
It thunder'd; on Gerizim; by the brook
Of Kison. And, Moriah, thee
The Psalm and the Hosannah shook.

From the vine-hill the Shulamite in pity
Pour'd loud lament above the fane that lay
In ruins, and bewail'd the city
Shrouded in horror and dismay.

"*Noctes Dominicae*;" or, *Sunday Night Reading*. By the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

THE author of this judicious and useful work describes himself as a "man of the court and camp," and therefore one who might be considered to have intruded on the province of the clergyman as a teacher of religion and interpreter of Scripture. But the fact was that no one else attempted to supply what he considered was much wanted, and which was remarked by Dr. Blair, in a passage prefixed to the text.—"Perhaps the most beautiful and among the most useful sermons of any, though, indeed, the most difficult in composition, are such as are wholly characteristic, or founded on the illustration of some *peculiar character or remarkable period* of history in the sacred writings, by perusing which, one can trace and lay open some of the most secret windings of men's hearts. Other topics of preaching have been much beaten, but this is a field, which, wide in itself, has hitherto been little explored by the composers of sermons, and possesses all the advantages of being curious, new, and highly useful." The author acknowledges,—

"That I did hesitate for a moment whether it might not have been better to have published *anonymously* rather than to put the name of a *military* man to a work so wholly out of his profession—but it was only for a moment. I felt abashed and self-condemned at a weakness I could not justify, when I reflected—'Whose I am, and who I serve;' that 'He had covered my head in the day of battle;' and that, so far from condemning a calling to which I have the honour to belong, He had vouchsafed to pronounce a man to 'be after his own heart,' who, although a prophet and a king, was also a soldier, and a gallant soldier too."

The author assigns the reason for giving the title to his book, as advocating particularly a cheerful occupation of the Sunday evening, without detracting from the solemn purposes of its ordinances. The arrangement is that of the biblical year, beginning on Septuagesima Sunday, and proceeding regularly onwards, with those deviations which are mentioned in the preface.

"I have been," says the author, "exceedingly desirous that I should not be

judged guilty of the presumption of *expounding* Scripture, and accordingly I have called myself the *compiler*, rather than the author of this work; because almost the entire letter-press will be found to be a selection from the printed works of other authors, and this, indeed, to a greater extent than will appear by the references; for, the composition having been originally put together for private use, I have lost, and have not been able to recover, some of the authorities whose sentiments I have adopted."

The Introduction following the Preface explains the purpose and nature of the work,—and the work itself will be read with much satisfaction. The authorities, upon the selection of which the merit of it almost entirely depends, are on the whole well chosen, though, perhaps, a little too confined; and the extracts from them are arranged and united by the author in a clear and satisfactory manner. The work is intended for general use, for practical purposes, for domestic reading: therefore all deep and profound learning, all controversial argument, and all metaphysical refinement and subtlety, are properly removed from it; but what may assist in explaining the text of Scripture, in binding together the narrative, and in enforcing the duties that naturally follow the knowledge of it—such is its design. Were we to go through the whole volume in anything like the spirit of critical comment, it would be easy to find many things admitting doubt, or leading to dispute; but such is far from the feeling with which we look on it, for we wish only to approve and to praise. We may however remark, that in another edition the author should revise what had been said as to the *evidence* of the *Mosaic Deluge* exhibited in the animal remains in the strata of the earth; did he not recollect what Linnæus said—"Diluvii (*Mosis*) *vestigium nullum agnosco*." Of great alterations and disturbances of the earth's surface in *eras of time long before* the period mentioned in Scripture of the great moral punishment of the human race, there are ample proofs, both in the earth and sea, who speak in language not to be misunderstood or misinterpreted of the ample changes they have undergone; but of the Noachic deluge we have no traces which science can discover, or

experiment confirm. Perhaps, if Dr. Buckland's *Bridgewater Treatise* were read and referred to, this portion of the narrative might receive an advantageous alteration. We have also to remark, that in that just eulogy which the author passes on the "Lord's Prayer," and in which every consentient voice is with him, it may be observed, that this beautiful and comprehensive form of universal prayer is an *adaptation and a conjunction of different portions of the services of the Jewish synagogues, and not an original composition.* We may add, that the profits of this work are intended to go to the maintenance and endowment of a small chapel in the West Indies, which Sir Edward Cust has erected on his own property for the accommodation of the Creole farmers and labourers of the adjoining estates.

An Abridgment of Wall's History of Infant Baptism. By Rev. W. H. Spencer.

IT would be difficult if not useless to *abridge* an *abridgment*; and it will be of more service to observe, that it is done with great care, and such fullness of information as to equal the original work. Let us quote a passage from the preface, as an introduction to one of the most important works on a very important subject:

"The commission given by our Saviour in the time of his mortal life to *baptize* in the country of Judea, is not at all set down in holy Scripture, only it is said *they baptized* (John iii. 22-26; iv. 1, 2); and the repetition of the commission in Matt. xxviii. 19, is conveyed in general terms, and gives no directions with respect to either the age or manner of baptism. It does not *command* infant baptism, but it does not forbid it; it defines neither at what age a person is qualified to receive this sacrament, nor the manner in which it is to be administered. Among the persons baptized by the Apostles, *there is no express mention of infant baptism*; nor is there, on the other hand, any *mention of a Christian child's baptism being deferred till adult age.* The proofs for infant baptism drawn from Scripture are *not so plain*, but that arguments against it should have considerable weight with those who have no help from the history of Scripture times, and no critical knowledge of the original Greek text. It is no wonder at all that at this distance of time from the Apostles, many men should have fallen

into error in this matter, but the practice of the *early Christians who lived near the Apostles' times* is more easily known, and is more largely related; and, provided the accounts of these times are fairly and impartially given, they ought to have much influence in deciding the controversy," &c.

Again it is observed,

"The command of holy Scripture to proselytize and baptize all nations is plain, but the method of doing this in all its particulars is not expressly stated in Scripture; but there is no doubt but that the Apostles knew what to do, and that the Christian Church did in their time the right method, and as they had taught them."

Such is the outline of the question. The object of the work is to afford proofs of the apostolic authority of the sacrament, and that it is no innovation of succeeding centuries. Dr. Wall's work, of which this is an abridgment, was so highly esteemed, "that the House of Convocation publicly thanked him for it, and the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of a doctor of divinity as a token of their approbation." The question turns between the affirmer and opponent of infant baptism on the *two hundred and fifty years antecedent to St. Cyprian*, in whose time, the latter say, it arose, and that there is no proper warranty of it before; but Wall observes that it is mentioned distinctly by Irenæus, who lived eighty years before St. Cyprian; and indirectly by writers of the first century, who were contemporary with the Apostles; and further, that *no council ordained it.* We must now refer our readers to Mr. Spencer's work, as a very able, judicious, and careful exposition of this great and important question. We ourselves have read it with satisfaction, and therefore may recommend it with confidence.

Historical Memorials of Northampton: taken chiefly from unprinted Records. By the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M.A. 12mo.

IT has been a common fault with English antiquaries to be always collecting, and never arranging or digesting their collections. With indefatigable diligence, many have laboured like moles in the dark, and the world at large has lost the benefit it might

otherwise have derived from persons of so much study and application. In Mr. Hartshorne we have a workman of another kind. Although less laborious and perhaps less persevering than many of his fellows, he is always desirous to make public the results of his antiquarian studies; and as those studies are conducted with great intelligence and a cultivated taste, the public is proportionately obliged to him.

Mr. Hartshorne, aware he has instruction to impart, adopts the popular style of the professor or lecturer, and he has learned the art of presenting what is purely scientific in an attractive shape. The chapters of the present volume treat, in succession, of the following subjects:—

1. The Charters of Northampton.
2. Extracts from the Chamberlain's Book of Minutes.
3. Municipal Archives.
4. The Castle and Parliaments.
5. Queen Eleanor's Cross.
6. The Religious Houses in Northampton.
7. The Mint.
8. The Fire.

The last is the reprint of a contemporary tract. The great fire of Northampton occurred in the year 1675; it destroyed about 600 houses, and is stated to have been "more furious and destructive in its proportion" than "the Dreadful Fire of London," which happened nine years before. (pp. 241, 245.)

The earlier chapters are derived principally from original records: not only from those of the town, which seem to have been preserved in some abundance, but also from those of the royal exchequer and chancery, in which the name of Northampton is of constant recurrence. From its central situation, the town was frequently visited by our mediæval monarchs, and many memorable parliaments and councils were held within its walls. The various illustrations elicited by these documents, both of the progress of our constitutional history, and of our domestic manners, are displayed by the author in an agreeable manner.

Mr. Hartshorne is already distinguished for the attention he has paid to the history both of Parliaments and of Castles. The latter he has ex-

amined in their existing remains, and then he has wisely turned to records for such information as the silent ruin could not itself impart. But the record also not unfrequently requires a light to be reflected on it from some other source. Its terms may be ambiguous, or its information only partial. Then arises the danger of its *inferential* import being carried too far beyond its actual statement. All inferences are more or less unsafe, and the wise builder uses statements alone for his historical structure. But if every author, with the honesty of Mr. Hartshorne, would give the *ipsissima verba* of his authorities in the margin, the reader would always enjoy the alternative of adopting his own interpretation where the author himself may go astray.

Even the most judicious authors or editors may occasionally misunderstand their original, as Mr. Hartshorne has done in the following passage:

"The Knights Templar first occur in the Pipe rolls in the 2d year of the reign of Henry II.; we gather from the following words, that the order was just constituted. Et in elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus de Templo j. marca argenti." (p. 219.)

—although the phrase *elemosinis constitutis*, meaning a fixed sum paid annually in alms, is one of most ordinary occurrence on the rolls. The order of the Templars was established more than thirty-five years earlier, and they are supposed by Tanner to have had their first establishment in Holborn early in the reign of Stephen.

And in the next page, with respect to the Mint, we do not perceive that the extract given supports the conclusion deduced by the author,—

"Entries on the Great Roll of the Pipe, shew that in the 27th of Henry II., (1181,) the privilege of minting was first granted to the town of Northampton, for which the moneyers paid annually into the exchequer sixty shillings."

In this assertion there was surely some oversight, as two pages after it is stated that "Northampton had in fact two mints in the tenth century."

It is not, however, in the construction only of ancient authorities that difficulties will occur. There is fre-

quently some ambiguity or uncertainty in the very terms which they employ. Thus, when Mr. Hartshorne says (p. 122) that Northampton castle is frequently mentioned in the Pipe rolls as *turris de Norhantona*, and that there was another building in the town called the hall, it seems to us that the former term may have been given to the principal tower only, or keep, of the castle, and that the *aula de Norhantona* was also a part of the castle buildings,—whether within the *turris* or not, it is unsafe to say without further evidence. That the castle, as usual, consisted of several buildings, is shown by the record next cited,—in *reparacione et emendacione murorum, turellorum, et domorum castri Northantonæ*, 54 Hen. III.

A very interesting feature of the antiquities of Northampton is the memorial cross of Queen Alianor, which Mr. Hartshorne has illustrated with three very clear etchings, and with extracts from the original expense rolls. He here remarks,

"The most perplexing entries in the account are those of payments *pro flecchiis*,—*pro cariagio capitis et lanceæ*,—*pro factura virgæ et anulæ*, terms purely architectural, the real application of which can only be surmised. It has been conjectured by Professor Willis (*Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages*) that the shafts of pillars were sometimes called *verges*, and that in these entries we have a complete history of the kind of pillar which seems to have been indifferently termed *virga*, *fleche*, *lancea*, which is made of Purbeck marble from Corfe, and is accompanied by a capital. The rough stone seems to have been sent by Robert de Corf, conveyed to Northampton by William de Bernak, wrought and finished by John [read William] de Hibernia, and fixed in its place by John de Bello. Upon the former part of this conjecture I shall offer a few strictures which appear to me as a more consistent explanation of the passages involving the difficulty. The three *flecchia* mentioned in the roll were most probably vanes, or arrows for the finials, (*capitibus*.) which were supported by the verge (*virga*) or slender shaft which rises out of the body of the cross, and the *annulus* might have been a gilded foliated coronal going round the uppermost canopy, under which it may be presumed there was the fifth image alluded to."

Now, upon this we may remark,

that Professor Willis was clearly much nearer a right understanding of the entries than Mr. Hartshorne; and if he had perceived that it was not a pillar, or any number of pillars, but the entire structure that consisted of the several parts mentioned, he would probably have felt no further difficulty. The first entry in which the terms occur, is in part-payment "*pro iij flecchiis, iij capitibus, et iij agnis*," (afterwards "*annulis*,") prepared for the three crosses of Lincoln, Northampton, and Waltham. Each cross, then, required only one article of each description; as is shown again by the terms of the next entry that relates to the same work. Although very differently expressed, it is still to the same effect,—"*in partem solutionis pro iij virgis, iij annulis, et iij capitibus pro crucibus de Wautham, Norhamtona, et Lincolnia*." In several other entries there is no more than *one virga*, *one annulus*, and *one caput* mentioned for each cross. The sculptor, William imaginator, whose style at full length is Master William of Ireland, receives several payments for making the *virge*, the head, the ring, and the images of the cross of Northampton; and likewise for making the *virge*, the head, and the ring of the cross of Lincoln. If, then, these crosses consist of three principal parts, there is no great difficulty in assigning those parts to their respective places: the *virga* must be the shaft or main stem of the structure; the *caput* its spiral termination or upper story; and the *annulus* can only apply to the circuit of tabernacles and their canopies made for the reception of the images.

Mr. Hartshorne thinks there must have been a fifth statue on the cross at Northampton, "because the rolls mention it;" although there now appears to be no room for it, unless it had been placed on the apex of the whole. We are inclined, however, to give the rolls a different construction. There are three entries which bear upon the point. In the first, William of Ireland receives part-payment for making five images for the cross of Northampton and elsewhere. Afterwards he receives the remainder of what was due to him "for making five images for the cross of Northampton." Here is a clerical omission of the words,

"et alibi." It will be borne in mind that the several memorial crosses were proceeding at once; and that similar statues of the deceased queen entered into the designs of them all. William of Ireland was engaged to carve five such statues at five marks a-piece: and he fulfilled that commission; but only four of them were required for the cross at Northampton, as is shown by another entry:—

"Item, Willielmo de Bernak cenario, pro cariagio quatuor imaginum ad Crucem Norhamtonse, et pro cariagio capituli et lancea ejusdem Crucis, de Londonia usque Norhamtonam, lxxij. s. iij. d."

This, it will be perceived, is the passage in which the word *lancea* occurs; and from the way in which it comes, we are disposed not to regard it as a third term for the shaft (already Latinized by *virga* and *flecchia*), but we think the *lancea* was probably the iron rod fixed in the *caput* or head of the structure, and which may have been fashioned as a cross, or furnished with a banner for a vane.

Recollections of Rugby. By an Old Rugbæan. 1848. 12mo.

Memorials of Rochdale Grammar School. By the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. F.S.A. 1845. 8vo.

Brief Notices of Eminent Men educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Collected by Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A. 1846. 12mo.

THE first of these little works is an agreeable and lively compilation, deriving its historical materials, for the most part, from a former work called "Memorials of Rugby," but principally consisting of personal recollections of one who passed through the school in the days of Dr. Arnold. The "Old Rugbæan" is, we believe, Mr. R. N. Hutton, the author of "Five Years in the East;" and he is now as eloquent on all the sports and occupations of his boyhood, as he was in that work on his adventures in another hemisphere. There are few of the "pleasures of memory" so universally felt as those which belong to our schoolboy days: and all are amused by occasionally reverting to their youthful troubles and youthful scrapes, as well

as their youthful pleasures and youthful friendships. But the fashions of this world undergo perpetual change, and the manners and customs of public schools have happily changed for the better under the influence of that example which Dr. Arnold so courageously displayed. We are not sure that the merits of Dr. Arnold's predecessors are not thrown somewhat too decidedly in the shade, in order to enhance his undeniable merits; but still his efforts as a great moral teacher deserve every praise. We are glad to be informed that Rugby continues to flourish under his successor Dr. Tait, during whose control it has steadily increased, and "it is now at its greatest height of prosperity. Second to one other public school only in point of numbers, it yields to none in reputation; for there is, we believe, no other that has ever gained so many university honours in one year as did the Rugbæans of 1846-7." (p. 110.) We shall not be at all surprised if this little volume becomes so popular with the "old Rugbæans" as to require a second edition.

We take the same opportunity to notice two other works relating to schools, and which, though only pamphlets in form, are more strictly historical than the preceding.

The Grammar School at Rochdale was founded in 1561 by Archbishop Parker, on the termination of a suit with the lessee of the rectory, which belonged to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, until sold (pursuant to Act of Parliament) in the year 1814.

"Like the generality of the old grammar schools of England, which have proved so great a blessing to individuals and to the country, it will be observed that this pious foundation of Archbishop Parker was chiefly designed to impart a knowledge of classical literature, which at that time was considered an indispensable element in the meanest system of education; and in this school, for more than a century the only endowed school in a parish almost as large as a county and populous as an ancient diocese, the sons of the gentry, yeomanry, and tradesmen, and individuals more humble than these, received an education which fitted some of them to rise to active and respectable stations both in church and state, and which enabled others to pursue with honour to themselves and advantage to the com-

munity, the duties of that state of life to which it had pleased God to call them."

The advance of society had, however, outgrown this primitive provision for educational objects, and the humble school-room near the churchyard had fallen into decay. It was perceived by the community of Rochdale that the varied classes of their youth required more extensive accommodation, and it was therefore determined to form three public schools instead of one, and to erect the Sunday and Infant Schools first, as their necessity was more pressing. Having fulfilled this duty for the advantage of the more indigent classes, the subscription was promoted for the rebuilding of the Grammar School, and at the date of this pamphlet the sum of 1,235*l.* had been collected for this purpose. The settled income of the foundation, arising from the original endowment and benefactions, is no more than 30*l.* Yet there have been some learned men among the masters, of whom Mr. Raines has collected many particulars; and altogether the pamphlet contains so much historical and biographical information as to require its preservation in something more substantial than a paper cover.

Mr. Adamson's Notices of the *Scholar Novocastrensis Alumni* are more exclusively biographical. Their materials "have been gathered from the local historians, the Gentleman's Magazine, and other sources;" and they are altogether rather brief. They are, in fact, sketches of the most distinguished of those who have been educated at the school of Newcastle, a complete biography of whose distinguished scholars might be easily enlarged to a goodly volume. Among the number are included great men in all ranks of public life, some of the best known names being those of Colonel John Lilburn, Horsley the author of *Britannia Romana*, Bourne the historian of his native town, Dr. Aken-side the poet, Sir Robert Chambers chief justice of Bengal, Dr. Anthony Askew, Brand the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries and the second historian of Newcastle, the late memorable brothers Lord Stowell and Lord Eldon, and Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood. The venerable name of

Nicholas Ridley, Bishop and Martyr, has been advisedly omitted. "It would have been a satisfaction to have included him in our catalogue, but a comparison of dates will shew that, though it may be true, as is said, that Ridley learned his grammar at Newcastle, it could not possibly have been at Horsley's school."

From among the less-known personages we extract a remarkable history:—

"JOHN GEORGE LEAKE, son of Robert Leak, Commissary-General of North America, was born at Bedlington, during his father's temporary residence there. After leaving school, he studied the law in the office of Mr. Duane, a celebrated barrister of Newcastle, well known for his attention to the study of coins. On the death of his father, which took place at New York in 1773, Mr. Leake proceeded thither, to inherit the property, and continued to reside in that city until his death in 1827. He amassed a large amount of real and personal estate, estimated at 400,000 dollars. By an informal will he bequeathed all this to Mr. Watts, of New York, on condition of his taking the name of Leake, but failing that, to certain trustees for the Orphan House in the suburbs of New York. This will was decided to be inoperative, so far as the real property was concerned, but valid in respect of the personal estate of the deceased. Mr. Watts soon afterwards died intestate, and his father waived his claim, in order that the benevolent design of Mr. Leake might be carried out. In November 1843 the Leake and Watts Orphan House, situated about 8 miles from New York, was opened for 400 children, without distinction of country or creed."

There is a previous brochure respecting the same school, which was written by the late Rev. John Brewster, the historian of Stockton-on-Tees. It was a Memoir of his venerated master, the Rev. Hugh Moises, originally privately printed, but afterwards inserted in Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*. The school itself has since submitted to the changes of time. It had been located from the year 1599 in the suppressed Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin in Westgate Street.

"The last relic of this religious house, its ancient and venerable chapel, within whose walls so many learned masters had presided, and so many distinguished scholars had been taught, was demolished by order of the Town Council, in the spring

of 1844, when several interesting discoveries were made, particularly the east window, the tracery of which was very beautiful."

Historical Notices of the office of Choristers. By the Rev. James Elwin Millard, B.A. Head Master of Magdalen College School, Oxford. 12mo.

THIS neat little volume, (which reminds us in its form and subject of the History of Organs, emanating from the same publisher, which we had recently the pleasure to notice,) is not merely historical, but is put forth with the more practical object of improving the educational treatment, and in consequence the future destinies, of those to whom it relates. The author refers with gratitude to Mr. Jebb's work on the Choral Service of the Church, and with "still higher praise" to Miss Hackett's Brief Account of Cathedral and Collegiate Schools; but undertakes, as reserved for himself, "the not less interesting task of tracing the history of choristers *as an order*, together with the traditions and observances connected with it."

These historical collections Mr. Millard has made with considerable industry, and his compilation cannot fail to interest all who have any concern with cathedral or collegiate choirs. The following particulars respecting the establishment with which he is personally connected will be found interesting.

"An almost perfect list of the choristers has been preserved from 1546 to the present time. Among them were Bishops Cooper, Bickley, Nicholson, and Hopkins; Pierce, afterwards president of the college, and Archdeacon Todd, the editor of Milton's works, &c. From the foundation of the college to the present day, the choristers have frequently become demies and fellows, as well as clerks, chaplains, &c. Their music-school stood, till the beginning of the last century, near the river Cherwell, in the College Grove; but, for classical learning, they attended the once 'celebrated' college school, whose masters in past times were men of learning and renown. The most famous of these was the great Cardinal Wolsey, a man well fitted for one part of his task at least, for 'from his cradle he was a scholar, and a ripe and good one,' and one whose eminence, at least, must save from contempt the class whom he did not disdain to spend his time in teaching. It was his success-

ful training of three sons of the Marquis of Dorset in this school which procured him his first ecclesiastical preferment. The list of masters also includes the names of Bishops Holte, Stokysley, Cooper, Harley, and Hopkins. At the latter part of the seventeenth century it seems to have been the custom for the president to visit the college school, when a Latin oration was made by one of the choristers. The choristers slept in truckle-beds separately, in the chambers of the fellows or chaplains. Their dress was a kind of livery, probably not unlike that of King Edward's School, London. When Wolsey was dean in divinity in this college, 'it belonged to his department to provide the livery which the founder had ordered to be worn by the society and its dependents. He rode to London to buy the cloth, and the bill for it amounted to 53*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* He was paid also five shillings for the new livery of Style, a chorister, containing two yards and a half.' In the manuscript inventory of vestments, &c. committed to the care of the Sacristan of the college in 1495, are 'pro pueris,' tunicles, red and white, and crimson, with orfrees (borders) of damask and velvet, one set of albs of blue damask, and two with apparels of red silk; and lastly, a banner of St. Nicholas, the patron of children.

"In time of plague, which frequently occurred during the sixteenth century, the choristers were carefully removed from the college to Brackley, Witney, and elsewhere, under careful superintendence, and the clerks received additional commons for taking their places.

"On the eve of St. Nicholas an entertainment at the expense of the college was served up to the choristers in the hall, at which the chaplains and clerks were also present, and, occasionally, the fellows. The boy-bishop was then chosen, and presented with gloves, &c. as marks of dignity, for which payments occur in the libri computi of the college. On Maundy Thursday the president was accustomed to wash the feet of seven choristers, to whom also a present of money was made at the charge of the college. The first of May is a great festival or gaudy-day among the choristers. At sunrise they ascend the lofty college tower, and there, vested in surplices, with other members of the college, sing, in Latin, a hymn to the Holy Trinity. A dinner is afterwards provided for them in the hall. The singing on the tower has been favoured with the notice of not a few among modern authors. Professor Wilson and the authors of 'The Baptistry' and 'Nature, a Parable,' besides many anonymous writers, have drawn inspirations

from this early song. About a century ago St. Cecilia's day was observed in a special manner by the Magdalen choir; and Addison and Yalden (of whom the former was fellow, the latter successively chorister, demy, and fellow of the college), both wrote odes, which were set to music and sung on the occasion."

With respect to the ceremony (or rather mummerly) of the Boy Bishop, we must confess ourselves incredulous as to some things that are generally believed on the subject, as well as differing entirely from the arguments which Mr. Millard (p. 58) advances in its defence. We have always doubted the supposition that the small episcopal effigy in Salisbury cathedral represented a Boy Bishop, and think it more probable that it was placed to mark the spot where the heart of some bishop of the diocese was deposited, whose body had been interred elsewhere.

It will not, we trust, be for the revival of empty ceremonials, much less of indecent mummeries, that attention will now be drawn to this youthful class of the ministers of divine things. Mr. Millard points out the abuses of the present system to be, 1. The practice which allows singing-men and boys to give their services to two or more choirs in the same day, producing a wearisome repetition; 2, rehearsals in a consecrated building, associating with it recollections of light talking, angry words, or punishment; 3, the custom of suffering choristers to prostitute their musical powers to secular or convivial purposes; and 4, the utter abandonment of many boys as soon as their voices are broken. The remedies proposed are—more efficient supervision, greater attention to the requirements of sound moral and religious instruction, and such provision for the support of the boys in their maturer years as may form a fitting sequel to their early dedication to God's service.

"At a time when the demand for clergy is so great and so rapidly increasing that our bishops are impelled to fill up the ranks of the ministry with national schoolmasters, district visitors, and various classes of 'literate persons,' what claim to this service can be so prominent as that of choristers, who in the outset of life are ranked among ecclesiastical persons? The flower of the order in physical and intellectual qualifications should be secured at once for eventual ordination.

Those who seem to want a sufficient call to the highest functions of the church, may serve her by meeting the numerous demands for missionary and lay instruction. Others may continue to serve in choir as adult singers; but the moral condition of such ought to be an object of far greater solicitude than it is now."

In this latter remark we entirely concur. The divine declaration *THOU CANST NOT SERVE GOD AND MAMMON* should be more practically enforced on some of the gentlemen whose company is so acceptable in the tavern hall, and they should be required to make a decided choice either for the sacred or the secular path.

A Hand-book of Irish Antiquities, Pagan and Christian: especially such as are easy of access from the Irish Metropolis. By William F. Wakeman. 12mo.

THERE is a double source of congratulation as to the improved spirit of the age derivable from this book: on the one hand that antiquities should be discussed in a truly scientific spirit, and on the other that Irish antiquities in particular should be fairly described without exaggeration or extravagant hypothesis. In this sensible path Dr. Petrie has led the way, and the present author is proud to class himself as Dr. Petrie's pupil.

The arrangement of this little volume is systematic. The First Part treats of Pagan Antiquities, in five chapters, 1. Cromlechs; 2. Pillar-stones; 3. Sepulchral mounds, cairns, &c.; 4. Rathes or Duns; 5. Stone Circles.

The Second Part describes Early Christian Antiquities, in five chapters, 1. Oratories; 2. Early Churches, &c.; 3. Churches; 4. Crosses, &c.; 5. Round Towers.

In the Third Part are arranged Anglo-Irish Remains, 1. Abbeys, &c.; 2. Fonts; 3. Castles, &c.; 4. Town Gates, Walls, &c.

Lastly, the work concludes with miscellaneous notices of Weapons, Ornaments, Urns, and other relics of ancient art. So successful has the Royal Irish Academy been in the formation of its Museum, that the author remarks that a few hours' examination of the truly national collection of antiquities preserved in that repository

"will afford an inquirer a more correct knowledge of the taste, habits, and manufacturing skill of the ancient Irish, than may be obtained by mere reading, even should he devote years, instead of days, to the attainment of his object." Ireland has indeed the advantage of England in this respect; and it is a great reflection on our patriotism that, in the vast range of the British Museum, amidst all manner of *savage* monstrosities, we have as yet no "truly national collection of antiquities."

Mr. Wakeman's Hand-book is illustrated with a large number of well-executed wood-cuts. We would only remark that a false scale must be given to some of the monuments, which represents them with a grandeur such as no work of art can possess. The Cairn of Dowth (p. 31) looks like a conglomeration of a hundred Silbury's, far surpassing the pyramids; and so the Cairn of New Grange and the Rath of Downpatrick are made by the figures to appear like natural eminences of great height and extent.

The Doctrinal Puritans, No. XV. pp. 108. 12mo.—This volume contains Brookes's "Remedies against Satan's Devices," and the treatise entitled "Heart's Ease in Heart's Trouble." The former is stated by Mr. Bradley, in his preface to the author's "Select Works," to have been printed sixty times. Other writers have touched on the subject, but there is no specific treatise, to our recollection, in which it is fathomed and explored so thoroughly, and a work of the kind is indispensable in every religious library. A few omissions of classical allusions and other passages have been made. The history of the second treatise possesses some interest, as, owing to the preface being

signed "J. B.," it has been attributed to the celebrated John Bunyan. Indeed, one modern edition exhibits his name in the title-page, but this is supposed to be an assumption, for the purpose of insuring a larger circulation, though possibly made under an idea of its being correct. We have been informed, that when the matter was lately investigated, with a view to republication, the conclusion adopted was, that Bunyan was not the author. The writer mentions that the work was composed in retirement, with the intention of leaving a portion of his labours to his children and friends. He says, "None need be afraid to buy or read it, for there is not a word of the state or church matters about it. I daily pray for the prosperity of both, but think it not my duty to meddle with either but in subjection." Although some of Bunyan's writings were composed in retirement (but in a compulsory sense) these expressions are hardly reconcilable with the circumstances of his life. There is another sentence which would remind us more of his style, if there were not many of his contemporaries, who were capable of pointing it as well. "If you find some passages (in your opinion) too often repeated, be not offended till you find them too powerful in your hearts." Altogether this little volume is a *mutum in parvo* of the kind.

The Monthly Volume. No. 28, pp. 192.—This useful little miscellany is now in its third year of publication. The number before us is entitled *Comparisons of Structure in Animals* with respect to the *Hand and Arm*. It describes the anterior limbs of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fishes, and the fourth chapter is devoted to the "equivalents of the hand as an organ of touch." We recommend it as an appendix to the common natural histories, which prepare the mind for such a subject, and ought to be followed up by it, as the opportunity is now afforded.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

June 17. The Camden medal for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse, subject "*Iona Insula*," has been awarded to A. F. Birch, of King's college.

The Members' Prizes for dissertations in Latin have been adjudged as follows:—

Bachelors of Arts.—Subject, "*De Arturo Britannorum Principe, utrum aliquid veri memorie traditum sit*," to A. Elwyn, Trinity college.

Undergraduates.—"*In cultu divino quænam sint Musicæ partes*," A. W. Headlam, Trinity college.

The Chancellor's Gold Medal for English heroic verse was awarded to G. J. Cayley, of Trinity college.—Subject, "*The Death of Baldur*."

June 24. The Chancellor's prizes for 1848 have been awarded as follow:—

English Essay.—"*Respective Effects of the Fine Arts and Mechanical Skill on*

National Character."—To John Conington, B.A. Fellow of University.

Latin Essay.—"Quænam præcipue fuerint in causa, cur gentes mercatura florentissimæ nusquam diuturnæ extiterint."—To Thomas Valpy French, B.A. scholar of University.

Latin Verse.—"Tubus astronomicus."—Robert Falkner Hessey, demy of Magdalen.

English Verse, Sir Roger Newdegate's prize.—"Columbus in chains."—Charles Blackstone, scholar of Corpus.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

May 26. Sir William Browne's Medals were awarded as follow :—

Greek Ode.—Subject, "Antiqua Tyros."—C. Schreiber, Trinity college.

Latin Ode.—Subject, "Borneo emollita, ac religione Christiana imbuta."—W. S. Collett, Clare hall.

Epigrams.—H. C. A. Taylor, Trinity college.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 22. The anniversary meeting of this society was held, W. J. Hamilton, esq. President, in the chair.

The Report of the Council was unanimously adopted, and gold medals awarded to Capt. Wilkes, U.S.N. and Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. They were delivered—to the Hon. G. Bancroft, the American Minister, on behalf of the former, and to Captain Rodney Mundy, the friend and representative of the latter. The President's address adverted to the various events of the past year connected with the progress of geographical science.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 13. The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting was held, Professor Wilson in the chair. The report congratulated the members on their having obtained possession of a house better adapted to the wants and purposes of the Society than that which they had previously occupied. Want of space had compelled them to refuse many offers of valuable presents to their library and museum; and they had, therefore, taken the house in New Burlington Street in which they now met for the first time. To meet the increased expenditure consequent upon this removal, the President and Council of the Society had memorialized the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and the Court had responded by increasing their annual grant from one hundred to two hundred guineas. The Council referred, amongst other means contemplated for enlarging the operations and extending the influence of the Society, to the expectation they enter-

tained of being able to have occasional evening lectures upon subjects connected with the literature, arts, and sciences of Asia.

The report gave a statement of the changes among the members during the past year; and brief notices of the most distinguished among the deceased associates. The interpretation of Babylonian, Assyrian, and Median inscriptions, appears to have made but little advance, notwithstanding the exertions of several learned *savants*. The most successful of the investigators, Major Rawlinson, has been a good deal checked in his labours by ill health; but he has succeeded in copying some additional portions from the rock at Behistun, and hopes are entertained that he will shortly transmit a paper on the Babylonian inscriptions. Mr. Layard's Inscriptions from Nineveh will be published under the auspices of the British Museum.

The report of the Oriental Translation Committee followed. The necessity of discharging heavy liabilities incurred in the publication of expensive works, extending over several years, had prevented the publication of the usual number of new works. A second volume of Prof. Garcin de Tassy's "Histoire de la Littérature Hindoui, &c." had been issued; and another book containing translations by Dr. Stevenson of the "Kalpa Sutras," and "Nawa Tatwa," two important works of the Jains, is nearly ready for delivery. Mr. Bland's "History of Persian Poetry" is making satisfactory progress; but the Committee regret that the limited funds at their disposal have compelled them to decline the acceptance of several other works.

The Committee for Publishing Oriental Texts reported the completion of the Festal Letters of Athanasius, edited by the Rev. W. Cureton, from a MS. of the fourth century, obtained for the British Museum from the Nitrian Monastery of Saint Mary, Deipara. The publication of this MS., important in itself, obtains additional interest from the fact of its being a palimpsest; the laborious investigations of the editor having been rewarded by the recovery of a nearly complete copy of the Gospel of St. Luke, and probably the most ancient known copy of the Iliad of Homer. "The History of the Atabegs," edited by Mr. Morley, from the Rauzatus Safâ, with engraved plates of all the known coins of the Atabegs and elucidations thereof by Mr. Vaux, will soon be ready for delivery. The Tuhfat ul Al-nar, forming the first portion of Jami's Khamsah, edited by Prof. Falconer, will also be soon published. The Committee reported that they had been gratified by

offers of assistance from Prof. Garcin de Tassy and the Rev. G. Hunt.

At a ballot for new members of the Council all the officers were re-elected; and the following were elected into the Council in the place of those retiring by

rotation—G. W. Anderson, esq., H. Borrodaile, esq., Major-Gen. J. Caulfeild, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, W. Ewer, esq., J. Ewing, esq., R. H. Holland, esq., and W. Platt, esq.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

March 20. Samuel Angell, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Mr. T. H. Wyatt read a paper "On the History, present Condition, and proposed Restoration of Llandaff Cathedral." This paper has since been published in "The Builder" of April 15 and April 29. It describes the efforts of the late Dean, the Very Rev. J. Bruce Knight, commencing in 1843, and carried on by his successor Dean Conybeare. Under the care of Mr. John Prichard, an architect residing at Llandaff, the Lady Chapel was restored and refurnished, and a new east window, by Mr. Willement, introduced. After this, Mr. Wyatt was associated with Mr. Prichard in the subsequent restorations.

The floor of the presbytery and side aisles has been lowered to its original level (about 2 feet 8 inches); the mass of stonework which choked up the arches of the choir and presbytery has been removed; the reredos or screen, and Bishop Teilan's tomb brought into view; the whole of the plaster knocked off the walls up to the level of the Italian cornice, thus exposing the fine Norman chancel arch, the curious Norman remain in the south wall, and the Norman string running under the clerestory. All these interesting portions were previously lost sight of in the "stately and beautiful Roman room," formed by the repairs made about a century ago. The stonework of the Norman arch, and of the piers and arches, has been scraped and repaired; the walls cleared of rough-cast, and pointed with dark mortar. Four new windows of Decorated character have been introduced. Another is being introduced in the north wall of the aisle, and two new windows at the east end of both aisles. An open Decorated parapet has been placed over the wall of the south aisle, and a close one is now in progress in the north wall. The wooden Ionic fittings of the choir for the present remain untouched, but are recommended to the attention of any architect about to build or furnish an assize court. The available funds at the disposal of the Dean and Committee will, it is hoped, enable the architects to put a new roof over the whole

of the presbytery, choir, and nave, as far as the Roman inclosure, the material to be oak and the covering lead; and further works are under consideration.

It was announced that the Council of the Institute would in January next award the Royal Gold Medal to the author of some literary publication connected with architecture; that the Silver Medals of the Institute will be awarded to the authors of the best essays on the following subjects:—1. On the peculiar characteristics of the Palladian School of Architecture, and a comparison and contrast of its elementary principles and details with those of ancient Roman art; 2. On the best manner of covering the roofs and forming the flats and gutters of buildings, the nature of the several materials used in various parts of the country for these purposes, their most effectual and economical application, the inclination to be given to the different parts, and the other practical precautions to be adopted to prevent snow and rain penetrating into the building; and that the Soane Medallion will be awarded to the best design for a building to serve as a national repository and museum for the illustration and exhibition of the productions of the industrial arts, with all suitable accessories, and accommodation for the delivery of lectures, and for the purposes of chemical and other experiments.

A society has been projected by Mr. Wyatt Papworth, and is promoted by a committee nearly all of whom are members of the Institution, for the publication of works connected with architecture. This scheme has been suggested by the existing inferiority of our architectural literature to that of the continent, and the absence of good translations of some of the most classic authors on the science. The objects proposed are as follows:

1. Republications (after a careful collation of such MSS. as can be consulted, and the earlier editions) of the standard authors, with their commentators, enriched with notes conveying a condensed view of the discoveries and theories of more recent authors.

2. Illustrations of executed works of

authors of equivalent talent, who may not have left writings in MS. or type,—or continuations of works in the same style.

3. Publications of works (either of text or plates) by modern authors, English or foreign, which may be approved by the Society.

4. Publications of the many very valuable essays and hints which are scattered in various miscellanies.

5. A digest of the theoretical books, arranging each division of an author's works under the appropriate article of the dictionary.

6. A polyglossary, or table of synonyms of technical words in the different languages of Europe, and in the different counties of Great Britain.

7. A complete dictionary of architecture.

At a meeting held on the 4th of May it was resolved that the amount of subscription be one guinea per annum, paid in advance, and due on the 1st of May in each year. Mr. Wyatt Papworth, architect, was appointed Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Donaldson accepted the office of Treasurer.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL (LATE CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN) SOCIETY.

May 9. The ninth anniversary meeting of this Society was holden in the School-room of Christ Church, Albany-street, London. The President (Archdeacon Thorp) took the chair.

The Rev. B. Webb, Hon. Sec., read the report, which stated that the number of members had not decreased, and that the Bishops of Cape Town and Brechin had been added to the list of patrons. A year of comparatively small expenditure had enabled the committee to pay off the Society's existing obligations. Rooms had been engaged for the Society at the new house of its publisher, 78, New Bond Street, to which the collections of the Society will be removed. The report next adverted to the publications of the Society, and to the fact that no new grant for restorations had been made during the past year. Friendly intercourse was continued with sister associations of a similar nature, and the Society reckoned some of its best friends and saw the most gratifying results of its labours in the United States and the English Colonies.

The Bishop of Fredericton, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke very highly of the exertions of the Society, pointed out how it might most effectually benefit his own diocese, and gave a most vivid description of his own difficulties and comparative success in church-building. The meeting granted, by acclamation, a

donation of 10*l.* to the Fredericton Cathedral Fund.

The election of the new committee then took place, and the following gentlemen were chosen:—A. J. B. Hope, esq. M.P. M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb., Chairman of Committees; J. D. Chambers, esq. M.A. Oriel Coll. Oxf., Treasurer; the Rev. B. Webb, M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb., the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb., Sir Stephen R. Glynn, Bart. M.A. Ch. Ch., Oxf. Honorary Secretaries. F. H. Dickenson, esq. M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb. The following were subsequently added to the number:—Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., M.A. Oriel Coll. Oxf., J. J. Bevan, esq. M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb., J. S. Forbes, esq. M.A. Christ's Coll. Camb., Rev. G. H. Hodson, M.A. Fellow of Trinity Coll. Camb., C. W. Strickland, esq. M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb. The auditors for the next year were to be—A. S. Eddis, esq. M.A. late Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. and the Rev. W. U. Richards, M.A. Exeter Coll. Oxford.

A long and erudite paper was then read by the Rev. J. M. Neale, one of the Secretaries, on "The Narthex, considered with a view to its restoration in Colonial Churches."

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

May 9. The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Agricultural Hall, Oakham, under the presidency of the Marquess of Northampton.

In opening the business, the noble Marquess said he congratulated the Northamptonshire Architectural Society on visiting Rutlandshire; he had seen that day some interesting churches—indeed, the county of Rutland could boast of some of the most interesting churches in England, particularly the one at Oakham, though he was sorry to say that that edifice was not in that state of repair which ecclesiologists could wish. He hoped, however, that the present visit of the Society would have a beneficial effect in this respect.

The Rev. H. Green read an introductory paper explanatory of the purposes which the Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Architectural Society, which had been established since 1844, has in view. One object of this Society is, partly by meetings like the present, but more especially by publications in which the different churches in Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire were represented and described, to point out those most worthy of attention, and those best deserving imitation. Another object, and an important one, is to afford assistance and advice in the building and restoration of churches in the

Archdeaconry; and, in furtherance of that object, he had authority to say that the venerable the Archdeacon had given the Society his sanction, and had in his Charges repeatedly recommended that it should be consulted before alterations and repairs were commenced. The Society also gives assistance in the internal repairs of churches, in the re-arrangement of pews, and the removal of those unsightly appearances which were unworthy the House of God, and unsuited to public worship. It was true Rutlandshire could not vie with Lincolnshire, nor offer anything equal to the edifices of Boston and Louth, but still Rutlandshire could boast of Oakham and Ketton—beautiful still, despite the barbarisms by which it was disfigured—and Brook, and North Luffenham, and Essendine, and Tickencote, with many others.

A paper on the painted glass in Stanford church, by C. Winston, esq. was then read. In this it was remarked, that one great reason why modern artists failed in imitating the earlier specimens of painted glass, was their neglecting to manufacture the glass of the same texture—hence the colours were inferior in tone and richness of effect. The paper contained an elaborate and critical description of the stained glass at Stanford church.

H. Bloxam, esq. next read a paper on the monumental effigy in Conington church. The Rev. G. A. Poole gave a critical dis-

sertation on some church towers in the Archdeaconry, shewing the peculiarities of Norman, early-English, and Decorated buttresses; after which the same reverend gentleman read a paper on the church of Oakham and its dependencies, distinguishing the different styles of various portions of the edifice. He considers the arcade in the small porch the earliest part of the building remaining, and seemed particularly pleased with other parts of the early English portions, especially with the capitals of some of the pillars. The font, of course, is much earlier than any part of the church, being Norman. He also noticed that in the perpendicular parapet there is to be seen—what is very uncommon—the tooth ornament. The reverend gentleman strongly recommended the removal of the unsightly pews; if the church were repaved half as many more people might be accommodated, and then they would be enabled to get rid of the gallery, and the whole character of the church would be greatly improved.

The company then adjourned to the Castle, where the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read an "Historical and Architectural Account of Oakham Castle," assigning the date of 1180 to this very fine specimen of transition Norman architecture.

The next day a number of gentlemen, members of the Society, made a tour to several interesting churches in the county of Rutland.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 6. Thomas Amyot, esq. V.P.

A record of some discoveries at Farley Heath, near Guildford, was communicated by Martin F. Tupper, esq. D.C.L. Mr. Tupper premises that, as the excavations are still in progress, and every day produces new relics of antiquity, he cannot hope to do more than introduce the subject; adding, that, "from the length of a Celtic and a Roman occupancy, ranging over at least 500 years, and from the great extent of this inclosed camp or town-land, some hundred acres, we may fairly calculate that under the ancient soil of Farley-heath there exists a mine of antiquarian interest well nigh inexhaustible." The site is an elevated portion of that large unreclaimed district in West Surrey, whereof Black-heath, Albury-heath, the Hurtwood, Holmbury, and Leith-hill are distinguishing features. It lies about two miles to the south of the wellknown landmark, St. Martha's Chapel, and some four to the East of Godalming. On this spot, after a considerable search,

Mr. Tupper, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Drummond, the Lord of the Manor, has been able to hit upon the proper spot for a successful excavation; and, besides culinary pottery, urns, Samian ware, and other relics in abundance, they were fortunate enough to recover about 400 coins of Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines, together with those of most of their successors down to Arcadius and Honorius. Of the British coins found at Farley Heath, one of the most interesting bears on the obverse, a *vittæd* head, to the right, with the legend MEPATI; and on the reverse a spread eagle treading on a serpent, with a circlet on the upper verge: "By this mite of silver," observes Mr. Tupper, "an ancient British prince of the era of Augustus has been restored to his place in history."

(*April 13.* The proceedings of this day have been already reported in our May number p. 526.; and those of the Anniversary meeting and that of May 11 in June, p. 646.)

May 18. Thomas Stapleton, esq. V.P. Sir Fortunatus Dwaris communicated a sequel to his "Remarks upon one of the old Cheshire Families," read at former meetings, the most important point in which was, his discovery of the patent, or grant of creation, to Sir William Brereton, of the Barony of Brereton, in which the descent of the family from the royal blood of Scotland is recognised, and expressly recited.

A letter was read from J. Yonge Akerman, esq. Secretary, in illustration of the mummy of a Peruvian child, dug up on the plains of Arica, exhibited by Charles W. Steele, esq. of Lewisham; accompanied by various articles discovered with it.

Some "Antiquarian Researches in the Ionian Islands, in the year 1812," by Dr. John Lee, were communicated by that gentleman, accompanied by the exhibition of numerous interesting articles, some of gold and silver, there discovered, together with several well-executed drawings. This communication opens with a short notice of Dr. Lee's stay at Zante, and his subsequent passage on board a gun-boat to Cephalonia. Here he examined the ruins of the ancient Kranea, and noticed several sepulchral inscriptions. He then went to Samos, whence he embarked for Ithaca. "We landed," he says, "with no small gratification at the foot of Mount Aito, having beheld the Castle of Ulysses during the greater part of the transit across the Channel." On the 24th of December, having called on a Captain Guiteira, of the Corsican Rangers, then the commandant of the island, Dr. Lee requested and obtained permission to excavate for antiquities. The articles submitted to inspection were the fruits of the consequent operation; but the sight of them seems to have worked a change in the Captain-commandant, since he soon threw impediments in the way, and at length overcame the travellers' perseverance.

May 25. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P. The evening was devoted to the subject of Horology.

Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. F.S.A. exhibited a series of ancient Watches, with a memoir in illustration of their antiquity and history, to be read at a future meeting. Colonel Batty, late of the Grenadier Guards, exhibited a curious compound Solar Dial, bearing the date of 1544; and Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall Mall, exhibited the drawing of an elegant plan for a clock designed by Hans Holbein for Sir Anthony Denny, intended as a new-year's gift to Henry VIII. These last were brought in illustration of the memoir about to be read. Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, esq. F.S.A. also exhibited

to the Society an antique Clock-watch of singular construction, which was once the property of Louis XIV. This beautiful specimen is in a massy rock-crystal case, with engraved silver-gilt mountings; and was made by a German artist at Lubeck. It is constructed with a vertical escape-ment, and strikes the hours and half-hours on a bell neatly placed under the dial; the number of blows struck being regulated by a locking wheel, which makes one revolution in twelve hours. That it was originally made with a pendulum spring is shewn by an appropriate stud and the regulator, technically termed the slide, which are evidently co-eval with the rest of the work.

The reading was commenced of a Dissertation, by Capt. W. H. Smyth, the Director, on a very valuable astronomical clock, which has been for some years in the possession of the Society, but has never till now attracted the attention it deserves. It is of portable dimensions, a circle of some eight or nine inches diameter, of the very early date of 1525, and capable of being set going and performing all its duties at any hour. It seems to be the oldest clock known that can be put in motion so as to keep correct time. The explanation of the details of this instrument was preceded by remarks upon the antiquity of clocks in general. Capt. Smyth referred to a memoir on this subject in the fifth volume of the "Archæologia," by the Hon. Daines Barrington, which is wholly transcribed into the well-known "History of Inventions," by Professor Beckmann; remarking, however, that it had occasional errors, and that a few lacunæ in it required to be filled up. The earliest English claims were then examined in detail; and the old clocks of Westminster, St. Alban's, Glastonbury, Exeter, Oxford, and Hampton Court, were severally noticed. On the whole, the author considered it might be received, that these ingenious machines were actually used in European monasteries about the eleventh century. The evidence, however, on which this assumption is based, he adds, also goes far to shew that Europe is not entitled to the honour of this invention, but that it is rather to be ascribed to the Saracens, a people with whom other results of calculation and scientific observations originated.

June 1. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Dawson Turner, esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society two sets of drawings, illustrative of the fresco paintings, and other ancient remains, in the parish churches of Gateley and Crostwight, in the county of Norfolk.

Octavius Morgan, esq. again laid upon

the table his collection of Nuremberg eggs; and another set of ancient watches, the property of the Clockmakers' Company, was exhibited by favour of B. L. Vulliamy, esq. Master of the Company. The Secretary then proceeded to read Captain Smyth's description of the astronomical clock belonging to the Society, the first portion of which was read at the last meeting. This curious machine, it appears, was made by Jacob Zech, (*Jacob the Bohemian*,) in 1525, for Sigismund, King of Poland, and presented by him to Bona Sforza, his wife. From that time its story is unknown, till it fell into the possession of Mr. James Ferguson, the well-known astronomer, at the sale of whose effects, in 1777, it was purchased by Mr. Henry Peckitt, of Compton-street, Soho, by whom it was bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries in 1808. Captain Smyth entered very particularly into its construction and actual condition; and, being convinced, after a strict examination, that the whole machine—box, dial, hands, zodiac, train, bell, ornaments, and armorial bearings—is just as it issued from Jacob's hands, he pointed out that it contained some of the nicest improvements in clock-work, which are usually named as having been brought forward in more recent times. In proof of this, he dwelt especially on the balance, the escapement, the fuzee, and the going fuzee; and he closed the memoir with a technical description of the interior works, furnished to him by Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy, esq.

June 8. The Bishop of Oxford, V.P.

Sir Henry Ellis, by the kindness of George Edward Anson, esq. exhibited a torquis of fine gold, picked up a few days ago in a wood belonging to the Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, on Needwood Forest, in Staffordshire. A new fox-earth had been made just at the place, and the cubs appear to have been sporting with the torquis, which, it is supposed, they had raked up. It was found in its present state, by the keeper, at the mouth of the hole. Many collars of this kind, formed of a single wreath, have been exhibited in the Society's room; but in form and character of workmanship, this, belonging to Her Majesty, is more curious and more splendid than any the Society have seen; and it is singularly remarkable in the number of wreaths which compose it. Its weight 1lb. 1oz. 7dwts. 10grs. or 5,590 grains.

John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. of Hyde House, near Stroud, exhibited a bronze fibula recently found on Hyde Farm, in the parish of Minchinhampton, in the county of Gloucester, and belonging to Mrs. Farrer, of Hyde Cottage. In the spring-hinge,

and in the simple contrivance—a turnover edge—by which the pin is fastened, Mr. Bruce says it resembles a fibula engraved in Captain Smyth's account of Sir George Musgrave's Collection of Antiquities, printed in the 31st volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 285.

A memoir from Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. was read, on the "History and Progress of the Art of Watch-making from the earliest period to modern times;" forming a sequel to Captain Smyth's paper on the Society's ancient clock. The reading was accompanied by the exhibition of the collections of watches produced at the preceding meeting. It is evident, Mr. Morgan observes, that, in order to construct portable clocks, a new moving power was required as a substitute for the weights which set in motion the wheel-work of the fixed clocks. It was necessary that this power should act of itself, independently of external forces, and irrespective of position, and that the source of it should be compact. Such a power is found in the expansive force of a coiled spring. The precise period when this was discovered, as well as the individual and the country to whom the merit of the discovery is due, is not certainly known. It seems, however, to have been employed in the construction of portable clocks, toward the end of the fifteenth century. The earliest allusion Mr. Morgan was able to find to portable clocks, is in a sonnet of Gaspar Visconti, a Milanese poet, written in 1494; on the authenticity of which rests the evidence that these were then known in Italy. The claim of Lorenzo de Vulparia to have been the inventor of watches—as brought forward by Domenico Manni in his *Commentarium de Florentinis inventis*—was next considered; but Mr. Morgan refutes the claim, assuming that the machine upon which it was made was not a clock but an orrery, and moreover that it was not portable. But the ancient city of Nuremberg, so famous for the ingenuity of its mechanics, as well as the ability of its astronomers, has always claimed the merit of the invention of watches, or pocket-clocks, as they were called by the Germans; and the fact of the early watches having been proverbially called *Nuremberg eggs*, is presumptive evidence in their favour. It is certainly the earliest place at which we have any authentic information of their having been made; and Doppelmayr has cited Peter Hele as the inventor. Mr. Morgan then pointed out how the art of watchmaking advanced, and when the successive modifications were made; referring for proofs immediately to the objects upon the Society's table, and closing his observations with the last great

improvement, namely, the application of jewels to diminish the friction of the pivots. Facio, a native of Geneva, and partner of De Baufré, a French watchmaker established in London, is said to have first invented the application of jewels to watch-work, for this purpose, about 1700. There is, however, a watch made by Huggerford, of London, before the use of the pendulum spring; it belongs to the Clock-makers' Company (exhibited on the table), and has a large amethyst mounted on the cock, which, if part of the original work, would shew that the experiment had been made at an earlier period. Some very curious particulars respecting the Clock-makers' Company concluded the memoir.

A letter from the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, was next read; being a reply to some remarks verbally made by Mr. B. Williams at a previous meeting upon his paper lately printed in the *Archæologia*, entitled, "Proofs of the Early Use of Gunpowder in the English Army." The statement was, that while Mr. Hunter regarded 1346, the year of the Cressy expedition, as the earliest period at which we have the testimony of contemporary records to the application by the English of gunpowder to the purposes of war, Sir Harris Nicolas, in his recent *History of the Royal Navy*, had shewn from evidence of the same kind, that cannon and guns, and of course gunpowder, were in use in the English navy as early as 1338; adding, as making the fact more striking, that Sir Harris had obtained his information from records in Mr. Hunter's own charge.—Mr. Hunter, in answer to this allegation, showed that Sir Harris Nicolas's statement arose from a misapprehension of the date of the document quoted, which really belongs to the 12th Hen. V. (1411), instead of the 12th Edw. III. (1338); and repeated his conviction that the proof he had adduced that gunpowder was made in England in the spring of 1346, the year of the Cressy expedition, as it is the earliest notice that has been yet discovered, so is it *probably* the earliest in existence.

The Secretary then read some "Notes on the Early Use of Fire-arms," by Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. chiefly in comment upon Mr. Hunter's paper already mentioned. He remarks, the question connected with the battle of Cressy is not, as Mr. Hunter supposes, one relating to the primary adoption of gunpowder and cannon, because we know perfectly well that they were in use years before; but it relates to a *new development* of the invention. Gunpowder, as a powerful projectile force, was first used to supply the place of the old complicated military machines, the

balista, petraría, &c. which were employed in the siege and defence of towns. Stones, darts, firebrands, and other things were thrown from vessels perhaps resembling more our mortars than cannon; and it is probable that this use of gunpowder was not unknown in the thirteenth century. Different passages in the Spanish historians leave us little room to doubt that gunpowder was used in Spain as early as 1257 and 1272. About this date it was certainly known in Italy. A song written in 1299 speaks of a "bombarda," yet a word which might admit of more than one interpretation. But M. Libri, in his *History of Mathematics in Italy*, has produced a document, dated 11th Feb. 1326, mentioning iron bullets and metal cannon. From this date the use of cannons is frequently mentioned in the Italian chronicles. Mr. Wright then proceeds to show that gunpowder and cannon were used in France at the beginning of the struggle between Philip de Valois and Edward III. of England; and he gives the translation of a receipt preserved among the French records from William de Moulin of Boulogne, for an iron pot to throw arrows with fire, and for a pound of saltpetre, and half a pound of brimstone, to make powder to throw the said arrows. This document is dated in 1338; and Mr. Wright furnishes other instances previous to 1346, finally drawing this conclusion—that gunpowder and cannon were known in Europe from the latter end of the thirteenth century in sieges and the defence of towns; but that Edward III. was the first sovereign who carried them into a *field* of battle. Mr. Wright added a few anecdotes relating to early attempts at improvement in the fabrication of the new artillery.—Mr. Hunter addressed the meeting in reply to the observations which had been read. He explained that his paper in the "*Archæologia*" was to prove the introduction of gunpowder into the English army, and not for its European use; and that he still regarded 1346—the year of the Cressy expedition—as the earliest period at which we have the testimony of contemporary English records.

This was the last meeting of the season, and the Society adjourned to the 16th of November.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 27. Professor H. H. Wilson in the chair.

A paper by Mr. Borrell, of Smyrna, was read, "On Unedited Greek Coins—of Apollonia, in Chalcidice; Pylææum, in Phrygia; Naulochus, in Ionia Baratea, in Lycaonia; and Tarphea, in Locrada." The paper, like all the contributions of

Mr. Borrell, contained much curious and novel information, particularly with reference to ancient geography.

Mr. Akerman exhibited drawings of some presumed unpublished gold British coins, and of a coin of Carausius with double profile, found at Farley Heath, near Guildford. The latter he considered, contrary to the opinion of some eminent numismatists, to bear the portrait of Carausius, and the head of Apollo, or the Sun. Mr. Smith corroborated this opinion, and said that upon the coin itself was the whip, a symbol of the Sun, which was wanting in the drawing.

Mr. Cuff exhibited some forged Stycas, cleverly executed, which had been sent him from Suffolk. They were pronounced to be the work of a gang of knaves who are at this moment carrying on a successful trade in counterfeit ancient coins.

THE SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 3. A meeting of this Society took place at Hastings, at which Sir S. B. Peckham Micklethwait, Bart. the High Sheriff, acted as chairman. An interesting exhibition was formed in the meeting-room of coins and antiquarian relics, drawings of ancient houses in Hastings, and of frescoes found in the churches of Lindfield, Portslade, and Battle; rubbings of brasses, &c. &c.

Several valuable papers were read, of which we subjoin a few particulars:

Mr. Blaauw read the copy of a manuscript letter in the British Museum (contributed by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H.) written by a person who at the time of the expected invasion by the Spanish Armada had been privately sent round to inquire and report on the loyalty or disaffection of the justices of Sussex. The writer seemed to have bestowed great pains on his task, and reported separately on the justices of the six rapes. There were about six justices in each rape. Among them was a Pelham in four of the rapes. The best affected or most religious,—for that appeared to be the test,—were to be found in the Western division. On the whole he recommended that nine justices should be appointed in the south; for he found that the people living on the sea shore, and bounded by the wild or wild, were more given to rudeness and wilfulness than otherwise!

Mr. W. D. Cooper read a paper on the Descent of the Castle, Rape, and Honour of Hastings. Premising that there had been doubt about their possessors between Henry IV. and the Hastings family in the reign of Edward IV. he proceeded to show the connec-

tion of the Pelhams with the rape of Hastings and the manors of Crowhurst, Burgehurst, and Benylham, as being earlier than supposed by Horsfield. The rape and manors had formed part of the possessions of Joan, daughter of John Duke of Britany, who died at the end of the reign of Richard II. and the castle and honour had been in the family. In the 53rd Henry III. John de Dreux obtained a grant with the custody of the castle, and in 2nd Edward I. the King's letters mandatory to all the tenants to do him homage. His sons Arthur and John followed him. Edward III. however, granted it as appurtenant to Richmond; but in Henry's time a separation took place, and as Horsfield says in 14th Henry IV. he granted to Sir John Pelham the manors of Crowhurst, &c. with the rape of Hastings. Sir John, however, was in possession of the rape and manor in the 5th Henry IV. but others had a claim, as appears by the Webster MSS. and Ralph Neville Earl of Westmoreland treated them as part of his interest in Richmond, and on his death Sir John Pelham exercised his right, and as lord granted certain rights to the Abbat of Battle, which caused dispute between the Abbat and the descendants of Sir John, whether the manors alone passed or the rape and honour also, and became a subject of difference between the Crown and the family. At length, however, this was settled by grants, and thence, after passing through the several settlements, came into the possession of Thomas Pelham in 1591. The time of the decay of the castle was uncertain, but in 1265 Sir Simon de Montford preferred Winchelsea to Hastings for retreat.

Mr. M. A. Lower next read some "Observations on the Landing of William Duke of Normandy, and subsequent events." They were chiefly founded on the embroidered history called the Bayeux Tapestry, and on the little known account contained in the Chronicle of Battle Abbey, the production of a nameless ecclesiastic about a century after the Conquest, which Mr. Lower is now engaged in translating, with a view to publication. As a proof of the devastation inflicted by the Conqueror, Mr. Lower adduced the testimony of Domesday Book to the reduced value of many of the neighbouring manors.

Another paper was contributed by Mr. Blaauw on the employment of the vessels of the Cinque Ports, and the contributions from Sussex towards the wars of Edward I. and Edward II. in Scotland and Ireland. It was derived in part from

letters preserved among the records in the Tower of London.

The Rev. Edward Turner read an interesting paper on an ancient bridge discovered at Bramber in 1838. The great object of the rev. gentleman appeared to be a desire to establish the opinion that the whole line of flat which exists from Midhurst to Kent was used by the Romans as a general road, as opposed to the idea that they went over the hills. The great obstacle to the admission of the level way is the fact that it is interrupted by several rivers that flow by Bramber, and there existed no evident signs of any permanent means of crossing them. The discovery of this bridge set much of the speculation at rest. Its origin is undoubtedly Roman, and it is of sufficient length and strength to be equal to all the uses of transit. The plans were excellently drawn and established the skill of the engineer in the construction of the bridge.

Mr. M. A. Lower read the following account of coins found at Pevensey Castle: "The spirit of inquiry into the true date and origin of Pevensey Castle has been much quickened by the expression at our first meeting, held there, of a doubt whether it could be considered a genuine relic of Roman times. For myself, I must confess that, had I at all questioned that fact, such abundant evidence of it has been adduced, that all opposition must have given way. Elsewhere I have given some reasons, deduced from the structure itself, for believing it to be Roman; at present I will notice the discoveries of coins which have taken place there within the last few years. The late Mr. C. Brooker, of Alfriston, had three small British coins, found at Pevensey. They were of a type resembling fig. 15 of the first plate of Hawkins's Silver Coins. Mr. Brooker had also upwards of one hundred Roman coins, in third brass, from the castle. Our member Mr. Charles Ade and Mr. Macrae have, or had, several others. They have been chiefly found on the slope at the eastern or Pevensey side of the building, where there is much debris of fallen masonry. Near the same spot, in 1845, some children picked up two brass coins, which, on being submitted to some of our most learned collectors in London, were pronounced to be Bactrian, though the fact of their having been found at Pevensey was doubted. I have subsequently made such inquiries as satisfy me that such was actually the case. They are in the possession of Wm. Slye, esq. of Hailsham. Many other Roman coins from Pevensey

are in the possession of our member Mr. Wm. Harvey, who kindly exhibits them on the present occasion. The greatest discovery, as to numbers, yet made, occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th of April last, when a gentleman, on a visit to Pevensey, assisted by the keeper of the castle and others, while excavating in the north-west tower of the inner castle for the purpose of exposing the groining of some beautiful arches in the interior, found several hundred imperial coins, about 58 of which were in silver, and the rest in first, second, and third brass. They ranged from Augustus to Valentinian, only some of the rarer coins being wanting in the series, as Otho, Pescennius, &c. A small bronze, found at the same time, seems intended for Ganymede. It is very singular that this discovery should have been made in the situation indicated, as the tower is a portion of the work supposed to have been erected in the 13th century. As many fragments of pottery were found, it may be presumed that the coins had originally been deposited in some vessel and buried on the spot over which the tower, at a later period, was erected.

The last communication consisted of letters written by Edward II. when Prince of Wales, during a tour through Sussex, after his father had disgraced him on the complaint of the Bishop of Chester. This was communicated by Mr. Blaauw, the hon. secretary.

The next meeting is fixed to take place at Lewes, in the month of August.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The first Quarterly General Meeting of this Society (the formation of which we noticed in our last number, p. 646) was held in the room of the West Suffolk Library, at the Guildhall, Bury St. Edmund's, where a large number of antiquities had been collected.

The Rev. C. H. Bennet, of Ousden, presented to the Institute a variety of Roman coins found at different times between Pakenham and Rougham; two Roman coins and some pieces of pottery found on the borders of Dalham and Ousden; a signet ring found in the abbey grounds; another ring found at Lidgate; a brass medallion of St. Ignatius Loyola, and another of St. Michael and the Dragon. Mr. Porteus Oakes presented a bronze celt found in the county; Mr. Charles Manning, of Diss, a large collection of beautiful seals, taken in gutta percha; and the Rev. H. Creed, a Roman glass unguentarium,

with the unguent therein, found at Stonham Aspal.

Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. exhibited a small Roman vase containing a mass of coins, supposed for the payment of troops, found near Holywell-row, Mildenhall; another specimen of a similar vase; two celts of bronze, of different forms, found near Mildenhall; a Roman vase and a dish of Samian ware found near Ingham; and a spear-head, camp candlestick, and stone shot, found near the Eriswell Lode, Mildenhall.

The Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum sent a bronze sword, which was found, about 70 years ago, in the bed of the Lark, near Icklingham. It was accompanied by a miniature copy of the mosaic discovered at Pompeii, of the battle of Issus, in which swords of a similar form are represented. It was observed that this kind of sword was considered by the late Sir S. Meyrick to be of Celtic workmanship.

Mr. Porteus Oakes exhibited a beautiful silver-gilt chalice of the 15th century, with enamelled medallions from Florence.

The Rev. H. Hasted exhibited a British vase with fragments of burnt bones, human and animal, found at Eye, and a smaller one found at Melford.

Mr. Donne exhibited an early pedigree of the family of Barnwell, with the arms of the alliances emblazoned.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited a gold signet ring with the initial I. found some years since in the abbey grounds; another of silver; and two sepulchral brasses which had been offered for sale as old brass.

The Rev. C. H. Bennet exhibited a Roman vase made up from fragments of pottery found in one of the tumuli at Rougham, opened within a few years by the Rev. Professor Henslow.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, sent a drawing of the monument of Richard Coddington, with a rubbing of the brass thereon, in Ixworth church; a rubbing of a stone on the tower of the same church, bearing the name of Abbot Schot; and a variety of articles in bronze found at Ixworth and Pakenham, including a fibula and ring of Roman workmanship; two iron spurs, and one of bronze of very beautiful workmanship.

Mr. Page, of Ampton, exhibited two original deeds relating to the Coket and Croftes families.

A letter was read from Clare, pointing out the antiquities worthy of inspection in that town and neighbourhood, in the event of the Institute visiting it, as the writer had been informed was contemplated. The thanks of the Institute were

voted to the writer, and the letter was referred to the committee.

The Rev. J. W. Donaldson mentioned that Professor Willis (perhaps the highest living authority in such matters) had kindly promised to furnish the Institute with a plan of the Abbatial Church, with suggestions for the examination of the site in certain spots, to ascertain the existence of the various lateral chapels. Mr. Donaldson likewise suggested that an examination of the Jew's House (used as the Bridewell and Station-house), one of the very few Norman edifices of the kind now remaining, might also prove very interesting.

Mr. Tymms then read a paper of Notes on the Medical History of Bury, from the time of Abbat Baldwin, who had been physician to St. Edward the Confessor, to the present century, accompanied by notices of some of the professors.

An antique oak pulpit, of remarkable elegance and beauty, has been discovered in the church of All Saints, Sudbury, having been so closely concealed for centuries by deal boards and paint that none but the curious in church architecture could have suspected its latent excellencies. It is an octagon of the Perpendicular style, beautifully proportioned, richly carved in the higher parts of the panels, and terminating in a single pedestal, which is now very correctly made to rest upon an octagon stone plinth. The latest date which can be assigned to it is the early part of Henry VII.'s reign—the date of the church, if we except the northern arch of the church, which is as old as the reign of Edward IV. The pulpit must consequently have been placed in the church half a century before the Reformation, and is now between 300 and 400 years old; and yet, not only is the oak sound as on the day on which it was constructed, but, as is remarked by all who have inspected it, the edges of the tracery are as perfect as if they were fresh from the carver's hands. A staircase, slightly winding, has been attached to the south side of the pulpit, open at the treads, and carved in front, in excellent keeping with the original design. The work of restoration has been effected by Mr. Ringham, of Ipswich. Pulpits of this description are exceedingly rare; the only one, we are informed, in these counties which may be compared with this is that in Southwold Church, which, if it should yield to it in antiquity and elegance, is even more elaborately carved.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 30. The Earl of *Lucan* moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the **IRISH POOR LAW** relative to the rating of immediate lessors.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne*, Earl *Grey*, and Lord *Campbell* opposed the motion, on the ground that this particular inquiry would embarrass the consideration of the subject of the Irish Poor Laws in general, and occasion unnecessary inconvenience. The House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 33; against it, 27; majority, 6.

June 5. The **PROTECTION TO FEMALES** Bill was, on the motion of the Bishop of *Oxford*, read a second time. The main object of this measure is, if possible, to put down the system practised in London of entrapping, by unfair arts, young and unsuspecting females.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 23. Mr. *Hume* postponed an intended motion on **PARLIAMENTARY REFORM** to the 20th of June; and Lord *John Russell* took occasion to state his belief that the middle and working classes of this country, speaking generally, wish for neither the one great reform nor the other—that they are anxious for neither the people's Charter, as proposed by the hon. member for Nottingham, nor for the great plan of reform, which comes somewhat near the people's Charter, as proposed by the hon. member for Montrose.

May 29. Mr. *Hawes* announced his intention of proposing a vote of 10,000*l.* to promote **FREE EMIGRATION** to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

On going into committee on the **NAVIGATION LAWS**, Mr. *Herries* moved the following Resolution:—"That it is essential to the national interests of this country to maintain the fundamental principles of the existing Navigation Laws, subject to such modifications as may be best calculated to obviate any proved inconvenience to the commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, without danger to our maritime strength." In so doing, he brought the whole subject under the consideration of the House, with a view of inducing it to express, in opposition to her Majesty's Ministers, an opinion on the Navigation Laws more conducive to

the general interests of the country, and more congenial to its wishes and its wants; to remove any evils which might exist in those laws; and to give the country an assurance that the main principle of them would not be abandoned.—Mr. *Labouchere* did not quarrel with the course pursued by Mr. *Herries*; but he had made up his mind, after long deliberation, that such innovation was necessary for the commercial marine and the naval superiority of Great Britain. The debate was adjourned; and after four further nights' debate, on a division on the 9th June, there appeared for the Resolution 177, for the original motion (for going into committee) 294.

May 30. Dr. *Bowring* moved a series of resolutions, the object of which was to bring under the supervision of Parliament the expenses of the **COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE**, that these expenses should not be stopped out of the gross receipts by the several departments where they were deposited, but should be returned to Parliament to be dealt with by its authority alone.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought the plan good in theory, but quite impracticable, and he therefore hoped he would not press his motion, or he would be under the necessity of moving the previous question.—After some discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—For the previous question, 56; against it, 57; majority 1. The House again divided on the resolution, when the numbers were—For the resolution, 58; against it, 53; majority against Ministers, 5.

May 31. On going into committee on the **ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF** Bill, Mr. *Law* moved that it be an instruction to the committee to divide the bill into two parts. His object was to preserve the restrictions contained in the act of the 10th of George IV.—Sir *R. Inglis* said he was opposed to both parts of the Bill, and would do all in his power to defeat it altogether. The motion to divide the Bill was carried by 142 to 129.

June 6. Lord *Ashley* moved a resolution that it was expedient that means be provided annually for the voluntary **EMIGRATION** to one of the colonies of a number of young persons of both sexes who have been educated in the Ragged Schools of the metropolis.—Sir *G. Grey* said he had no objection to the motion.—Mr.

Hawes said that a similar plan was in contemplation. Motion withdrawn.

June 7. The report on the Bill for granting certificates for KILLING HARES led to considerable discussion, it being held on one side that great good would be done by allowing farmers the privilege of killing hares, and on the other that it would only lead to idle and demoralized habits.—Sir *W. Jolliffe* succeeded, by 78 to 18, in introducing a clause prohibiting the use of guns during the night. The Bill was carried by 90 to 11.

June 16. Lord *John Russell*, in stating the measures he proposed to take for the relief of WEST INDIA distress, reviewed the course of legislation since the passing of the Emancipation Act. That act had been carried into effect with very little disturbance in the colonies, but obstacles had been thrown in the way of the planter obtaining a supply of free labour from Africa. The head of the Colonial Department (Earl Grey) had now provided that the liberated Africans shall, with certain restrictions and regulations, be sent to the West Indies, for the purpose of giving the benefit of their labour to these colonies. It was further proposed to take advantage of the security of the colonial revenue, and of a guarantee made by the colonies for the purpose of a bounty on the importation of emigrants; and that a sum not exceeding 500,000*l.*, in addition to that already voted by the House, should be appropriated for that purpose. His lordship then detailed the alterations he proposed to make in the Sugar duties:—That the duty on colonial sugar shall be reduced after the 5th of July of the present year to 13*s.*, and afterwards by 1*s.* a year until it falls to 10*s.* That the duty on ordinary foreign muscovado sugar shall remain as laid down in the act of 1846; but a new distinctive duty with regard to sugar called brown clayed sugar, or sugar of a quality equal thereto, which, from the 5th of July in the present year to the 5th of July, 1849, shall remain at 20*s.*, the present duty on all foreign muscovado sugar, and then be relieved by 1*s.* 6*d.* a year until it falls to 10*s.* on the 5th of July, 1854. After the 5th of July, 1854, each class of sugar shall pay a duty of 10*s.* There will then be no temptation to introduce a superior class of foreign sugar any more than in the case with respect to colonial sugar. He thought serious mischief would arise if we were to extend this distinction to East India sugars; it would be a new distinction as regards these sugars, and it is far better to avoid raising any question of the kind.

June 20. Mr. *Hume* submitted a motion for PARLIAMENTARY REFORM in the

following terms:—"That this House, as at present constituted, does not fairly represent the population, the property, or the industry of the country, whence has arisen great and increasing discontent in the minds of a large portion of the people; and it is therefore expedient, with a view to amend national representation, that the elective franchise shall be so extended as to include householders; that votes shall be taken by ballot; that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years; and that the apportionment of members to population shall be made more equal."

—Lord *J. Russell* remarked, with regard to the meetings which had been held to support Mr. *Hume's* motion, they were attended by two remarkable incidents—the first, a studied misrepresentation of what had fallen from him about a month ago; and the other, that, although the meetings were called to support the present motion, they generally ended with a vote in favour of the Charter, or by breaking up in confusion. His declaration had not been against all reform; nor could meetings so convened and so terminating be regarded as a movement in favour of Mr. *Hume's* plan. He concurred with Mr. *Hume* that to the Reform Bill was chiefly attributable the peace of the country in the present crisis; and Mr. *Hume* had made an admission of the power of the electors, under the Reform Bill, to return to Parliament members who might fairly represent them, which should induce the House to pause ere it listened to a proposal for further reform. What Mr. *Hume* proposed would effect a great change in the constitution. He, on the other hand, was for gradual reform. Since 1832 no great change in the Reform Bill had been projected or proposed. But the public mind was now turned to the consideration of such subjects, and the time might not be far distant when some reforms might be usefully effected.—Mr. *D'Israeli* made a speech full of wit and eloquence against Mr. *Hume's* motion. The debate was adjourned.

June 21. Mr. *A. Stafford* moved a new writ for the borough of CHELTENHAM, in the room of Sir Willoughby Jones, whose election had been declared void, on account of bribery.—Sir *G. Grey* said the question was one on which every member must exercise his own judgment, and it was not necessary that all the members of the Government should vote the same way.—The motion was carried by 59 to 47.

June 22. Mr. *Goring* moved for a new writ for the borough of HORSHAM, vacant from the like cause, and it was carried by 54 to 50.

June 23. Sir *J. Pakington* moved that

a new writ be issued for the borough of DEBBY.—Mr. *Hume* opposed the motion.—Lord *J. Russell* said he would support the motion; and Sir *R. Peel* that he would oppose it, on the ground of bribery

having been proved against the borough, and that an inquiry into the case ought to be instituted. The House divided, when the motion was lost by 112 to 97.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The committee of the National Assembly on the Constitution have adopted two important resolutions:—viz. it resolved that there should be a single President and a single Chamber, and that both should be elected by the universal suffrage of the nation. The committee was divided on the question as to the duration of the office of President and of the Chambers, whether for three or four years. The expenditure of the Provisional Government has been at the rate, for three months, of 2,600,000*fr.* a day over and above the ordinary resources. The Guizot government had exceeded its ordinary resources by 760,000*fr.* a day. A decree has passed the National Assembly, that the territory of France and her colonies, interdicted for ever to the elder branch of the Bourbons, by the law of the 10th of April, 1832, is equally interdicted to Louis Philippe and his family. The adoption of this decree was strenuously opposed by several deputies, but ultimately was adopted by 632 to 63. On Monday, June 12, while the assembly was sitting, the people assembled in considerable numbers, and cries were raised for Louis Napoleon, who had been elected to the National Assembly for Paris and for three several departments. At three o'clock the whole of Paris was startled with the beating of the *rappel* throughout the city. During the agitation, M. de Lamartine urged the Assembly to adopt an immediate decree for the exclusion of Prince Louis Napoleon from France. The question was deferred to the next day, and then negatived by a large majority. By a letter dated from London on the 15th the Prince signified his intention to renounce his election. He had been returned for Paris by 84,420 votes, and 28,000 are said to have been given for the Prince de Joinville.

SPAIN.

Since the expulsion of Louis Philippe from France, Queen Isabella has been acknowledged by Prussia and Austria, and for the first time for sixteen years there is an Austrian ambassador at Madrid, and a Spanish ambassador at Vienna. A serious military revolt occurred at Seville on the 13th May. After some fighting in the

streets, the insurgents, consisting of four companies of infantry and about 100 cavalry, retreated in the direction of Heulva, taking with them two field pieces. The alarm of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier was excessive, and everything was prepared for their embarkation upon the Guadalquivir at a moment's notice. The civil war in Catalonia is assuming its former repulsive and cruel character. Numerous arrests of individuals connected with the insurgents have taken place at Olot and its neighbourhood.

ITALY.

On the 30th May Peschiera surrendered to the Italians, and on the same day, in a general engagement between the Austrian army, amounting to 30,000 men, and the Piedmontese army, numbering 15,000, the Austrians were beaten. Both the Duke of Savoy and Carlo Alberto King of Sardinia were wounded, though but slightly. Subsequently, the tide of success has changed. Vicenza and Padua have surrendered to the Austrians. Durando and his Roman troops, who had garrisoned Vicenza, have signed a capitulation to recross the Po, and not to fight against Austria for three months. The Neapolitans have refused to act in the common cause, and the contest must in future be carried on by the united exertions of the Lombards and the Piedmontese, with the feeble assistance which Tuscany is able to render them. After the capitulation of Vicenza, Durando returned to Verona with 15,000 men. Charles Albert, who had advanced with 50,000 men to within three miles of that city, did not think it prudent to attack a strong fortress having so large a garrison in a regular manner. He has again fixed his head-quarters at Valleggio. The Austrians have entered Padua in triumph.—King Charles Albert signed the deed of union between Lombardy and the kingdom of Sardinia on the 10th of June at his head-quarters at Garda, whither it had been conveyed, ready for his signature, by Signor Casati and two other members of the Provisional Government of Milan. That body would cease its functions immediately, and be replaced by a Committee of Regency, composed of

Piedmontese and Milanese, under the presidency of Signor Casati.

NAPLES.

Horrible news comes from Naples. The Deputies met on Saturday the 13th of May, to agree on a modification of the parliamentary oath. Representations were made to the King that its existing form was inconsistent with the concessions of the 3rd of April. The King rejected alteration. The Deputies assembled—80 of them—declared themselves in permanence, and Sunday was spent in negotiations. The National Guards assembled *en masse*, and encouraged the Deputies in their course. The King pretended on the one hand to concede, and on the other concentrated his troops. Late at night the Guard discovered his intention, and began to raise barricades. On this the King withdrew his troops into quarters, and consented to dispense with the oath; but the people demanded the surrender of the fortresses and the removal of the troops from the capital. This was refused; and the troops were again drawn out, and placed in every position of strength. In the course of Monday firing began with accidental discharges, and the Swiss troops and artillery were directed to conquer the city at all costs. At first the fight was uncertain, and neither party gained great advantages; but at last all opposition was overwhelmed, the National Guard was allowed to capitulate, and the institution was abolished. The returns of killed and wounded in this sanguinary struggle are as follows:—Soldiers killed, 320; wounded, 580; many since dead. Citizens—men, women, and children—killed, 1,220.

DENMARK.

The hopes entertained of a peace have proved unfounded. The mediation of England is declined, and the opposed parties must settle the contest by force of arms. Sweden and Russia have come to the assistance of Denmark, and another severe but undecisive battle was fought on the 5th of June.

BOHEMIA.

A sanguinary insurrection broke out in Prague on the 12th of June, in consequence of Prince Windischgrätz refusing to give cannon and ammunition to the students. The Czechish population of Prague sided with the latter. While Divine service was being performed on the horse-market, barricades were suddenly erected by the crowds of people who had assembled in that place, and the mob marched upon the hotel of the prince. Almost the first shot fired in the affray killed the princess in her own apartment.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

The prince was roughly seized upon by two Czechs, and dragged to the next lamp-post, where a rope was soon provided; but at this moment the grenadiers advanced with fixed bayonets, and in less than a second cleared the square and delivered the prince. Five minutes afterwards the artillery swept the streets. On the 15th, Prague was bombarded from eight in the morning till nightfall by Prince Windischgrätz, who had retreated from the city with the garrison, and occupied the heights commanding it. Prague is described as a heap of ruins. The atrocious cruelties committed by the insurgent Czechs, especially during the first days of the combat, have a strong family likeness to the horrors of which the Taborites were guilty during the Hussite wars. They cut off the noses and ears of the soldiers whom they took alive, and murdered them after having thus tormented them. Twenty-six Hussars were thrown into the Moldar on the 13th, and a stationer who served in the National Guard was taken by the Czechs, and crucified on the door of his house. Subsequent accounts state that the city had capitulated, the insurgents had given fourteen hostages, and Prince Windischgrätz, who had resumed the command, marched into it at the head of the troops.

POLAND.

The insurrection at Posen has been brought to an end by the unconditional capitulation of the armed insurgents under Mieroslawski. His force, which consisted of 13,000 men, were completely encompassed on three sides close to the Russian frontier. If they had not surrendered they must have been driven across the frontier, where the Russian troops were in force ready to receive them. Of two evils they chose the least, gradually dispersing or separating into small bands, selling their horses and equipments, and committing every kind of mischief and plunder.

MEXICO.

Peace between the United States and Mexico was ratified by the Congress at Queretaro on the 19th of May. The vote on it was 51 to 35. General Herrera had not been chosen President as it was expected he would be; but Pena-y-Pena had been elected President *ad interim*, and it was thought that Herrera delayed accepting the office until the treaty was ratified, that he might enter upon the government without any of the odium which might attach to that act.

WEST INDIES.

An insurrection has taken place at Martinique, and the slaves have committed all

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kinds of atrocities against the persons and properties of their owners. Much property has been wantonly destroyed, a great portion of Saint Pierre burned, and many lives lost. Governor Rostolan proclaimed liberty on the 23d May to appease the insurgents. Every kind of business was suspended, the shops closed, and the white ladies removed on board the vessels in the harbour for safety. A sloop with twenty ladies and gentlemen (M. De Sanois, of Saint Pierre, with his family and relatives),

arrived at Dominique, having fled for safety and protection. This gentleman's house, one of the finest in Saint Pierre, was burned with thirty-two persons therein by the rebels, who cut down the staircase to prevent the escape of the unfortunate victims of their savage cruelty. M. De Sanois's family were residing in the country at that time, and thus escaped the cruel death which befel many others. Manifestations of a similar spirit of insurrection have shewn themselves at Guadaloupe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 26. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church in the district of St. Paul, *Bermondsey*. This is a district endowed under Sir Robert Peel's Act, and the church (a very elegant structure from designs by Mr. S. S. Teulon), has been built on a site given by Guy's Hospital, at the sole charge of the Southwark fund for building Schools and Churches. It will hold 1,200 persons, and the school adjoining it upwards of 500 children. This is the first church erected from the funds of the Southwark Fund, which has, however, two others in progress, having built within three years three churches and ten schools. Prayers were read by the Rev. J. E. Armstrong, incumbent of the district, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Winchester. The district has a population of 7,000.

June 10. During the progress of an excavation in Union-street, Southwark, between High-street and Redcross-street, for the formation of a main sewer, about three feet below the surface of the roadway, the workmen came upon a compact mass of human skeletons, all lying in perfect regularity, and entirely free from any admixture of the surrounding earth, or remains of coffins, and piled one on the other to the depth of ten feet, covering an area of 260 square feet. Three or four cartloads of bones were thrown into the public thoroughfare, which the parochial officers removed to the parish churchyard for interment, and on Sunday the excavation was covered over. Considerable excitement prevailed from fear of contagion, it having been ascertained that this spot was used to bury the dead during the great plague of London. It is calculated that at the very least there are the remains of from 500 to 600 persons.

The Ordnance Survey of the Metropolis.—The area intended to be comprised

in the metropolitan survey is something above 200 square miles, or nearly 130,000 acres; and the map is to be constructed on the very large scale (for a district of such an extent) of sixty inches to a mile, or one inch to eighty-eight feet, which, when completed, will occupy about 900 sheets three feet by two feet, or about 5,400 square feet of paper or copper. The London survey will be connected by its triangulation with the general survey of the country, and in its levelling with the one uniform datum plane to which the altitudes of the Ordnance six-inch map are referred. By this means, when the map is complete, the relative level of any two points within the eight-mile radius of the metropolitan survey or of any part of London, and at any part of the north of England, may be seen at a glance by those who require and know how to look for the information.—*The Builder*.

DORSETSHIRE.

May 19. The advowson and next presentation to the rectory of *St. Michael Gussage*, near Wimborne, with parsonage-house and sixty-six acres of glebe land, and a gross annual income of 496*l.* was sold at Garraway's for 2,700*l.* The population is 280, and the age of the present incumbent fifty.

HAMPSHIRE.

May 25. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were present at the opening of the new Steam Basin in *Portsmouth* harbour, attended by the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey, the Earl of Auckland, &c. The contract for this basin was signed on the 29th May, and the work commenced on the 10th June, 1843. The first stone was laid by Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker (then superintendent of the dockyard), on the 13th Jan. 1845, at which time Lieut. Beatson was the officer of Royal Engineers in charge of the govern-

ment works. He was succeeded by Captain Brandreth, Director of Works; Captain Denison (now Governor of New South Wales); Captain H. James; and, lastly, by Colonel Irvine, C.B. the director-general of engineering and architectural works to the Admiralty at the present time. Its dimensions are—length, 774 feet; breadth, 400 feet; depth, 31 feet. There are two inlets on the east side, each 300 feet long by 70 wide, intended for vessels whose refitments must be completed in a great hurry, and may thus be worked upon on both sides at once. The area of water in the basin and inlets is 8½ acres; the basin alone 7 acres. In the south-west corner is a large graving-dock, 80 feet wide at the entrance, and 300 feet long, with a width of 101 feet between the coping. On the west brink of the basin is a factory of handsome architecture, 687 feet long, 48 wide, and 51 high. On the south wall is a new brass-foundry, 90 feet by 110. The basin is considered capable of accommodating around its sides as many as nine steam frigates of the first class. It has employed on the average as many as 1500 men since the commencement; and, if we consider the immense body to whom it has given work off the premises—in the quarries, forests, ironworks, &c.—we have an army of labourers to whom this structure alone has afforded subsistence. The quantity of granite, Portland, and Purbeck stone used in the construction is 1,156,208 cubic feet; of bricks, 7,696,000 cubic feet; of Memel and beech timber, 735,700 cubic feet: excavations removed, 969,500 tons; clay for dam, 25,000 tons. Besides these materials, there have been used in various parts of the whole about 2500 tons of cast iron from Staffordshire. The rough cost of the labour already turned out of hand is 400,000l.

KENT.

The new fortifications at *Sheerness*, together with the repair and heightening of the old fortifications, are now completed, and the guns mounted. The entire line of fortifications is one mile and a quarter in length, and the number of guns 118, some of which are of extraordinary size, weighing from 80 to 90 cwt. At several places along the line, nearest to the sea, the battery consists of very thick brick-work, and these parts are called the musketry batteries, there being a great number of apertures through the brick-work, designed for the pointing of muskets. The whole line is surrounded by a deep moat, which is crossed at only one place, where the fortifications cross the high road, and here there is some outer work, consisting of a bastion, a raveline, and a

second moat, and there are also two draw-bridges and two pairs of strong gates. A concrete foundation has been laid down for the erection of new barracks, and piles are now being driven for the erection of several powder magazines.

Mr. Edmund Richardson, sculptor, has completed two monuments to those of the 31st and of the 16th Lancers who fell on the Sutlej, and which are to be placed in *Canterbury Cathedral*. The first consists of a centre panel, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, containing inscriptions (203 men having fallen, besides officers); the pediment or upper member, the tattered flags of the regiment as they came out of *Sobraon*, an enemy's gun on carriage, &c.; the side or wing pieces, the Sikh flags and other trophies taken; and the plinth or lower member, the Sutlej medal, and a branch of laurel and cypress. These, with an upper and lower moulding, are in white marble, placed on a dark marble ground, and relieved at the corners by the words *Moodkee*, *Ferozeshaw*, *Aliwal*, *Sobraon*, in bronze scrolls. The monument is 6 feet in height and width, and the relief various.—That for the 16th Lancers, which exceeds in size the former, being 8 feet high by 5 feet 6 inches wide, contains, in a centre panel, 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, an alto-relief of a wounded officer resting against a palm-tree, tended by one of his troop, who has dismounted, and with the lance in one hand, is offering with the other water from his flask, the horse standing by his side. A Sikh helmet, with gorget of chain-mail near, shews the conflict his officer had encountered. On the moulding below is *ALI WAL* in raised letters; and on the plinth, which rests on two laurelled trusses, the inscription,—“To those of the 16th Lancers who fell in the discharge of their duty in the Sutlej campaign;”—the names of the killed being placed in two broken columns, with cypress wreaths suspended, one on either side of the centre panel. Above the panel is a moulding and pediment, which last contains the regimental devices, the *Guznee* and *Sutlej* medals, and *Maharajpooor* star and motto, *Aut cursu, aut cominus armis*. The monument is relieved by a dove-marble ground.

LANCASHIRE.

April 10. The church of *St. Matthias, Liverpool*, was burnt down on Monday afternoon. The fire originated in the hot-air tubes.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The *Pelham* pillar, commenced by the late Earl of *Yarborough* to the memory of his father, and since carried forward

by the present earl, is now completed. This pillar occupies the highest ground in Lincolnshire. The observatory at the summit commands an extensive view of the rich agricultural country in which it is situate, and also of the German Ocean, the Humber, and the Yorkshire wolds.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

May 31. The magnificent new South Wales Railway bridge, which crossed the river Usk at *Newport*, built of wood, and about 400 yards long, was completely destroyed by fire. At six o'clock the workmen engaged in completing the central arch, which was an immense pile, consisting of several tons weight of timber and iron bolts, were busy at work driving in the bolts, when one man used one which had been heated to an extraordinary degree. This immediately ignited the adjoining timber, which had been highly kyanized. The man had a bucket of water at hand, as was always usual, but it was useless; for the flames immediately leaped along on each side from the centre to each end of the bridge, and the whole extent was in a terrible blaze. The men with difficulty escaped with their lives. The bridge was almost completed when this unfortunate calamity occurred. It had been built of kyanized timber by Messrs. Rennie, Logan, and Co. and cost upwards of 20,000*l.* in the erection. Fortunately the firm insured recently for the full amount.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

May 30. The parish church of St. James, *Bath*, was re-opened, after having been enlarged and repaired. The whole of the western end of the church has been rebuilt, on the site of the dwelling-houses which once deformed the front of the building. The edifice on this side now terminates in a bold semi-circular frontage, a new tower forming the central object, and containing the principal doorway. The tower is built in the Italian style, in keeping with the rest of the edifice. The interior has been enlarged by the addition of 480 sittings, principally for the accommodation of the poor of the parish. A gallery has been placed in the western end of the church, where the organ formerly stood, and occupies the second story of the tower. The architects employed were Messrs. Manners and Gill.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

June 5. A most destructive fire occurred at *Sandon Hall*, the beautiful

mansion of the Earl of Harrowby, by which the centre part of this elegant mansion has been entirely destroyed. The fire was discovered in the roof, where some plumbers were at work doing repairs. The wings of the house escaped, and all the furniture, &c. was saved.

SUFFOLK.

May 8. A disastrous fire occurred at the *Ipswich* paper mills. The establishment was an irregular cluster of brick and wooden buildings, situated in the heart of St. Clement's parish; with a frontage of about 160 feet, and a depth of 140, together with extensive yards and outhouses filled with beautiful and complicated machinery. The general height of the mill was two stories, except at one part towards the rear, where a wooden erection, 75 feet by 30, towered above the rest of the factory, and formed a conspicuous object for some miles round the town. This wooden erection consisted of two stories; the lower was devoted to the purposes of cutting and dusting the rags, and the topmost was used as a store room. At the time of the fire this room contained nearly a thousand tons of rags, portions of which had been stored away there for many years past. The fire is supposed to have originated here, the furnace chimney, which is 80 feet high, passing directly through this and the lower room. These mills, formerly the property of the late Mr. R. G. Ranson, have been carried on by a proprietary of shareholders for the last four years with a capital of 30,000*l.* From one to two hundred families found employment at the works, and between seven and eight tons of paper were manufactured weekly.

WILTSHIRE.

May 31. The *Swindon* Refreshment Rooms, on the Great Western Railway, held for a term of 99 years from the company, at an annual rent of one penny, were sold at Garraway's, by Alderman Farebrother, for 20,000*l.* and bought by Mr. Phillips, of the Virginia coffee-house, Cornhill.

WARWICKSHIRE.

April 26. The Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new church dedicated to the Holy Trinity at *Hartshill*: and a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. J. Edge, M.A. the first incumbent. This church is indebted to a pious clergyman for the munificent gift of 1,000*l.* and other individuals have subscribed 400*l.* to augment the endowment.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 27. Royal Marines, brevet Major D. M'Adam, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 31. Henry Southern, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Lisbon), to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation.

June 1. Vice-Adm. Sir T. Livingstone, Bart. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. J. Sykes to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Unattached, Brevet Major W. B. Caldwell, from the 92d Foot, to be Major.—East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. J. M. Balfour, to be Major Commandant.

June 6. Richard Madox Bromley, esq. to be Secretary to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, *vice* J. L. Mallet, esq. retired.

June 9. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. J. W. Smith, C. B. to be Colonel Commandant.

June 10. Corps of R. Sappers and Miners, Capt. J. Walpole, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major of Brigade.

June 14. James Pulman, esq. (Norroy King of Arms), to be Clarendon King of Arms; Edward-Howard Howard-Gibbon, esq. (York Herald), to be Norroy King of Arms.

June 16. William Smillie, esq. to be Advocate General and Crown Solicitor for the province of South Australia.—James Scotland, esq. junior, to be Solicitor General for Antigua.—William de Smidt, esq. to be Secretary to the Central Board of Commissioners for Public Roads; J. M. Hill, esq. to be Resident Magistrate at Picketberg; George Longmore, esq. to be Resident Magistrate at Mossel Bay; James Barnes, esq. to be Resident Magistrate at Riversdale, and Henry Piers, esq. to be Resident Magistrate at Tulbagh, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.—2d West India Reg., Major-Gen. Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B. to be Colonel.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. G. H. MacKinnon, to have the local rank of Colonel in Kaffraria, Cape of Good Hope; Capt. E. S. N. Campbell, of 90th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

June 17. Thomas William King, esq. (Rouge-Dracoon Pursuivant of Arms), to be York Herald.

June 19. Edward Stephen Dendy, gent. to be Rouge-Dracoon Pursuivant of Arms.—John Steuart, esq. to be Master of the Supreme Court, and Daniel Jacob Cloete, esq. to be High Sheriff, for the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

June 22. Sir Thomas Le Breton, Knt. to be Bailiff of the island of Jersey.

June 23. 13th Light Dragoons, Major W. Knox to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. E. Doherty to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. S. Perceval to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—35th Foot, Major G. Browne, from 44th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major J. H. O. Moore, who exchanges.—Brevet, Capt. W. H. Sitwell, 35th Foot, and Capt. G. Creswell, 92d Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

June 26. The Hon. Henry George Howard, (Secretary of Legation at the Hague,) to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon; the Hon. Henry Elliot, (now First Paid Attaché at St. Petersburg,) to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

June 27. Henry Collingwood Selby, esq. to be Advocate of Ceylon.—The Rev. Charles Samuel Twisleton, M.A. Rector of Ashow, Warw.; Edward-Boyd-Turner Twisleton, esq. Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws in Ireland, and Mary-Elizabeth, widow of William Gisborne, esq. of the Civil Service in the island of

Ceylon, the brothers and sister of Frederick-Benjamin now Baron Saye and Sele, to enjoy the same precedence as if their father had succeeded to that dignity.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Commanders.—Charles John Austen, John A. S. Wharton.

Appointments.—Commander Lord Francis Russell to the Tweed, 18; Comm. Nich. Vansittart to the Frolic, 16; Comm. E. M. Lyons to the Pilot, 16; Comm. G. W. Smith to the Helena, 16; Comm. C. F. Newland to the Ranger, 8. Lieut. George O. Willes to command the Spitfire steam vessel.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Cheshire, N.—Geo. Cornwall Legh, esq.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Irwin, to be Archdeacon of Elphin.
Rev. Dr. Cowper, to be Archdeacon of Cumberland, New South Wales.

Rev. W. C. Adams, Dummer R. Hants.
Rev. T. Andrew, Egton and Newland P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. J. Atkins, Ford R. Sussex.
Rev. T. H. B. Baker, Preston with Sutton Pointz R. Weymouth.

Rev. J. A. Birmingham, Killistown R. Carlow.
Rev. J. Blackburn, Horton R. Glouc.

Rev. E. Bowman, Croft R. Cumb.
Rev. J. Brogden, Deddington V. Oxfordsh.

Rev. J. H. Brooks, Rollright R. Oxfordsh.
Rev. R. Bunch, Emanuel Church, Loughborough P.C. Leicestershire.

Rev. T. Clarke, Stock Cross, Hungerford P.C. Berks.
Rev. P. M. Compton, Mapperton R. Dorset.

Rev. T. Crick, Staplehurst R. Kent.
Rev. H. R. Du Pré, Shillingford R. Berks.

Rev. M. T. Du Pré, Ryston and Roxham P.C. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Edelman, Merton P.C. Surrey.

Rev. W. M. H. Elwyn, Waresley V. Hunts.
Rev. C. W. W. Eytton, Aston Clinton R. Bucks.

Rev. T. W. Fletcher, St. Stephen's Willenhall P.C. Wolverhampton, Staff.
Rev. R. H. Frizell, Annesley, Mansfield, P.C. Notts.

Rev. W. L. P. Garnons, Ulting V. Sussex.
Rev. R. Garvey, Saltfleet by St. Clement's R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Groomes, Stratford V. Essex.
Rev. J. B. Harrison, Stapleford P.C. Notts.

Rev. C. Harrison, Great Birch R. Essex.
Rev. J. N. Hayward, East Grinstead R. Suss.

Rev. L. Hodgson, Wetherall with Warwick P.C. Cumberland.
Rev. C. B. Jackson, Northwood, Stoke-upon-Trent, P.C. Staff.

Rev. E. Lillingston, Edgbaston V. Warwicksh.
Rev. J. Louthian, Farlam, Carlisle, P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. H. Mackenzie, St. Martin-in-the-Field's V. London.
Rev. W. Y. Mills, Miserden R. Gloucestersh.

Rev. R. J. Morris, Whitstable P.C. Kent.
Rev. D. Nihill, Fitz R. Shrewsbury.

Rev. D. P. O'Connor, Fotherby V. Lincolnsh.
Rev. J. Pardoe, Leyton V. Essex.
Rev. E. Pickard, Bloxworth R. Dorsetshire.
Rev. R. Pitman, Basford V. Notts.
Rev. T. G. H. Puleston, Worthenbury R. Flintshire.

Rev. G. R. Prynn, St. Peter P.C. Plymouth.
 Rev. W. Shilleto, Goole P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. R. Taylor, Eglwys Cwmnin R. Carmarthen.
 Rev. G. S. Thomson, Alnham V. Northumb.
 Rev. C. Townley, Willingham R. Cambridgesh.
 Rev. S. H. Unwin, Tilston Farnall, Tarporley, P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. W. B. Whitehead, St. John's Church, Woolwich, P.C. Kent.
 Rev. J. Wilkinson, Broughton Gifford R. Wilts.
 Hon. and Rev. A. Wodehouse, Barnham-Broom with Brixton R.R. and Kimberley V. Norfolk.
 Rev. G. Woods, Sully R. Glamorgan.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. H. G. Anson, to the Bishop of Manchester.
 Rev. J. Cartmill, to the Bishop of Chester.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

C. P. Bousfield, esq. and J. R. Mills, esq. elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
 C. S. Whitmore, esq. to be Recorder of Lichfield.
 Rev. T. W. Richards, to be Master of the Grammar School, Holbeach.
 Rev. H. S. Templer, M.A. to be Master of the Free Grammar School at Bampton, Oxfordsh.

BIRTHS.

May 12. In Belgrave-sq. Lady Cecilia Des Vœux, a son.—14. At Shide-hill, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. Napier, a dau.—15. At Holgate Lodge, near York, the wife of Henry Constable Maxwell, esq. a dau.—16. At Talaris, Carmarthenshire, the wife of Wm. Peel, esq. a son.—At Codicote Lodge, Lady Emily Cavendish, a dau.—17. At Dresden, the wife of Lewis Knight Bruce, esq. a dau.—25. The wife of Edward Masterman, esq. a son.—In Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, a son.—At Hartley Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. John Taylor Plummer, a son.—At Leintwardine, Heref. the wife of Lieut.-Col. John Colvin, C.B. a dau.—26. In Berkeley-sq. Lady Sarah Lindsay, a dau.—In Chesham-st. Lady Rose Lovell, a son.—27. At Slough, Bucks, the wife of W. U. Buée, esq. a dau.—At Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of the Charterhouse, a dau.—At Cluny Castle, N.B. the wife of Cluny Macpherson, a dau.—The wife of Sir Henry Durrant, Bart. of Scottow Hall, a dau.—29. In Regent-st. Mrs. John Beaumont, a son.—At Kensington, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Sheringham, a son.—31. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple, a son.
 Lately. At Hyde-park-gate, the Hon. Mrs. H. Turner, a dau.—In Belgrave-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, a son and heir.—In Belgrave-sq. Lady Louisa Oswald, a son.
 June 1. At Birkenhead, the wife of Dr. Scholefield, a dau.—4. At Cyfarthfa Castle, the wife of Robt. Thompson Crawshay, esq. a dau.—In Devonshire-pl. the wife of Sir John Anson, Bart. a dau.—In Devonshire-st. the wife of C. C. Crespigny, esq. a son.—At Brighton, Lady Parish, a son.—5. At Windsor, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Moncrieff, Scots Fusilier Guards, twin daughters.—8. At Hall Place, Berks, the wife of H. C. Morgan, esq. King's Dragoon Guards, a son.—9. At Blackheath Park, Mrs. George Robert Stephenson, a son.—At Porters, near Barnet, the wife of Samuel Clarke Jervoise, esq. a dau.—14. At Lord Denman's, Portland-pl. the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a dau.—16. In Lowndes-

st. Lady Brackenbury, a son.—19. At Castle Strathallan, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Drummond, a dau.—At Greenwich, Lady Pell, a dau.—20. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. A. Cheape, a dau.—23. At East Sheen, the wife of F. Ommannay, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 21. At Jessore, Bengal, Geo. Noble Cave, Lieut. 21st. N.I. eldest son of George Cave, esq. of Hiltton House, Monm. to Matilda, dau. of the late C. W. Chambers, esq. and niece of the late Capt. Chambers, R.N.

April 10. At Madras, Lieut. John B. Knocker, 40th N.I. eldest son of J. B. Knocker, esq. of Dover, to Catharine-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Major F. Mainwarring, 51st regt.

15. At Demerara, William Henry Holmes, esq. son of the late Alex. Holmes, esq. of Athgarven, co. of Kildare, to Elizabeth-Georgiana, eldest dau. of Sir Henry Light, K.C.B. Governor of British Guiana.

May 2. At Eccles, Lanc. Henry Back, esq. of Hethersett, Norfolk, and of Woodmansterne, Surrey, to Annie, eldest dau. of Robt. Gardner, esq. of Chaseley, near Manchester.—At Oxford, the Rev. John Coldridge, Incumbent of St. John's, Kingston-on-Thames, to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. John Hill, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Viscount Newill, eldest son of the Earl of Abergavenny, to Caroline, dau. of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart. of Hackness Hall, Yorksh.—At Norwich, the Rev. T. Romaine Govett, Curate of Edge Hill, Liverpool, third son of the Rev. Robt. Govett, Vicar of Staines, to Sarah-Frances, second dau. of Samuel Big-nold, esq. of Norwich.—At St. Pancras, John Hussey Kemp, esq. of Camden-road Villas, to Miss Fuller, elder dau. of Mrs. Kemp, of Ton-bridge-place, New-road.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Robert Pollock, esq. second son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, to Julia, fifth dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Clements, of Lower Clapton.—At St. Paul's, Knights-bridge, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Robert Bruce, Grenadier Guards, to Katherine-Mary, second dau. of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.—At St. Marylebone, Josiah Tippetts Paul, esq. of Tetbury, Glouc. to Mary-Anne-Jane, younger dau. of the late Henry White, esq. of the same place.—Thomas Kemm, esq. of Avebury, Wilts, to Matilda-Everdell, only child of the late Cornelius Canning, esq. of Ogbourn St. George.—At Brighton, the Rev. Geo. Kenrick, of Regent-sq. London, to Sarah, youngest sister of G. S. Walters, esq. of Artillery-place, Finsbury-sq.—At Biggleswade, James Smyth, jun. esq. of Wallington Bury, Herts, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Charles Nash, esq.—At Rowley, Staff. the Rev. W. A. Newman, M.A. Chaplain of Cape Town, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Beet, esq. of Rowley Hall.—At Maker, Devon. Fredk. Row, M.D. of Devonport, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Richard Everard, esq. of Spalding.—At Bisley, the Rev. Richard Champervorne, of Darlington, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Keble, Vicar of Bisley.—At Exeter, Alfred Hanson, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Frances-Harriot, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Clarke, Rector of Clayhidon.

3. At Plymouth, the Rev. Thomas Coult-hard, M.A. Curate of Highworth, Wilts, second son of James B. Coultard, esq. of Binstead Hill, Hants, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Hatchard, Vicar of St. Andrew's Plymouth.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Townsend Oswald, esq. of Dunnikier, Fifeshire, to Ellen-Octavia, dau. of the late P. J. Miles, esq. of Leigh Court, Som.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, Henry Minchin

Pigou, esq. of Broadleaze, Wilts, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Wm. Henry Pigou, esq. of Bath.—At Birdham, near Chichester, Jas. King *Sampson*, esq. surgeon, of Southampton, to Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. J. C. Blake, Curate of Birdham, and late Fellow of King's college, Camb.—At Ottenden, Kent, Capt. J. A. *Baldwin*, second son of the late William Baldwin, esq. of Stede Hill, in Kent, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. D. Goodyer, Rector of Ottenden.—At Milford, Surrey, Alfred *Mellersh*, esq. of Godalming, to Sarah Anne Charlotte, eldest dau. of Thomas Holland, esq. of Milford.—At Toxteth Park, Frederick, youngest son of William M'Murdo *Duncan*, esq. of the Villa, Park-rd. to Sabrina-Mary, eldest dau. of William Claxton, esq. of South-hill Grove.—At Lewes, Henry *Verrall*, esq. solicitor, Brighton, to Anne-Webb, only child of J. W. Woolgar, esq. of Lewes.

4. At Whiteparish, the Rev. Henry Blackstone *Williams*, only son of the Rev. the Warden of New College, Oxford, to Catherine-Eyre, eldest dau. of George Matcham, esq. of Newhouse, Wilts.—At West Felton, Salop, the Rev. George Streynsham *Master*, Incumbent of Welsh Hampton, to Harriet-Susannah-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Hunt, Rector of West Felton.—At Romsey, Henry Richd. eldest son of the late Henry Richard *Graveley*, esq. of Nursling, to Ann, youngest dau. of the late Haddon Figs, esq.—At Northam, Devon, the Rev. H. S. *Pinder*, Rector of Bratton Fleming, Devon, to Marie-Marianne, third dau. of James Gould, esq. of Knapp, near Bideford.—At St. Marylebone, John *Clark*, of Hesse Park, Yorkshire, esq. to Sarah, widow of John Stephens, of Yealton, Devon, esq.—At St. John's, Oxford-sq. Thomas Chas. A. *Brine*, esq. of Wimborne, Dorset, to Mary Cockram, eldest dau. of the late W. Adey, esq. of Longfleet, Poole.—At Ryde, Fredk. *Smith*, third son of Sir Charles *Dodsworth*, Bart. of Thornton and Neirlands, Yorksh. to Jane-Rebecca, second dau. of the late John Young, of Westridge, Isle of Wight, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. James *Haggard*, esq. younger son of the late Wm. Haggard, esq. of Bradenham Hall, Norf. to Caroline, younger dau. of Bazett Doveton, esq. of Gloucester-pl.—At Stoneleigh, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pitt *Cholmondeley*, youngest son of Lord Delamere, to the Hon. Mary Leigh, dau. of Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey.—At Exeter, G. O. *Tugwell*, esq. of Crowe Hall, near Bath, to Virginia-Arnold, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Geo. Mackie, C.B.—At Todmorden, Henry, second son of John *Brocklehurst*, esq. M.P. of Hurdfield House, Cheshire, to Ann, second dau. of John Fielden, esq. late M.P. for Oldham.—At Market Bosworth, Valentine *Vickers*, esq. of Ellerton Grange, Staff. to Julia, second dau. of the late Edward Whitby, esq. of Osbaston Lodge, Leic.—At Aylsham, Norfolk, Clement *Francis*, esq. of Camb. to Sarah, only child of R. W. Parmeter, esq.—At Chiswick, the Rev. John Henry *Coward*, M.A. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, to Olivia-Maria, second dau. of Capt. Fred. Lewis, R.N. of the Mall, Chiswick, Middlesex.

6. At Camberwell, the Rev. Charles *Hartley*, B.A. to Hannah, sec. dau. of John Welch, esq. of Rye-lane, Peckham.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robt. Peel *Dawson*, esq. late Capt. Gren. Guards, eldest son of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, to the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth Brownlow, sister of Lord Lurgan.—At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Edwd. D. *Hacon*, esq. of Hackney, to Clara, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. L. Turner, of Aske's Hospital, and Lecturer at St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—At Berwick Bassett, Henry, youngest son of the late John *Stratton*, esq. of Upavon, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Nalder,

esq. of Manor House, Berwick Bassett, Wilts.—At Fredericton, New Brunswick, Frank *Wills*, esq. architect, late of Exeter, to Emily, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Coster.—At St. Luke's, King-sq. Samuel *Tolfrey*, esq. of Oriel college, Oxford, to Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Chalk, esq. of H.M. Customs, Dover.—At St. Martin's, Charing-cross, Geo. *Thirrell*, esq. of Flixton, Suffolk, to Harriet, dau. of the late James Jenner, esq. of London.

9. At Camberwell, Thomas James *Sturt*, M.D. of Maida-hill East, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Pratt, esq. of Brompton.—At Mayer's Green, West Bromwich, the Rev. Basil Henry *Cooper*, B.A. Minister of the place, to Sarah-Whitehouse, eldest dau. of Mr. John Phillips, of West Bromwich.—At Brighton, Henry A. *Story*, esq. Comm. R.N. to Constantia-Catherine-Anne, only dau. of John Round, esq. late M.P. for Maldon.—At Kingston, Hants, Comm. Fred. *Kewble*, R.N. to Georgiana-Eliza, eldest dau. of Lieut-General Sir David Ximenes, K.C.H. of Bear Ash, Berkshire.—At Oxford, Mr. T. *Ward*, solicitor, of Oxford, to Lydia-Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Mallam, of the same city.—At Bodenham, John Price *Williams*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Thomasine-Elizabeth, only child of William Unett, esq. of Venwood.—At Hastings, the Rev. H. S. *Foyster*, assistant-minister of All Saints' and St. Clement's Hastings, to Mary, dau. of the late George D. Harvey, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex.—At East Budleigh, the Rev. John *Comins*, B.A. to Lavinia-Nugent, youngest dau. of the late And. Griffin Coard Tucker, LL.D. late of Ashburton, and niece of Samuel Wood, esq. of Ballstone Lodge, East Budleigh.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John *Cunnington*, esq. solicitor, of Braintree, Essex, to Augusta-Elizabeth, youngest surviving dau. of the late Robt. Fuge, esq. of Plymouth.—At Burton-upon-Stather, Linc. the Rev. G. M. *Prettyman*, to Lucy-Emily, second dau. of the Rev. C. Sheffield.

10. At Sholden, Kent, the Rev. T. W. *Sproule*, M.A. of Walcot, Bath, to Margaret-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late John Banks, esq. of Haling, and granddau. of the late Sir Edward Banks.—At St. Marylebone, Barff *Tucker*, esq. of Percy-st. Bedford-sq. to the Hon. Frances-Elizabeth-Henley Ongley, dau. of late Lord Ongley.—At Islington, Bryan Wm. *Morris*, esq. son of Rear-Adm. Morris, of the Gores, to Mary-Whitting-Lever, niece of Wm. Whitting, esq. Thorney Abbey, Camb.—At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Angelo T. B. *Mott*, esq. of Denbigh Lodge, St. John's Wood, to Mary-Harriet, only dau. of the late Thomas Browning, esq. of Enfield.—At Butcombe, Henry A. *Vallack*, esq. of Great Torrington, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Thomas Briggs, esq. of Devonport.—At Sholden, the Rev. T. W. *Sproule*, of Walcot, Bath, to Margaret-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late J. Banks, esq. of Haling, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Edward Banks.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas, only son of Thos. *Sheppard*, of Wappenham, co. Npn. esq. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Barrow, esq. of Davis-st. Berkeley-sq.

11. At Paddington, James William, son of the Rev. R. H. *Scott*, of Heckfield, Hants, to Mary-Ann, only surviving dau. of the late Digby H. Anstice, esq. of the 53rd Regt.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. John Arbuthnot *Keane*, Capt. of the Rifle Brigade, second son of the late Lord Keane, the gallant hero of Ghuznee, to Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Sir Hugh Palliser Palliser, Bart.—At Newbold-upon-Avon, Chas. Evelyn *Rowley*, Comm. R.N. eldest son of Sir Chas. Rowley, Bart. to Grace-Anna, dau. of J. W. Boughton Leigh, esq. of Brownover

Hall, Warw.—At Little Portland-st. Chapel, Francis *Taggart*, esq. of Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, to Isabella-Firmin-Ongley, youngest dau. of Capt. Ongley Hopson, late 25th Light Drag.—The Rev. George *Bullock*, Vicar of Aldworth, Berks, to Frances-Church, fourth dau. of the Rev. Charles George, Rector of Wicken, Essex.—At Ipswich, Lieut. Berdoe Amherst *Wilkinson*, Royal Eng. to Fanny, younger dau. of George Neal, esq. of Ipswich.—At All Souls', Langham-pl. Hugh Spencer *Stanhope*, esq. to Amy-Anne, dau. of the late Henry Percy Pulteney, esq. of Crakehall, Yorksh.—At Hammersmith, John *Anderson*, jun. esq. of Tenby, to Maria-Haslam, only dau. of the late John Wilmot Waterhouse, esq. R.N. of Chiswick Hall and Kingston, Surrey; and at the same time, Wilmot Henry *Waterhouse*, esq. to Maria-Katharine, second dau. of John Anderson, esq.—At St. Helen's, Chas. *Hunt*, esq. of Ravenhead House, St. Helen's, to Helen, eldest dau. of the late William Bromilow, esq. of Merton Bank, St. Helen's, Lancashire.—At Southgate, Middx. Chas. *Pilgrim*, esq. late of the Scots Greys, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of H. W. Maccaughey, esq.—At South Hackney, the Rev. W. H. *Mountain*, Vicar of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, to Mary-Gregory, dau. of the late William Frampton, esq.—At Brighton, Daniel *Spurrell*, esq. of Bessingham, Norfolk, to Sarah-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Robert Copeman, esq. of Iffertingham.—At Earsdon, Northumberland, Wm. *Cory*, jun. esq. to Hannah, dau. of the late Thomas Taylor, esq. of Cramlington.

13. At Paddington, C. B. *Corry*, esq. son of the late B. Corry, esq. of Walpole Hall, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, the widow of the Rev. L. G. Newman, of Sudbury, Suffolk.—At Maidstone, Jas. Gray *Meers*, esq. of Chipley Hatch, Kingsnorth, to Mary-Archer, 4th dau. of the late Thos. Sweetlove, esq.

15. At Kingston, the Rev. J. G. *Bedford*, of Twyford, to Emma, dau. of A. Poulden, esq. solicitor, Union-st. Portsea.

16. At Dublin, John Alexander Mainley *Pinniger*, esq. only son of Broome Pinniger, esq. of Chippenham, Wilts, to Georgina-Catherine, third dau. of the late Nathaniel Garland, esq. of Michaelstowe Hall, Essex.—At Hereford, the Rev. Richard Lane *Freer*, B.D. Preb. of Hereford, and Rector of Bishopstone, to Harriet, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Clutton, D.D. Canon of Hereford and Rector of Kinnersley.—At Torquay, Albany Bouchier *Savile*, esq. of Holne Park, near Ashburton, to Elizabeth-Anna, eldest dau. of Sir Lawrence V. Palk, Bart. of Haldon House, near Exeter.—At Fordingbridge, the Rev. E. *Peacock*, eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Peacock, of Fifehead House, Dorset, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Matthias Thos. Hodding, esq. of Fryern Court, Hants, and Salisbury, Wilts.—At Clifton, the Rev. T. F. *Salmon*, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Blackford, to Elizabeth-Emily, only child of the late John Newport, esq. surgeon, Wells, and granddau. of the late Rev. T. A. Salmon, B.D. Preb. of Wells.

17. At Knightsbridge, Edmund *Law*, esq. barrister, to Frederica, dau. of the Hon. Chas. Egan Law, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, and Recorder of London.—At Twickenham, George Herbert *Cor*, esq. of H.M.'s 53d Regt. to Jane, second dau. of the late Thos. Melville, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.—At East Teignmouth, Richard *Bright*, esq. to Sarah, dau. of the late William Robertson, esq. Assistant Commissary Gen.—At the Friends' meeting-house, Frenchay, Bristol, George *Sturge*, of New Kent-road, London, to Jane, second dau. of J. P. Sturge, Bristol.

18. At Lakenham, the Rev. James *Bradshaw*, Incumbent of St. George's, Darlaston, Staff. to Agnes-Theresa, eldest dau. of the

late Wm. Ransom, esq. solicitor, Stowmarket, Suffolk.—At Norwich, the Rev. Henry *Symonds*, Precentor, to Susanna, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, Canon of Norwich, and Rector of Houghton-le-Spring.—At Dorking, Henry *Bethune*, esq. of Brighton, to Caroline, third dau. of the Rev. James Joyce, Vicar of Dorking.—At Cheltenham, William *Buchanan*, esq. M.D. of Cheshunt, to Sophia, dau. of the late George Gardner, esq. of the Priory, Pendleton, Lancashire.—At St. Dominic, Cornwall, Edward *Hancock*, esq. of Lewanack, to Jessy-Noble, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. George Aldham, R.N. of Pantton Lodge, Emsworth, Hants.—At St. Mary-le-bone, Campbell *De Morgan*, esq. of Manchester-st. Manchester, sq. to Katherine-Susanna, youngest dau. of the late George Hobson, esq.—At Abbots Moreton, Worc. the Rev. H. A. *Greene*, Vicar of Upton Snodsbury, to Joan, second dau. of the late John Fryer, esq. of Wolverhampton.—At Lynn, John May *Edwards*, esq. of Ingatestone, Essex, nephew of the late Major-Gen. Sir John May, K.C.B. to Sarah-Anna, eldest dau. of the late D. S. Balding, esq. of Gaywood, Norfolk.

20. At Tiverton, Geo. *Besley*, esq. of Bampton, to Maria, only dau. of James Sparkes, esq. Townsend, Tiverton.—At Bath, the Rev. Sidney Amherst *Shepherd*, M.A. to Maria, relict of William Bryant Allen, esq. late of South Perrott, Dorset.—At Whitelackington, Som. Gilbert *Nicholletts*, esq. of the Bombay army, eldest son of John Nicholletts, esq. of South Petherton, to Miss Johnson, dau. of the Rev. F. C. Johnson, Vicar of the former place.

22. At Clist Honiton, James Meanley *Maunder*, esq. of Exeter, to Charlotte-Ann, only dau. of the late John Newbery, esq. of Hayes Barton, in Clist Honiton.—At Hampstead, Andrew Kennedy *Hutchison*, esq. of Chesham, sq. to Lady Chetwode, relict of Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley, co. Stafford, Bart. and M.P. for Buckingham.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. George *Ridout*, second son of the Rev. G. Ridout, Vicar of Newland, Monmouth, to Sophia-Louisa, third dau. of the late Thomas Daniell, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts.

23. At Sutterton, Lincolnshire, John *Bower*, of the Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B.—At Stoke, near Guildford, Randall Bell *Curling*, esq. of Dover, to Amy, eldest dau. of the late John Andrews, esq. Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard.—At Brompton, Charles-Pennell, youngest son of Paul *Meavor*, esq. of Exeter, to Alice-Rosalie, youngest dau. of the late Nathaniel Levien, esq.—At Islington, the Rev. Richard Lea *Allnutt*, M.A. second son of Henry Allnutt, esq. of Maidstone, to Julia-Harriette, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Lugg.—At Balsall Temple, Warwickshire, Hugh Francis *Burman*, esq. M.D. of Henley-in-Arden, to Jane-Mashita, third dau. of the late Mr. Couchman, of Balsall Temple.—At St. James's, London, the Rev. William *Grice*, of Wroxall, Warw. to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Sir Henry Delves Broughton, Bart. of Broughton Hall, Staff.—At Boriton, Chas. Lavington *Pannel*, esq. of Eaton-sq. to Catherine-Louisa, only dau. of Col. Hugonin, of Nursted House, Hants.—At All Souls', Langham-place, Stanley *Harris*, esq. of Barnet, Herts, solicitor, to Martha-Harriet, only child of George Robert Rowe, esq. M.D. of Cavendish-square.

24. At Plympton St. Mary Church, Robert *Stephens*, esq. son of the late Rev. Darel Stephens, of Trewornan, Cornwall, to Jane-Agnes, second dau. of the Rev. John Smythe, of St. Stephens, Plympton.

OBITUARY.

LORD RIVERSDALE.

April 3. At Lisnegar, co. Cork, aged 73, the Right Hon. William Tonson, second Lord Riversdale of Rathcormac (1783), Colonel of the South Cork Militia.

His lordship was born Dec. 8, 1775, the eldest surviving son of William first Lord Riversdale, by Rose, eldest daughter of James Bernard, esq. of Castle Bernard, sister to the first Earl of Bandon. He succeeded his father on the 4th Dec. 1787. He married, Oct. 21, 1799, the Hon. Charlotte Theodosia St. Leger, sixth daughter of St. Leger first Viscount Doneraile; but had no issue. Her Ladyship survives him.

The peerage has now devolved on his only surviving brother, the Right Rev. Ludlow, Lord Bishop of Killaloe.

LORD ASHBURTON.

May 13. At Longleat, the seat of his grandson the Marquess of Bath, aged 73, the Right Hon. Alexander Baring, Baron Ashburton, of Ashburton, co. Devon, a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum and of the National Gallery, and D.C.L. Oxon.

Lord Ashburton was the next brother to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. whose recent decease is noticed in a subsequent page. He was born on the 27th Oct. 1774; and as soon as he had attained the age when he could be launched into the world, he was, according to the excellent practice of the commercial men of London, inducted into the pursuits he was afterwards to elevate, by a course of hard and active servitude as a subordinate. During many years of his early life he was constantly and actively engaged in the service of his "house" in the United States and the Canadas, where he acquired all that special information and general knowledge of business which he afterwards turned to account in the structure and consolidation of his fortune, and ultimately in the political service of his country. In 1798 he married the daughter of William Bingham, esq. of Philadelphia, a member of the Senate of the United States. In 1810, by the death of his father, who was styled by Lord Erskine "the first merchant in the world," Mr. Alexander Baring became the head of the great house of London merchants, Baring Brothers and Co.

It was not until the year 1812 that he entered Parliament, when he was returned to the House of Commons as member for

Taunton. He continued to represent that place until 1820; after which he sat for Callington, in successive Parliaments, until 1831. In the second Parliament of the latter year he sat for Thetford, but in 1832 he was returned for North Essex.

Lord Ashburton commenced life as a Liberal, and from 1812 to 1831 he earnestly, on all fitting occasions, acted with the Whigs, for the purpose of procuring the removal of those restrictions on commerce which he conceived to be injurious, not merely to the class with which he was identified, but also to the whole community. In this respect he then went even further than those by whom he appeared to be led. But when the Whigs, for the purpose of obtaining a perpetuity of power, introduced a measure of reform more sweeping than any but comparatively a few of their own supporters had contemplated, the instincts of Mr. Baring, as a man of property, and one whose commercial prosperity depended on the stability of institutions, took alarm at the crisis, and led him to apprehend danger. But Mr. Baring was, in one respect, always a Conservative, even when taking the most active part on the side of the opponents of Tory Governments. Whatever might have been his abstract opinion on mere theories of government, he was prepared to insist that there must be in the Executive a power not merely to preserve public order, but also to indicate that amount of prospective legislation which would give security and regularity to the operations of commerce. He was a decided opponent of unnecessary commercial restrictions, and it was more in this respect that he was a supporter of the Whigs before the Reform Bill than that he was generally identified with their policy. For instance, in Nov. 1819, in opposing the address to the Prince Regent on the opening of the session, he said that "it was impossible for rich capitalists to remain in a country exposed to tumultuary meetings. Great numbers of manufacturers had been brought to this country at various times from other countries—some to escape civil and some religious persecutions. But there was no persecution so fatal as mob persecution. Every other persecution it was possible to find some means of softening; but mob persecution was unrelenting and implacable. Despotism itself was to be preferred to mob persecution."

Mr. Baring spoke frequently on all subjects connected directly or remotely

with commerce when they came before Parliament, and his position procured him a deferential hearing even from those who were least disposed to agree with him in his views.

On Sir Robert Peel's return to power, in Dec. 1834, Mr. Baring was placed in the new cabinet as President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint; and a few days before the retirement of his friends from office, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Ashburton, by patent dated April, 1835. This title was chosen from its having been borne by the celebrated lawyer, John Dunning, a native of Ashburton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Baring, esq. of Larkbear, co. Devon, and aunt to the subject of this memoir.

In the House of Peers Lord Ashburton continued to support the policy of Sir Robert Peel, until the final measure of free trade, to which he was wholly opposed. Yet he had previously opposed the measure which the bill of 1846 was introduced to repeal. It may be imagined that during the interval he had ceased to be a mere commercial man, and had begun to regard with more concern his position as a peer and a landowner.

In the year 1842, Lord Ashburton was nominated by Sir Robert Peel as a special commissioner to settle the disputes which then threatened to involve us in a war with America. This was the fitting reward of a long life of commercial integrity. A more brilliant compliment could not have been paid to the person selected, nor could a selection have been made more advantageous to his country. It is almost needless to say that his mission—owing chiefly to his personal influence—was eminently successful.

A warm tribute to the merits of Lord Ashburton was paid by Lord Stanley in the House of Peers, on moving that Lord Redesdale should be nominated as his successor in the banking committee. He said:—"My Lords, I must on this occasion advert to the great and severe loss which this committee and your Lordships' House have sustained by the death of my noble friend Lord Ashburton. Although my noble friend had arrived at that time of life when it was not reasonable to expect that his life would be protracted to any lengthened period, yet those members of your Lordships' House who have been serving on this committee have had the opportunity of observing and noticing how entirely unclouded was the power of his intellect, how clear was his mind, and how valuable were the experience and information which he brought to bear upon the very important subject which occupied his

anxious attention even to the last week or fortnight of his life. I am sure that, although my late noble friend was not a frequent speaker or debater in this House, yet those of your Lordships who had the opportunity of seeing him and knowing him must be well aware, and will appreciate with me, of how much greater value and importance than could have been the powers of the highest eloquence were the clear and impartial judgment and the candid spirit which he brought to bear upon every subject, and that wide practical experience which he possessed, more especially upon commercial matters, which imparted to all his opinions the highest authority. I am sure I may add that that general amiability, that uniform courtesy and kindness, not only of mind but of manner and heart, which characterized my noble friend, must have rendered it impossible that he should have left behind him a single enemy, personal or political. Those who were admitted to the honour of his private friendship will feel more than others the loss which the country has sustained,—a loss which will be long felt by all who knew how to value his high qualities, his private worth, and public honour." The Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Brougham severally confirmed the justice of this eulogy.

Lord Ashburton was a trustee of the National Gallery as well as of the British Museum. During a long life devoted to activity, both mercantile and senatorial, he found leisure to cultivate the fine arts, and was one of their best patrons. Besides the encouragement he gave to modern art, he formed a collection of ancient pictures unsurpassed for the judgment displayed in their acquirement, or the princely liberality with which he obtained them.

As already mentioned, Lord Ashburton married, in 1798, Anne-Louisa, eldest daughter of William Bingham, esq. of Philadelphia, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and four daughters: viz. 1. the Right Hon. William-Bingham now Lord Ashburton; 2. the Hon. Francis Baring, formerly M.P. for Thetford, who married, in 1833, Claire-Hortense, daughter of Hughes Bernard Maret, late Duc de Bassano in France, and has issue; 3. the late Anne-Eugenia, married in 1823 to Humphrey St. John Mildmay, esq. and died in 1839; 4. the Most Hon. Harriet dowager Marchioness of Bath, married in 1830 to Lord John Alexander Thynne, who, by the death of his elder brother, became Viscount Weymouth in Jan. 1837, and Marquess of Bath on his father's death in the following March, but died himself before three months had elapsed, leaving issue two

sons and two daughters; 5. the Hon. Louisa Baring, unmarried; 6. the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, Rector of King's Worthy and Vicar of Itchen Stoke, Hampshire, who married, in 1831, Frederica-Mary-Catharine, third daughter of John Ashton, esq. of the Grange, Cheshire, and has issue; 7. Alexander, Lieut. R.N., who died unmarried in 1832; 8. the Hon. Emily Lydia Baring; and 9. the Hon. Arthur Baring, who died in Feb. 1838, aged twenty.

The present Peer has been member for Thetford in the present Parliament, and was formerly Paymaster-general. He married, in 1823, Lady Harriet Mary Montagu, elder sister of the present Earl of Sandwich, but has no surviving issue, their only son having died in 1830.

SIR T. C. SHEPPARD, BART.

April 5. At the Castle, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 63, Sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard, the second Bart. (1809) of Crakemars hall, Staffordshire, and Thornton hall, Bucks. a Deputy Lieutenant of both those counties.

He was born March 3, 1785, the second but only surviving son of Sir Thomas Sheppard, the first Baronet, by his first wife Elizabeth, only child of William Cotton, LL.D. of Crakemars, co. Stafford. He was educated at Rugby School. On coming of age in 1806 he assumed the surname of Cotton before Sheppard by royal sign-manual; and he succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet on the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1821.

He married, Dec. 10, 1822, Mary-Anne, only child of the Rev. George Turnor, of Wragby, in Lincolnshire, Prebendary of Lincoln; but had no issue, and the dignity of Baronet becomes extinct.

SIR THOMAS BARING, BART.

April 3. At Stratton Park, near Winchester, aged 75, Sir Thomas Baring, the second Bart. of Larkbear, co. Devon (1793), a Deputy Lieut. of Hampshire.

Sir Thomas Baring was born on the 19th of June, 1772, the eldest son of Sir Francis Baring, a Devonshire gentleman, who founded the London branch of the family, by Henrietta, daughter of William Herring, esq. of Croydon, and co-heir of Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury.

He was the eldest of five brothers; of whom the two next, Lord Ashburton and Henry Baring, esq. are both commemorated in our present Obituary; William died in 1820, and George, the youngest, is still living.

Sir Thomas Baring succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father Sept. 12,

1810. He was best known for his fine taste in art, and his magnificent collection of pictures: which have, since his death, been brought to sale at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson.

He never entered much into political affairs. He sat in Parliament for Wycombe in the parliaments of 1830 and 1831; but resigned his seat in the latter, before its dissolution in 1832, to Colonel the Hon. C. Grey.

Sir Thomas Baring married, at Calcutta, in 1794, Mary-Ursula, eldest daughter of Charles Sealy, esq. of Calcutta, barrister at law; and by that lady, who died on the 26th July, 1846, he had issue four sons and three daughters. The former are 1. the Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and M.P. for Portsmouth, who has succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet; he married, first, in 1825, Jane, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. and secondly, in 1841, Lady Arabella Georgina Howard, second daughter of Kenneth-Alexander first Earl of Effingham; 2. Thomas Baring, esq. M.P. for Huntingdon, and now head of the London house, who is unmarried; 3. John Baring, esq. of Oakwood, Sussex, who married, in 1842, Charlotte-Amelia, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Porcher, of Maiden Erleigh, Bucks, who died in 1846; and 4. the Rev. Charles Baring, who married, first, in 1830, Mary-Ursula, only daughter of Charles Sealy, esq. late Major in the Bengal artillery; and secondly, in 1846, his cousin Caroline, daughter of the late Thomas Read Kemp, esq. of Dale Park, Sussex (by Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Baring, Bart.). The daughters are: Charlotte, married in 1833 to H. G. Wells, esq.; Emily, married in 1837 to the Rev. William Maxwell Du Pré, Vicar of Wooburn, Bucks; and Frances, married in 1840 to her cousin the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. (son of Peter Cæsar Labouchere, esq. by Dorothy-Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Sir Francis Baring, Bart.) now President of the Board of Trade, who has just purchased Stoke Park, in Buckinghamshire, from Mr. Granville Penn, for 62,000*l.* and is about to erect a gallery for the many choice pictures which he already possesses.

SIR THOMAS DICK LAUDER, BART.

May 29. At his residence, the Grange, near Edinburgh, aged 64, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, the seventh Baronet, of Fountain Hall, co. Haddington (1688), a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Haddington and Elgin, and F.R.S. Ed.

He was the only son of Sir Andrew the

sixth Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Broun, esq. of Johnstonburn.

He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1830.

Sir Thomas was distinguished by his literary talents, which early acquired for him a high place in the literature of Scotland. The freedom and felicity of his style approach nearer to that of Sir Walter Scott than any contemporary instance that can be adduced; and indeed, when his first contribution to Blackwood's Magazine, "Simon Roy, Gardener at Dumphail," appeared,—so early, we think, as the first or second number of that celebrated periodical,—its conductors were tempted to add, "Written, we have no doubt, by the author of 'Waverley.'" To Blackwood and the other periodicals of his early days Sir Thomas contributed numerous fugitive pieces, equally acceptable, and equally excellent. He was greatly signalled by an excellent paper on "The Parallel Roads of Glenroy," which at an early period he read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and which may be regarded as the foundation of his literary fame. In early life he also published his two novels, "Lochinthu," a romance, and "The Wolf of Badenoch." The most remarkable works that have since emanated from his pen have been "The Floods in Moray, in 1829;" "Highland Rambles, with Long Tales to Shorten the Way;" editions of "Gilpin's Forest Scenery" and Sir Uvedale Price "On the Picturesque;" "Tour round the Coasts of Scotland;" and "The Queen's Visit to Scotland in 1842."

Sir Thomas married in 1808 Charles-Anne, only child and heir of George Cumin, esq. of Relugas, and had issue two sons and seven daughters. He is succeeded by his son now Sir John Dick Lauder, born in 1813, a Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Bundelkund Legion in India, who married in 1845 Anne, eldest daughter of North Dalrymple, esq. of Fordel, brother to the Earl of Stair.

SIR SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, K.H.

April 2. At Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, in his 65th year, Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, Knt. K.H., LL.D., and F.S.A., a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for that county.

Sir Samuel Meyrick was descended from the Meyricks of Bôdorgan, in Anglesea,*

* In a brief memoir of Owen Putland Meyrick, esq. in our Magazine for May 1825, Sir Samuel has specified the descent of the several families of the name.

and among his lineal ancestors were Dr. Rowland Meyrick, Bishop of Bangor 1559, second son of Meuric ap Llewelyn of Bôdorgan, and (his son) Sir Gelly Meyrick, who was executed in 1600 as one of the most intimate friends and adherents of the rebellious favourite, Robert Earl of Essex. The father of Sir Samuel was John Meyrick, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, and Peterborough House, Fulham, Colonel of the Fulham Volunteer Light Infantry, and F.S.A.; whose elder brother James Meyrick, esq. of Wimbledon, was also F.R.S. and F.S.A. Sir Samuel's mother was Hannah, daughter and coheir of Samuel Rush, esq. of Ford House, Herts, and of Chislehurst in Kent. She died in 1832, and his father in 1805.

Samuel Rush Meyrick, their only surviving child, was born on the 26th Aug. 1783. He was a member of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. By an early marriage, in the year 1803, we believe he offended his father, who in consequence so arranged the inheritance of his property, that it should in great measure pass over his son, and go to the next generation. From the early death of his only son in the year 1837, Sir Samuel survived this disposition.

In 1810 he published, in a quarto volume, "The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan." At this time he was only B.A.

Having shortly after adopted the profession of the law in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, Dr. Meyrick practised for many years as an advocate. He resided at No. 3, Sloane Terrace, Chelsea; and afterwards at No. 20, Upper Cadogan-place, where he gradually accumulated a very large collection of armour, which not only filled the garrets, the staircase, and the back drawing-room, but even encroached upon the bedrooms. Being acquired (so far as it was purchased) with his son's money, this collection was always called that of Llewelyn Meyrick, esq.

In 1812 Dr. Meyrick was engaged in an historical work, on the plan of that of Dr. Henry, relating to that period of the history of our island which preceded the abdication of the sovereignty by the monarchs of British blood, in A.D. 703. Its proposed extent may be estimated by the circumstance that he intended to publish it either in quarto, or in six volumes octavo. Its materials were absorbed, we presume, in his subsequent works, particularly that next mentioned.

In 1814 he joined Capt. Charles Hamilton Smith in the production of a work on the Costume of the original inhabitants of the British Islands, which

was published in quarto, with coloured plates.

His great work on Arms and Armour was formed on the same plan. This was published in three quarto volumes, 1824, under this title, "A Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour, as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of King Charles II. with a Glossary of Military Terms of the Middle Ages." A new edition of this work, produced by Mr. H. Bohn, in 1843, received much improvement from the corrections of Mr. Albert Way, who was at considerable pains to verify the author's documents and quotations, in which he had not bestowed sufficient care.

About 1825 Dr. Meyrick contributed assistance to Mr. Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, on the subject of ancient armour.

He subsequently promoted the publication of Mr. Joseph Skelton, F.S.A., who undertook (at his own risk) the production of a series of engravings of the Meyrick collection of Arms and Armour. The descriptions were all written by Dr. Meyrick himself, and the work is consequently one of equal authority with his former book. It was completed in two volumes quarto (on large paper, folio) in 1830. It contains views of all the most striking scenes in the halls of Goodrich Court; a description of which (extracted from this work) may be seen in our Magazine for Oct. 1828, p. 357.

About the year 1827 Dr. Meyrick, having vainly endeavoured to purchase the ruins of Goodrich castle on the banks of the Wye, (the owners of which, some single ladies, were advised to ask a very exorbitant price for ruined walls, on a barren rock, almost the only product of which consisted in the gratuities of tourists to the tenant, who acted as their *cicerone*,) was induced to buy the opposite hill, and to erect thereon a new mansion, which he styled Goodrich Court. His architect was Mr. Blore, and the first stone was laid on St. George's day, 1828. The "show" part of the house was arranged purposely with the view of displaying to advantage his son's collection of armour, the whole concluding with a grand tournament scene in the "hastilude chamber."

In 1826 he was consulted by the authorities at the Tower of London, as to the arrangement of the national collection of arms and armour; (see our Magazine for that year, vol. xcvi. ii. 159, 195, and a letter from himself in March, 1827;) and in 1828, at the command of King George the Fourth, he performed the like service with regard to the collection at Windsor Castle. In Jan. 1832 it was announced

that the King (William IV.) had conferred the Hanoverian order upon Dr. Meyrick, "in consequence of the services rendered by him in the very able and masterly arrangement effected under his superintendence of the armoury in the Tower of London and that at Windsor Castle." He was dubbed a knight bachelor on the 22d Feb. following.

In 1834 he served the office of High Sheriff of Herefordshire, and made his year conspicuous by a revival of the ancient display of the javelin-men, duly harnessed, and other pageantry.

Sir Samuel Meyrick's last important work was Lewis Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitation of Wales*, which he undertook in 1840 for the Welsh MSS. Society, and completed in 1846. The various sources from which this valuable *corpus* of Welsh genealogy was derived, and which forms two quarto volumes, will be found fully described in the review given in our vol. XXVI. p. 503.

Dr. Meyrick was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1810, and he was for some years one of its most frequent correspondents. Of many of his communications the only record is in the MS. minutes of the Society, or in the report of its proceedings given in our Magazine, in which he frequently assisted. They may be traced in our volumes, by help of the Index of Names: but, as those which were not published by the Society were generally incorporated in his own works, it will be sufficient on the present occasion to refer to those which were placed in the *Archæologia*. They are as follow: his exhibition of the Head of an ancient Crosier purchased by him in France, vol. XVIII. p. 442, with a plate. Observations on the Body-Armour anciently worn in England, vol. XIX. 120—145. Observations on the ancient Military Garments formerly worn in England, *Ibid.* 209—240. On the Lorica Catenas of the Romans, *Ibid.* 336—352. Account of the Tomb of Sir John Chandos, Knt. in 1370, at Civaux, a hamlet on the Vienne, vol. XX. 484—495, with a plate. Remarks on the ancient mode of putting on Armour, *Ibid.* 496—514, with a plate. Observations on a Deed of Gift to the Abbey of Ystrad Marcholl, vol. XXI. 445—449. On the fragments of a British Cup discovered near Caergwle Castle, in Flintshire, inlaid with gold in various devices, *Ibid.* 542, with an engraving. Fac-simile of the Coffin-plate taken in 1793 from the leaden coffin of the Queen of James II. *Ibid.* 549. Observations upon the history of Hand Fire-arms, and their appurtenances, XXII. 59—105. Description of the Engravings on a German Suit

of Armour made for King Henry VIII., in the Tower of London, XXII. 106—113, with fifteen plates. Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the amount of booty taken at Cadix, in 1596,—with the Charges preferred in consequence by Sir Gelly Meyricke against Sir Anthony Ashley, and the answers of the former to the recrimination of the latter, *Ibid.* 172—189. Description of an ancient Sword, *Ibid.* 414—416, with figures. Description of the Seal of the Court of Great Sessions for the Counties of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, XXII. 417, with a plate. Description of two British Shields, preserved in the armoury at Goodrich Court, XXIII. 92—97, with a plate. Observations upon a Pair of Candlesticks and a Pix, both of the Twelfth Century, preserved at Goodrich Court, XXIII. 317—322, with a plate.

Sir Samuel Meyrick was also for many years a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, both as a correspondent and as a reviewer. Among the papers received from his hands we are able to enumerate the following:

Observations on Military Garments. April, 1822.

On his own work on Armour. Feb. 1823, p. 98.

On the English Hundreds, the Welsh Cantreys, &c. *Ibid.* p. 113.

Sir Reginald de Breos, lord of Brecon. May, 1823.

Bas-relief at Nuremberg, representing St. George. Oct. 1823.

Remarks on "the very able review" (by the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, F.S.A.) on his work on Armour which had lately appeared in our pages. Jan. 1824.

On Theatrical Costume. May, 1824. (We may here remark that Mr. J. R. Planché, F.S.A. who has achieved so much celebrity in this department of historical antiquities, was a very intimate friend of Dr. Meyrick whilst he resided in London.)

On Druidical Woods, Groves, and Stone structures. Same magazine.

Report of Sir John Merick's Mission to Russia in 1601. Sept. 1824.

Biographical Notices of Sir John Merick. Dec. 1824.

On some alabaster sculptures, &c. Nov. 1824.

On Greek and Roman Antiquities brought to England by the Chev. Bröndsted. Dec. 1824.

On the Religion of the Druids. Jan. and Feb. 1825.

On Skelton's work on Armour. April, 1826.

An Account of Kinguland, Hereford-

shire, with a view of the church. Nov. 1826 and Supplement.

On the new Horse Armoury at the Tower. March, 1827.

On the Helio-Arkite Worship. Jan. and Feb. 1828.

Letter in reference to some remarks in the preceding Magazine on Sir N. H. Nicolas's "Siege of Carlaverock," to which Dr. Meyrick had contributed some notes. Jan. 1829.

On a MS. of Lewis Dwnn's Welsh pedigrees, belonging to Mr. Evans of Eytton hall. March, 1829.

On Cloth-yard Arrows. April, 1832.

Rules of the Finsbury Archers, 1687. 1st Suppt. 1832.

A catalogue of the Museum bequeathed to him by Francis Douce, esq. F.S.A. March, April, June, August, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1836.

Reviews of Lady Charlotte Guest's *Mabinogion*, Parts I. and II. Jan. and Nov. 1839.

Review of the Poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi. Oct. 1839.

Review of an Essay on the Neo-Druidic Heresy of Britannia. April, 1839.

After he had taken up his residence on the borders of Wales, Sir Samuel Meyrick more frequently communicated the results of his literary leisure to the periodicals of the Principality than either to the Society of Antiquaries or to our pages. He made some communications to *The Analyst*, and others to the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, and some latterly to the *Cambrian Archæological Journal*.

By his marriage Oct. 3, 1803, with Mary, daughter and co-heir of James Parry, esq. of Llwyn Hywel, co. Cardigan, brother to Thomas Parry, esq. of Llidiarde, Sir Samuel had an only son, Llewelyn Meyrick, esq. born in 1804. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and one of the Equerries of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; and died unmarried Feb. 14, 1837.

It has been stated that Sir Samuel made his will only a month or so before his decease; and that, subject to the payment of a limited amount of legacies and annuities, the property devolves to the deceased's second cousin and heir male, Colonel Meyrick, who married Lady Laura Vane, sister of the present Duke of Cleveland.

The domain on which the mansion is built is of limited extent, and was formerly a small farm, called Giddis; but the late Sir Samuel considerably enlarged it, only a few months prior to his decease, by the purchase of an adjoining property, and the two estates nearly encircle the ancient castle of Goodrich. The acquirement of the adjoining estate must have been the

more pleasing to Sir Samuel from its antiquarian associations, as it comprised the remains of the ancient priory of Flansford, or Lansford (Church-ford), founded for Augustinian monks in 1347. These remains now form part of the farm-buildings. The high ground called Pencraig, on part of which Goodrich Court is built, is remarkable for scenic beauty, and this, combined with its contiguity to Goodrich Castle, seems to have induced Sir Samuel to fix his abode in that neighbourhood, with which he was not otherwise immediately connected.

A portrait of Sir Samuel Meyrick, by H. P. Briggs, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1829.

HENRY BARING, Esq.

April 13. Henry Baring, esq. of Cromer hall, Norfolk.

He was the third son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. and brother to the late Sir Thomas Baring, whom he survived only ten days (see p. 91), and to the late Lord Ashburton.

He married, first, in June, 1802, Maria, second daughter of William Bingham, esq. of Philadelphia, and sister to Lady Ashburton. By this lady he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Anna-Maria, married to William Gordon Coesvelt, esq.; 2. Henry Bingham Baring, esq. Major in the army, and M.P. for Marlborough, who married, in 1827, Lady Augusta Brudenell, sixth daughter of Robert sixth Earl of Cardigan, and has issue; 3. William Drummond Baring, esq.; and 4. Frances-Emily, married in 1830 to Henry Bridgeman Simpson, esq. cousin to the Earl of Bradford, and has issue.

Having been divorced from his first wife, Mr. Henry Baring married, secondly, July 9, 1825, Cecilia-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Adm. William Wyndham, of Cromer hall, Norfolk, who survives him.

C. S. MACALESTER, Esq.

Oct. 7, 1847. At Kennox, co. Ayr, aged 82, Charles Somerville MacAlester, of Loupe and Kennox in Ayrshire, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 1st regiment of Ayrshire militia, a Deputy Lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county.

This respected gentleman was Chief of the MacAlesters of Loupe, in Kintyre, Argyleshire, a family of high and ancient lineage, being descended in a direct line from Alexander third Lord of the Isles, and third in descent from Somerled, Thane, or Earl, of Argyre. He was born, Jan. 13, 1766, the only son of Angus MacAlester, by his cousin Jane, daughter of John

Macdonald of Ardnacroish, and Grace, daughter of Godfrey MacAlester, of Loupe. He succeeded his father in the estate of Loupe in 1796, having married, in 1792, Janet Somerville, daughter of William Somerville of Kennox, by Lillias, youngest daughter of Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland in Ayrshire, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters. The eldest, Charles Somerville MacAlester, now Chief of the clan Alaster, married, in 1828, Mary-Adeline-Brabazon, only child of the late Edward Lyon, esq. of Dublin, formerly an officer in the Royal Navy, and has issue.

GEORGE HENRY ELLIOTT, Esq.

April 15. In London, aged 59, George Henry Elliott, esq. of Binfield Park and Hurst Lodge, Berkshire, Lieut.-Colonel of the Berkshire militia, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. George Henry Glasse, M.A. Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, by his first wife, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Fletcher, esq. of Ealing; and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Glasse, D.D. also Rector of Hanwell, and Vicar of Wanstead. He assumed the surname and arms of Elliott, in lieu of Glasse, in the year 1811, by royal licence.

He married, March 5, 1812, Mary-Josephine, daughter of General Sir James Hay, Colonel of the second Dragoon Guards, and has left issue George-Henry, born 1813, now a Captain in the same regiment, and three daughters.

JOHN PORTAL, Esq.

May 7. Aged 84, John Portal, esq. of Freefolk Prior's, Hampshire, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for that county.

Mr. Portal was born April 29, 1764, the third son of Joseph Portal, esq. of the same place, Sheriff of Hampshire in 1763, by Sarah, daughter of William Peachy, esq.; and was younger brother to the late William Portal, esq. of Ashe Park in the same county, who died in Feb. 1845.

He married first, in 1798, Mary, dau. of John Corrie, esq. of Hoddesden, co. Herts. and by her, who died in 1813, had issue three sons and five daughters. The former are all deceased, viz. John and Richard, both died Oct. 1811; and William, died 1826. The daughters were, 1. Harriet, who also died in Oct. 1811; 2. Mary, died 1813; 3. Caroline, married to the Rev. William Knight, Rector of Steventon, Herts. and died in 1837, leaving issue; 4. Charlotte, married to Maurice Ceely Trevillian, esq. of Devonshire, and has issue; and, 5. Frances, married to the Rev. David Rodney Murray, Rector

of Brampton Bryan, co. Hereford, cousin to Lord Elibank, and has issue.

Mr. Portal married secondly, Aug. 1, 1815, Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Drummond, esq. of the Grange, co. Hants. sister to Henry Drummond, esq. of Albany Park, Surrey, and niece to Lord Viscount Melville; and by that lady, who survives him, he had further issue five sons and two daughters. The former were, 1. Henry-John, died 1823; 2. Melville Portal, esq. late of Christchurch, Oxford, who has succeeded his father; 3. Robert, an officer in the 83rd Foot; 4. Wyndham-Spencer; and, 5. George-Raymond. The daughters are Adela, married in 1840 to Edward Knight, esq. of Chawton House, Hants. and Godmersham Park, Kent, and has issue; and Jane-Eliza.

H. G. R. YORKE, Esq. M.P.

May 12. Henry Galgacus Redhead Yorke, esq. M.P. for the city of York.

Mr. Yorke was the son of Mr. Henry Redhead the political writer, a memoir of whom was given on his death in 1813 in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXXXIII. i. 283. The name of "GALGACUS" had been his favourite signature in the *Star* newspaper, and this he gave to his son in baptism. Though he left his family as little fortune as usually befalls the man of letters, his son married in 1837 the Hon. Elizabeth Cecilia Crosbie, only daughter and heiress of William fourth and last Lord Brandon, of the kingdom of Ireland, and granddaughter of Lady Cecilia Latouche, daughter of the first Earl of Milltown.

Mr. Yorke was returned to Parliament for the city of York at the general election in 1841, after a contest which terminated as follows:—

J. H. Lowther, esq. . . 1625

H. G. R. Yorke, esq. . . 1552

Mr. Serjeant Atcherley . . 1456

He professed himself to be "a moderate Reformer, when moderation is sufficient; a decided Reformer when decision is better; a radical Reformer, where radicalism is best; but, above all things, an uncompromising friend of the people."

He was rechosen at the last election in 1847.

This gentleman died by his own hand. The agent chosen to effect his rash purpose was prussic acid, which he swallowed in the Regent's Park, on the greensward nearly opposite Gloucester-gate. He was observed by several persons, shortly before twelve o'clock, walking upon the gravel path leading from the entrance-gate into the park, and one of the number—a servant living in Gloucester-ter-

race—saw him raise both his hands suddenly to his temples, and immediately afterwards stagger and fall on the grass. She called out for assistance, and two men who were near the spot hastened towards the unfortunate man, whom they found in the agonies of death. The body having been conveyed to St. Pancras workhouse, an inquest was held, and medical evidence adduced to show that the brain was in a very disordered state from inflammatory action and vascularity in the ventricles. The coroner (Mr. Wakley) remarked that he had personally known Mr. Yorke, who had on many occasions—perhaps as many as a hundred times—told him (Mr. Wakley) that if ever there was an inquest held upon him he should hold it. He would also repeatedly ask him (the coroner) whether he did not think it likely that he should some day hold an inquest on another member of the House of Commons, whose name of course he should not mention. Indeed, the whole of the unfortunate gentleman's manners led to a strong belief that he was not in his right mind. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

By the lady already mentioned, who was much younger than himself, Mr. Yorke has left three children.

ISAAC D'ISRAELI, Esq.

Jan. 19. At Bradenham House, Buckinghamshire, (of the influenza,) aged 82, Isaac D'Israeli, Esq. D.C.L. the far celebrated literary historian.

Mr. D'Israeli was born at Enfield near London, in the month of May, 1766, and was the only child of Benjamin D'Israeli, a Venetian merchant, who had been for many years settled in this country. He received some instruction at a school near the place of his nativity; but a considerable portion of his boyhood was spent in Amsterdam and Leyden, where he acquired a knowledge of several modern languages, and applied himself to classical studies with some attention, but with no very extraordinary success. He afterwards made a tour in France and Italy, and came back with a valuable collection of books, and a confirmed taste for French literature.

An interesting view of his literary aspirations in the year 1786 is presented in the two letters to Dr. Vicesimus Knox, with which we have been favoured, and which are printed in an earlier part of our present Magazine.

In the same year (before he had attained his majority) he displayed his predilection for that branch of literary criticism in which he afterwards acquired his chief reputation, in some "Remarks on the

Biographical Accounts of the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D. with an attempt to vindicate his character from late misrepresentations." This essay will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1786, occupying four pages, and signed I. D. I.

His principal ambition, however, at this period of his life was to shine as a poet, and there was a closer resemblance between his early literary aspirations and those of his son, "D'Israeli the Younger," than most readers of the present day are aware. We have seen some very indifferent verses which he addressed to his neighbour at Enfield "the modern Camden," which were published in the *St. James's Chronicle*, under the signature of Euterpe, Nov. 20, 1787. Mr. Gough soon after replied as Clio,—not in reference to what had been said of himself, but in defence of Enfield: and Mr. D'Israeli (disappointed that his intended compliment should have met with such a return,) declared to his friend Dr. Sherwen that he would never woo the muse again. But shortly after, we find him writing to the same friend as follows:—

"What a strange wretch am I! I swore yesterday morning all Poetry; and last night I found myself again at my dirty work. I am heartily sick of writing complimentary verses, and imitating Boileau. I am now at the last desperate push. I will labour at a poem, which I intend to call *Advice to a Poet*. You laugh perhaps, perhaps you may sneer—'tis what I even do at myself, but it shall be done, and then adieu to the Muses!"

We are not aware how far this idea was worked out; but the young aspirant was still unable to restrain his poetical inclinations: and his next production that we are aware of is "On the Abuse of Satire: an epistle addressed to the Poet Laureat, 1788," but first printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1789, p. 648.

It is stated in the next volume, p. 437, (by a reviewer who we are enabled to say was Mr. Gough,) that this Epistle was mistaken by Peter Pindar for Mr. Hayley's composition, and drew his foulest vengeance on that poet. It was soon after followed by "A Defence of Poetry; addressed to Henry James Pye, Esq., to which is added, a specimen of a new version of *Telemachus*," which we believe was Mr. D'Israeli's first distinct publication, in 4to, 1790. It should rather have been called "A Defence of Satirical Poetry." (See our vol. ix. p. 437.)

Mr. D'Israeli still pursued his poetical vein, at least as late as 1803, when he published "Narrative Poems," in 4to.; but, though he had greatly improved upon his early efforts, his facility of versification

and harmony of expression were never equal either to the flights of his fancy or the elegance of his taste.

But before we leave this field of his efforts we may remark that he was the author of verses written for the *Literary Fund Society* in 1791, and again in 1801. The latter were recited at the anniversary, and are printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxi. p. 446, and also in the volume entitled "The Claims of Literature."

He attempted prose romance, and published anonymously "Vaurien, a Satirical Novel," in two vols. 1797, the Rabelaisian romance of "Flin Flams, or the Life of my Uncle," and "Mejnoun and Leila," (the Arabian Petrarch and Laura,) the earliest Oriental story in our literature which was composed with any reference to the propriety of costume. The author was, in this production, much assisted by Sir W. Ouseley, who first drew his attention to the riches of Persian poetry.

This was accompanied (in 12mo. 1799) by "Love and Humility, a Roman Romance," and "The Lovers, or the origin of the Fine Arts." Of these a second edition, corrected, appeared in 1801, with the addition of "The Daughter, or a Modern Romance." He was also the author of another novel, the date of which we do not know, called "Despotism, or the Fall of the Jesuits."

We now turn to that branch of literature in which Mr. D'Israeli was eminently successful, and of which the public favour encouraged the production in a nearly continuous stream for more than forty years. In 1791 he published the first volume of his "Curiosities of Literature; consisting of Anecdotes, Characters, Sketches, and Observations, Literary, Critical, and Historical." We are not sure whether these were the precise terms of the first edition; but they are those of the second, in 1794. He had added a second volume in 1793, in which year he also distinctly published "A Dissertation on Anecdotes." The "Curiosities" were gradually increased to three volumes; and a Second Series was published in three volumes 1823. They were remodeled and improved in various editions, and reached their twelfth impression in the year 1841.

In 1795 Mr. D'Israeli published his "Essay on the Manners and Genius of the Literary Character;" in 1796 "Miscellanies, or Literary Recreations;" in 1812 and 1813, his "Calamities of Authors; including some inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters," in two volumes; in 1814, "Quarrels of Authors; or, some Memoirs for our Literary History; including Specimens of Controversy, in the reign of Elizabeth." 3 vols. In

his "Inquiry into the Li-

terary and Political Character of King James the First."

On these works, and more particularly "The Curiosities of Literature," will rest Mr. D'Israeli's most enduring reputation; but for a while he derived a noisier fame from his "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I." For this production the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. as a testimony of their respect—to use the language of their Public Orator—*optimi regis optimo defensori*. He pursued in the mode of its publication his wonted plan; two volumes appeared first in 1828, and two more (much bulkier than the former) in 1830. There is a sequel bearing this title: "Eliot, Hampden, and Pym; or a Reply of the Author of a book entitled 'Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First,' to the Author of a book entitled 'Memorials of John Hampden, his Party and his Times;'" 1832. 8vo.

But he returned with renewed zest to his literary history, and, relying on his strong constitution, united with habits of unbroken study, he was sanguine enough, at the age of threescore and ten, to entertain a hope of completing a comprehensive review of this subject, which he had laid down on a scale of six volumes; but in the year 1839 he was stricken with blindness, and, although he submitted to the operation of couching, he could obtain no relief from a calamity most grievous to an historical author. Nevertheless he soon took heart, and with the aid of his daughter, whose services he has eloquently referred to in his preface, he gave the world some notices of the earlier period of our literary history, (which he had collected for the larger work,) under the title of "Amenities of Literature."

Here we must revert to an incident in his literary career which happened a year or two before. In 1837 Mr. D'Israeli received an unexpected mortification from a little critical volume entitled "Curiosities of Literature, Illustrated" by Mr. Bolton Corney. Our author had at this period been so long accustomed to the notes of universal praise and adulation, that he could scarcely believe the reality of this assault. At first he thought Mr. Corney, whose name was then unknown to him, was no more than some artist employed by his bookseller to "illustrate" a new edition of the "Curiosities" with vignettes: and he afterwards affected to consider him as an impertinent sciolist, whose cavils he might safely despise. The truth, however, was, that Mr. Bolton Corney had detected some remarkable oversights and ill-considered assertions which

had hitherto escaped the author's correction; and, in order to sharpen the arrows of his criticism, he had very successfully availed himself of some of the weak points of Mr. D'Israeli's style, which occasionally retains marks of that flippancy confidence which characterises self-taught genius, whilst he also frequently assumes undue merit for peculiar "discoveries" and "secret history." In his early days Mr. D'Israeli had been a diligent reader of the MS. stores of the British Museum when such readers were few, and, in order to appropriate the more effectually the results of his researches, he had adopted the disingenuous plan of concealing his authorities, and was thus occasionally entrapped into claiming as a "discovery" a fact which had either been published long before, or was equally at the command of any other inquirer.

Mr. Corney's book is reviewed in our vol. IX. p. 61. Mr. D'Israeli replied in a pamphlet entitled "The Illustrator Illustrated;" and "the illustrator" made a rejoinder in the same volume of our Magazine, p. 369.

Mr. D'Israeli was for many years the intimate friend and principal literary adviser of the late Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle Street, whose father was the publisher, in Fleet Street, of some of Mr. D'Israeli's earliest productions. Many of Mr. Murray's most fortunate speculations were directed by the aid and advice of Mr. D'Israeli: and this connection was maintained in some measure until a coolness and alienation ensued upon Mr. Murray's unfortunate attempt to establish "The Representative" newspaper, for which Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, without consulting his father, had engaged himself as an editor.

As may be supposed, from this connection, Mr. D'Israeli was a contributor to the early numbers of the "Quarterly Review." His review of Spence's Anecdotes, in 1820, and a vindication both of the moral and poetical character of Pope, produced the famous Pope controversy, in which Mr. Bowles, Lord Byron, and others took part.

Mr. D'Israeli was an occasional correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, both at the beginning and towards the close of his literary character. The occurrence of some of his early writings in our volumes has been already mentioned. For some years he had recourse to other periodicals, and particularly the Monthly Magazine. After the death of his friend Dr. Downman, of Exeter, (to whom his "Narrative Poems" were dedicated in 1803,) he communicated to Mr. Urban A Poetical Epistle addressed to him by that gentleman,

written in 1791, "on his (Mr. D'Israeli's) partiality for French writers:" see *Gent. Mag.* 1809, vol. LXXIX. p. 959. In 1812 we have traced a brief communication on Sheridan's *Aristænetus* (p. 132: answered in p. 343). In the Magazine for 1814 occurs a controversy with Mr. John Sydney Hawkins, respecting his father Sir John, who had been noticed in the "Quarrels of Authors." In the number for Dec. 1831 is a pleasant communication of the history of the Bottle Conjurer; in that for Jan. 1840 a letter expressing his opinion respecting the orthography of Shakspeare's name: which led to an extended controversy, which our readers will not have forgotten.

To the late Mr. Nichols, when engaged on his *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, Mr. D'Israeli's communications were frequent: as may be seen by reference to the Index of that work, vol. VII. pp. 111, 552.

Mr. D'Israeli was for many years a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; but we are not aware that he had ever made any communications to it, and he retired from it some years before his death.

Mr. D'Israeli married, Feb. 10, 1802, Miss Basevi, sister to George Basevi, esq. of Brighton (a magistrate for Sussex,) and aunt to the late Mr. George Basevi the architect, whose melancholy death at Ely cathedral in 1845 will be long remembered and regretted.

He lost his wife in the spring of 1847; and has left one daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom, now member for Buckinghamshire, has made himself well known both in his literary and his political character. Having been introduced into Parliament for Maidstone by the late Wyndham Lewis, esq. M.P., of Greenmeadow, co. Glamorgan, who formerly represented that borough, Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli was afterwards left executor to that gentleman, and married his widow. With this lady, who was the only daughter of John Evans, esq. of Branceford Park, Devonshire, Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli acquired an independent fortune.

The second son of Mr. D'Israeli is a clerk in the Register Office in Chancery; and the youngest an agriculturist in Buckinghamshire. His only daughter,—who had been betrothed to Mr. Meredith, who died when travelling with Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli in the East, was the devoted attendant and amanuensis of her blind and aged father.

A portrait of Mr. D'Israeli by Drummond was published in the *Monthly Mirror*, Jan. 1797; a whole-length by Alfred Crowquill some years ago in *Fraser's Magazine*; and a very good likeness of him by Den-

ning was published in a late number of Bentley's *Miscellany*. A recent sketch by Count D'Orsay was engraved in the *Illustrated London News* of Jan. 29, 1848.

REV. THOMAS STREATFEILD, F.S.A.

May 17. At Chart's Edge, Westerham, aged 71, the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, B.A. F.S.A.

Mr. Streatfeild was the eldest son of Sandeforth Streatfeild, esq. of London and Wandsworth, first a partner in the eminent house of Brandram and Co. and then in that of Sir Samuel Fludyer and Co. His mother was Frances, daughter of Thomas Hussey, esq. of Ashford in Kent. Mr. Sandeforth Streatfeild was a descendant of the family of Streatfeild, of Chiddingstone in Kent, (a family still remaining at that place), as will be seen on reference to Berry's *Kentish Genealogies*, or Burke's *History of the Commoners*.

Mr. Streatfeild was in early life curate at Long Ditton to the Rev. William Pennicott, who died in 1811, after having held that rectory for fifty-three years. Mr. Streatfeild published a Sermon which he preached at this gentleman's funeral. At that time he was Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.

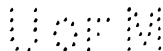
To this highly honoured friend Mr. Streatfeild ascribed all the cultivation of intellect to which he was incited; and Mr. Pennicott's portrait, by Lawrence, hung in the dining-room at Chart's Edge.

He was subsequently for some years Curate of Tatsfield in the same county, an easy drive from Chart's Edge, and where he continued to officiate until, in 1842, ill health compelled him to relinquish the duty. He altered and repaired this little church at his own expense. It has now a tower in place of its old wooden belfry. His benefactions are recorded by the following inscription on the porch:

"Be it remembered that the masonry of this porch and tower is the free gift of the Rev. T. Streatfeild, of Chart's Edge, Curate, 1838. Thomas Barrett, Timothy Ringoss, churchwardens."

The stained glass in the east window of the chancel, described in Brayley's *History of Surrey*, vol. iv. p. 200, was placed there by Mr. Streatfeild, and the small shield of the Gresham arms in the point of one of the south windows. The altar-piece, the pulpit, the open seats in the chancel, &c. were also put up by him. But any one who knew him will be satisfied that he had nothing to do with the inscription.

Having, at a subsequent period, purchased the advowson of Hever as a provision for his son Edward, he also much improved that church; but, when he had



lost his son by death, he again sold the advowson a year or two ago, and the old incumbent continues to survive both his destined successor and the patron.

In 1822 Mr. Streatfeild came to reside at Chart's Edge, an estate of about forty acres, which he had shortly before purchased, and where he built a house on a site formed and planted for its reception. In this he was his own architect. The exterior, of red brick, is not particularly beautiful; but the library and hall, which are of stone, are handsome, and are adorned with ceilings, carvings, and stained glass at considerable cost. He was himself a very good carpenter, and much of the ornamental woodwork of the house—the whole of the staircase, with the numerous shields of arms which ornament the ceilings of the dining and drawing rooms—was the work of his own hands.

Mr. Streatfeild was also an artist and a poet. In 1823 he published "*The Bridal of Armaguac*," a tragedy; and he had written other tragedies, which remain in manuscript.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 4th of June 1812.

For many years he was employed in forming collections, chiefly genealogical and biographical, in illustration of the history of Kent. In drawings and engravings for this proposed work he is supposed to have expended nearly 3,000*l.*, having several artists in his constant employment, whilst the armorial drawings were made on the wood-blocks by himself. Many copper-plates of portraits and monumental sculpture were also prepared; but the public derived no further benefit from the undertaking than a "*Prospectus*" of 24 folio pages, which he circulated gratuitously, and which is reviewed in our *Magazine* for July, 1836.

In the "*Quarterly Theological Review and Ecclesiastical Record*" he published a history of the diocese of Canterbury; see vol. I. 1824, pp. 276—283, 588—599; vol. II. 1825, pp. 222—231 (and perhaps continued).

In 1838 appeared a little volume entitled "*Lympsfield and its Environs*," chiefly relating to the residences of the neighbouring gentry, which Mr. Streatfeild sketched with a light and agreeable pen* (see our

vol. X. p. 70). The original had been a MS. volume prepared for sale at a fancy fair in 1832: and after the death of the gentleman who had purchased it, the bookseller at Westerham was permitted to print it. Mr. Streatfeild's notice of his own house is as follows:

"On inquiry of a native we were told that this place was the residence of Mr. Antiquary Streatfeild. We doubt, however, if he has any just pretensions to that designation; a divine across the border assuring us that he is skilled in glamoury, and illustrating his account by stating that where there was a hill there we should find a mound; and indeed we ourselves experienced the delusion, for the spot which we had known for many years as a bleak desert, appeared sheltered and decorated with thriving plantations, a house new from the kiln cheated us with an Elizabethan air; neither was the spell broken when we found ourselves in the interior. There we saw, or thought we saw, one of Raphael's loveliest easel pictures, one of Rembrandt's deep-toned yet brilliant interiors, and a goodly row of ancestors in flowing wigs and ample ruffles; whilst, in fact, the former were no more than a foxy Italian copy of the divine Urbino, and a modern English attempt to mimic the glorious Fleming, and the latter cockneys and Kentish yeomen."

At the end of this little book was placed a song, "*The Old Oak Chair*" (a copy of which will be found in our *Magazine*, *ubi supra*), composed for the anniversary of the Westerham Amicable Benefit Society, of which, on the death of the late John Warde, esq. of Squerries, in 1839, he accepted the office of President. He was also president of the Westerham Mechanics' Institution, a society founded by himself, but now for some time broken up. His benevolence and generosity were great, and his high sense of honour was not less remarkable than his fine taste and general accomplishments. He possessed a commanding person and handsome face, and was remarkably active,—particularly in dancing, in which he excelled. Nothing appeared wanting to the performance of his great undertaking, but a certain degree of perseverance and concentration of his powers for a sufficient period to a particular focus. Latterly also his health had entirely failed him, having been much impaired by his sitting up late into the night—or rather into the morning, for he seldom retired to bed much before five

* Extract from the Introduction: "The spirit of playful humour which shines so conspicuously through the descriptions, is not more characteristic of the author than indicative of the delightful good feeling which prevails in the neighbourhood. If in the case of Chart's Edge he should be thought to have indulged his jokes at the expense of justice, it may be presumed

that no one so well knows as himself the degree of liberty he has a right to take." This introduction was signed H. G., the initials of the bookseller.

o'clock. He had suffered for five years or more from an affection of the heart, and more recently from paralysis, which had deprived him of the use of his left side.

Mr. Streatfeild was twice married. His first wife, with whom he acquired a considerable fortune (Oct. 8, 1800), was Harriet, daughter and co-heir of Alexander Champion, esq. of Wandsworth; his second, to whom he was married in 1823, was Clare, widow of Henry Woodgate, esq. of Spring Grove, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Harvey, Rector of Cowden. His surviving children by the former lady are William Champion Streatfeild, esq. of East Ham, in Essex, a magistrate of that county, and now also of Chart's Edge, who married Hannah, daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Fry, and has issue: and Barbara, married to Albert Pelly, esq. younger son of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart. Alexander, the third son of Mr. Streatfeild, was an officer in the Guards, and died in consequence of a fall from his horse in a steeple chase. Another daughter was the first wife of the Rev. Francis Russell Nixon, now Bishop of Tasmania, and left children; and a third daughter was married to her cousin the Rev. William Streatfeild, M.A. Vicar of East Ham, and also left issue. By his second wife, who survives him, the subject of this memoir left one son and one daughter. A second son of this marriage died last year.

The body of Mr. Streatfeild was interred on Wednesday, the 24th of May, at Chiddingstone, having been carried thither a distance of about nine miles, by twenty-four poor men, who bore it eight at a time. This was by his own order, and each had a cloak, gloves, and ten shillings in money. His monument, with an inscription by himself, had been for many years in his library, packed in a wooden case. He had previously placed in Chiddingstone church a very handsome monument (of foreign workmanship) to his first wife and his deceased children, the inscription on which is printed in Greenwood's Epitome of County History, for Kent.

An excellent portrait of Mr. Streatfeild was painted by Mr. Herbert Smith, who for some time was resident with him, employed in making drawings for the History of Kent.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 8. At Monks' Sherborne, Hants, the Rev. *George Porter*, Vicar of that parish, Vicar of Baldon Foot, Oxfordshire, and Perpetual Curate of Pamber, Hants. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's college, Oxford, where he at-

tained the degree of M.A. in 1812. He was presented to Monks' Sherborne and Pamber by the college in 1830.

April 14. At Leighton Buzzard, Beds. aged 58, the Rev. *Christopher Wilson*, Rector of Costock, Notts. and Vicar of Waresley, Hants. He was the only son of the Rev. John Wilson, Vicar of Leighton Buzzard, formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, as 6th Senior Optime, M.A. 1814; was presented to Waresley in 1815 by the college.

April 18. At Lamerton, Devonshire, the Rev. *Thomas Wood Cleave*, B.A. late of Exeter college, Oxford; second son of Benjamin Cleave, esq. of Newcombes, near Crediton.

April 20. At Killucan, co. Westmeath, the Rev. *Henry Ferris*, M.A. Curate of that parish.

At Chester, aged 72, the Rev. *J. Parry*.

April 21. At Belfast, the Rev. *W. Cairns*, LL.D. Professor of Logic and Belles Lettres in Belfast college.

April 22. At York, aged 72, the Rev. *Arthur Cayley*, Rector of Normanby, Yorkshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree as 4th Wrangler, and obtained the second Bachelor's prize; but did not proceed to the degree of M.A. He was presented to his living in 1814 by R. Hill, esq.

At Avenches, Switzerland, the Rev. *Frederick Parsons*, late of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, third surviving son of the late Rev. John Weddell Parsons, Vicar of Wellington, and Perp. Curate of Marstow and Pencoyd, Herefordsh.

At Brancaster, Norfolk, aged 73, the Rev. *Michael Terry*, Rector of Dummer, Hants. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798, and was presented to his living in 1811.

April 25. At the rectory, Long Wharton, Leicestersh. aged 65, the Rev. *John Marshall*, B.A.

April 27. At the vicarage, Whitchurch, Devonshire, aged 74, the Rev. *Peter Sleeman*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, which was in his own patronage. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1799.

The Rev. *Joseph Jameson*, Rector of Carlow, Ireland.

April 30. Aged 38, the Rev. *Cecil Wray Goodchild*, Curate of East Sutton, and Master of the Grammar school at Sutton Valence, Kent. He was of Magdalene college, Camb. B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837.

May 1. In Baker-street, Lloyd-square, the Rev. *Charles Sanderson*, Curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

May 3. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 31, the Rev. *John Beckwith*, Rector of St. Augustine's, Norwich. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A.

1848

1840, and was presented to his living in 1842, by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

May 5. At Tregaron, aged 48, the Rev. *Evan Evans*, Perpetual Curate of Garthelby and Blaenpensel, Cardiganshire, to which he was appointed in 1841.

At Colebrook, Devonshire, the Rev. *Arthur Gruber*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter in 1831.

May 7. The Rev. *William de Porre*, B.A. of Magdalen hall, Oxford, Curate of Brownstone, Devonshire.

May 10. Killed on the Great Western Railway, in the accident recorded in June, p. 651, the Rev. *H. William Philips*, Perpetual Curate of Chacewater, Penzance, to which he was appointed in 1847. He was travelling to view a living in the neighbourhood of London, to which he had been recently presented.

By the same catastrophe, aged 36, the Rev. *George Sandys*, M.A. Incumbent of St. John's, Woolwich. He was son of the late Capt. Sandys of Stroud, which town he had been visiting to settle his father's affairs. He was formerly curate at Stroud old church.

May 11. At Rochdale, aged 26, the Rev. *Samuel Bamford Sellers*, Curate of Rufford, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lancashire. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1847.

May 12. At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Charles Pixell*, Vicar of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1791, and was presented to Edgbaston in 1794 by Lord Calthorpe.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 23. In Kent-terrace, Park-road, Lieut.-General Thomas Pollok, C.B. He was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment 1792; became Colonel of the 40th N. Infantry 1824, received the local rank of Major-General in Her Majesty's army in the East Indies Jan. 10, 1837; and became a Lieut.-General 184-.

Feb. 24. In Osnaburgh terrace, Regent's Park, aged 69, Lieut.-Colonel William Eyles Maling, late Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. He attained the rank of Major in 1830, and was placed on half-pay of the Royal Artillery in 1833.

May 8. At Kennington, aged 86, Lyon Gompertz, esq. late of Crutched-friars, and the city of Bath.

At Knightsbridge, aged 82, Capt. Paul Anthony Stamps, of the 60th Rifle corps.

May 9. At an advanced age, Charles

Ebley, esq. of Hampstead, late of the Bankruptcy Court.

At Fitzroy-sq. Charlotte-st. aged 72, Capt. W. L. Pascall, of the Hon. East India Company, formerly of Dover.

May 10. Suddenly, Warner Cobham, esq. of Pentonville.

At Dalston, Joseph Bright, esq. late a Cashier in the Bank of England.

At Brixton Rise, aged 75, Harriot-Ann, widow of Robert Williams, esq.

In Kentish Town, aged 67, Hugh Stuart Boyd, esq. late of Ballycastle, Ireland.

At Hackney, aged 79, John Morley, esq.

May 11. Aged 64, William Alexis Jarrin, esq. of Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, and formerly of New Bond-st.

Suddenly, aged 74, John Ilderton Burn, esq. late of Connaught-sq. and Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn, solicitor. He was for many years a very active member of the Corporation of the Literary Fund.

In Weymouth-st. Sophia-Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Cadell, esq. formerly of the Strand, bookseller, and sister of Horace Smith, esq.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 35, Sarah, dau. of the late William Furber, esq.

May 13. At St. Peter's College, Westminster, aged 15, Charles-Cliffe-John, only child of Major Bonnor, Ceylon Rifles.

May 14. In Albemarle-st. (the residence of her sister,) Euphemia, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Smith, esq. banker, Edinburgh.

May 15. At Stepney, aged 68, Charles Rich, esq.

In Eversholt-st. Oakley-sq. aged 36, Mr. George Nettleship, solicitor, late of Watford.

May 16. At Peckham New Town, Mary, relict of Edmund Drayton, esq. of Forest-gate, West Ham.

In Upper Berkeley-st. Miss Catherine Mary Craufurd.

May 17. In Gloucester-pl. New-road, aged 84, John Gosling, esq.

In Blandford-sq. aged 60, John Staniland Oliver, esq.

May 18. At Sherrard-st. Golden-sq. John Frederick Schultz, esq. late Capt. 12th Foot.

Aged 48, Harriet, the wife of Robert Carter, esq. of Park-terr. Brixton, and second dau. of the late William Robinson, esq. of Holloway, and Charter House-sq.

At the parsonage, Blackfriars-road, aged 41, Martha, wife of the Rev. James Sherman, Surrey Chapel.

In Bedford-road, Clapham, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of James Sheldrick, esq. of Lower Shadwell.

Aged 76, Jane, relict of Charles Walls, esq. solicitor, of Upper George-st. Port-

May 19. In Bishopsgate-st. aged 52, Solomon Bennett, esq.

Aged 61, Jane, the wife of George Darling, esq. M.D., Russell-sq.

At Hackney, Ann-Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Zinzan, esq.

May 20. At Camberwell, aged 85, Mary, relict of William Hales, esq. and sister of the late Adm. Hayes, C.B.

At Brixton, Mary, relict of Richard Groom, esq. of the Tax Office, Somerset House.

In Egremont-pl. St. Pancras, aged 46, Margaret, wife of William West, esq.

In the Albion-road, Stoke Newington, aged 74, Lewis Burnand, esq.

At Barnsbury Park, Islington, aged 58, Alexander Thomas, esq.

May 22. At Upper Clapton, at the house of his son-in-law Richard Birkett, esq. aged 66, William Henry Maule, esq. of Godmanchester.

Aged 25, Mr. Julius Kench. He was a rising man in the musical profession, but has left a widow and two children utterly destitute.

May 23. At Clapham New Park, Thomas Darke Allin, esq. late of Cheap-side.

In Northumberland-st. aged 81, Mrs. Barron.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, James Cook, esq. Brooklands, Blackheath Park, Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Ward, esq. of Liverpool.

At Doughty-st. Matilda-Jane, wife of Francis Webb, esq.

In Eaton-place, Eliza-Cécilia, wife of Vice-Adm. the Hon. George Elliot, C.B. She was the youngest dau. of James Ness, esq. of Osgodvie, Yorkshire; was married in 1810, and has left a numerous family, of whom the eldest is the Countess of Northesk.

Aged 48, John Harry Green, esq. formerly of New Broad-street.

In Grove End-road, St. John's Wood, aged 82, Miss Isabella Fonnerau.

In Porteus-terr. Maida-hill West, Sophia, widow of Robert Williams Pickwood, esq. for many years Chief Justice of the Island of St. Christopher, and dau. of the late John Pogson, esq. of Rougham Place, Suffolk.

May 24. At the residence of his father, Great Coram-st. aged 23, William, second son of E. Benham, esq.

Aged 42, William Alexander Dow, esq. of the Temple.

In Nassau-st. Marylebone, aged 78, John Rawlings, esq.

May 25. At Blackheath, aged 84, Maria, widow of Edward Sneyd, esq. of Byrkley Lodge, Staff.

At Upper Gower-st. Miss Louise Caw-

ston, dau. of the late A. Cawston, esq. of Shimpling-hall, Suffolk.

May 26. At Avenue-road, Regent's-park, aged 16, Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of John Drake, esq.

In Belgrave-st. New-road, aged 68, Anna-Maria, relict of Samuel Watts, esq.

May 27. At the house of his brother-in-law Donald Tulloch, esq. Phillimore-terr. Kensington, Capt. Thomas Evans Foss, late of the Hon. E.I.C.'s Service.

In Upper Seymour-st. aged 70, Mr. James Taylor, Apparitor-gen. to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Camberwell, aged 17, Susanna-Lyons, youngest dau. of Lieut. Fosbery, R.N.

At Prince's-terr. Regent's-park, aged 73, Ann, relict of John West, esq. of Jamaica.

May 28. Aged 32, Louis Peter Petit, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and of Trinity college, Dublin, M.A. third and youngest son of the late Rev. John Hayes Petit.

In Nottingham-pl. aged 74, Anne, relict of the Rev. John Russell, Vicar of Sutton Courtenay, Berks.

At St. John's Villa, Dalston Rise, aged 75, Joseph Powell, esq.

May 29. In Harley-st. aged 27, the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick John Lord Burghersh, eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland.

At Clapham, aged 78, Mr. Charles Brewer. He was for many years in the Mould Office of the Bank of England, and sole inventor of the present bank-note watermark.

In Lowndes-sq. aged 31, Capt. Charles Conrad Grey, R.N. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. William Grey (uncle of Earl Grey), by Maria, dau. of Gen. Wm. Shirreff. He married in 1844 Caroline-Nesbit, eldest dau. of the late Major Turner Macan, of Carriff, co. Armagh.

In Newton-road, Bayswater, aged 19, Teresa-Ann, eldest dau. of James Chapman Bishop, esq.

May 30. In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 27, John William Bittleston, esq. of the Middle Temple.

In Camberwell-terrace, aged 94, Hugh Slack, esq.

At Brixton, aged 23, Ann-Frances, wife of R. S. Cummins, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Charles Cook, esq. of South Lambeth.

Charlotte, wife of Joseph Miller, esq. Civil Engineer, of East India-road, Poplar.

May 31. Aged 38, Mrs. Jane Barker, of Parkfield Villas, Putney, and Mason's-yard, Duke-st. St. James's.

In Dean-st. Park-lane, the Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Portman, relict of the late Henry Berkeley Portman, esq. of Bryan-

ston, Dorsetshire, uncle of Lord Portman. She was the second dau. of Charles eighth Lord Dormer, by his second wife, the widow of Gen. Mordaunt was married in 1793, and left a widow in 1803.

June 1. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 85, Lieut.-Gen. George Salmon, R.A. Colonel Commandant of the 4th battalion of the Royal Artillery, having been appointed to that command on the 7th Sept. 1834. His period of service was 67 years, having joined as Second Lieut. on May 24th, 1781; promoted to first Lieut. 1788; Captain, 1794; brevet Major, 1805; Major, 1806; Lieut.-Col. 1807; brevet Colonel, 1814; Colonel, 1815; Major-General, 1821; Lieut.-General, 1837.

At Islington, aged 36, Lieut. John Bird, I.N. third son of the late Thomas Bird, esq. of Kentish Town.

Alexander Mackenzie, esq. Liverpool-st. City.

In Grosvenor-sq. Charlotte, wife of Sir Charles Taylor, Bart. of Hollycombe, Sussex. She was the second dau. of J. B. Poulett Thompson, esq.; was married in 1808; and has left issue, one son, and one daughter, who is the wife of William Brougham, esq. the brother of Lord Brougham and Vaux.

June 2. At the residence of his father-in-law, at Blackwall, aged 24, Charles John Tatham, of Northfleet, Kent, only surviving son of the late Marmaduke Tatham, esq. surgeon, of Poplar.

At Islington, aged 64, Capt. John Marlow, half-pay, R. Art.

In Titchfield-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 36, Lieut. Cyril Jackson, R.N. (1836) sixth son of the late William Ward Jackson, esq. of Normanby Hall, North Riding of Yorkshire.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Francis Webb, esq. in Doughty-st. Mrs. Susanna Ingram, of Codford St. Peter's, Wilts, relict of Christopher Ingram, esq.

At Clapham-common, aged 80, Philip Bedwell, esq. of the firm of Bedwell, Yates, and Co. St. John-st.

June 3. Edward Standly, esq. of Cheap-side, and of Henley-road, Hornsey-road.

At Hackney, aged 76, Anne, wife of Thomas Wilson, esq. formerly M.P. for the City of London.

In Alfred-st. Bow-road, aged 68, Philip Hawken, esq. He was a native of St. Austel, Cornwall.

June 4. In Upper Gower-st. aged 49, Frances, widow of John Evans, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

June 5. Aged 14, Beaumont, third son of the Hon. Capt. Hotham, R.N., and the Lady Susan Hotham.

In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. Madame

Prêche Giubilei, an admired danseuse, of her Majesty's Theatre, and the Theatres Royal Drury-lane and Covent-garden, widow of Tomaso Giubilei, the celebrated basso vocalist, who died some three years since at Milan. She was a native of France, and appeared originally in England at the Italian Opera in 1812.

June 6. At the house of her son-in-law, Sloane-st. aged 86, Mrs. Shirreff.

At his Chambers in the Temple, of an affection of the heart, aged 39, Robert Baldwin, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Mr. Baldwin, bookseller, of Paternoster-row.

June 7. At Clarendon-pl. Hyde-park-gardens, aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of Giles Loder, esq.

June 8. Aged 56, in Bruton-st. Lady Lucy Eleanor Lowther, wife of Col. the Hon. H. C. Lowther, M.P. and sister to the Earl of Harborough. She was the eldest child of Philip, fifth Earl of Harborough, by Eleanor, youngest dau. of Col. the Hon. John Monckton; she was married in 1817, and has left issue three sons and three daughters.

In Sloane-st. Jane, wife of John Chippendale, esq.

BERKS.—*May 13.* Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Vincent Clementi, Curate of Thatcham, and dau. of the late Rev. John Banks Cleaver Banks, LL.B., of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

BUCKS.—*May 31.* Drowned, whilst bathing in the river Colne, aged 23, Walter Scott, esq. of Langley.

Latelly. At Winslow, aged 45, John Dauncey, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*May 11.* Aged 57, Mr. Benjamin Bridges, of the Market-hill, Cambridge, and formerly one of the Aldermen in the Town Council.

May 17. At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Cowley, Cambridge, at a very advanced age, Mrs. White, relict of G. J. White of Huntingdon, and mother of John White, esq. surgeon, of Finchley Common, Middlesex.

CHESHIRE.—*May 24.* Aged 81, John Smith Daintry, esq. of North Rode.

CUMBERLAND.—*May 5.* Aged 35, William Fred. Simon, esq. late of Carlisle.

DERBY.—*April 25.* At the Rev. Eden Greville's, Cromford, aged 81, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. Robert Greville, of Wyastone Grove, Derbyshire.

DEVON.—*May 8.* At Exeter, of inflammation of the lungs, caused by sleeping in a damp bed, Miss Elizabeth Bremridge, sister of John Bremridge, esq. of High Bickington.

May 11. At Northbrooke-house, near

Exeter, Jane, relict of the Rev. R. C. Long, of Dunston-hall, Norfolk.

May 15. At Bideford, aged 2, Ellen-Emelia, youngest dau. of Arthur Ley, esq. At Holsworthy, aged 22, Charlotte-Crocker, dau. of J. C. Browne, esq.

May 19. At Torquay, aged 21, George Frederick Goodenough, Scholar of Pembroke college, Oxford, and youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Rector of Broughton Poges.

At Torquay, aged 18, Elizabeth-Rebecca, only dau. of the Rev. William Cotton Risley, late Vicar of Deddington, Oxon.

At the residence of his father, Bridge-house, Dawlish, aged 23, Theobald Henry, eldest son of the Rev. Theobald Walsh.

May 21. At her father's residence, Home Park Cottages, Stoke, Mary, third dau. of Capt. George F. Somerville.

May 22. At Plymouth, aged 22, Mrs. Sarah Jacobson, mother of W. Jacobson, esq.

At the vicarage, Fowey, Fanny, wife of the Rev. John Kempe.

May 23. At Torquay, Ellen, wife of Lewis P. Madden, esq. M.D.

May 31. At Manadon, aged 75 L ætia, wife of J. A. Parby, esq. and dau. of the late Humphrey and the Hon. Jane Hall, of Manadon.

June 2. At Westcott, Collumpton, aged 72, Mary, widow of Henry Crosse, esq.

At Halwill Parsonage, near Holsworthy, aged 37, Honora, wife of the Rev. Wm. Hocker.

June 7. At Stoke, near Devonport, Fanny, wife of Capt. Critchell, R.N. youngest dau. of the late James Croft, esq. and sister of Archer J. Croft, esq. of Greenham Lodge, Berks.

DORSET.—*May 11.* At Weymouth, Rebecca-Mary, relict of Capt. Timothy Curtis, R.N. younger dau. of the late Alderman Sir William Curtis, the first Baronet. She was married to her cousin in 1828, and left his widow in 1834.

May 13. At Buckland Newton, aged 33, George Cave Jesty, esq.

May 17. At Weymouth, Anne, wife of Robert Rideout Harvey, esq. of Sturminster Newton.

May 27. At the vicarage, Stockland, the residence of his brother-in-law the Rev. H. R. Surtees, aged 37, John Charles Ord, esq. of Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park.

June 1. At Poole, suddenly, Gilbertha, wife of John Durant, esq. solicitor.

ESSEX.—*May 12.* At South End, Sarah, relict of Thomas Henington, esq. and elder dau. of the late Robert Scratton, esq. At Eastbury Lodge, Romford, aged 68, Edward Ind, esq.

May 15. Sophia-Simonds, wife of J. GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Dore Williams, esq. of Pierce Williams, Hatfield Broad Oak.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 19.* At Clifton, aged 34, Isabella, wife of the Rev. T. A. Hedley, Incumbent of St. James's, Gloucester.

May 7. At Osleworth, Capt. Hathaway, late of the 96th Regiment, nephew of the late William Miller, esq. of Osleworth Park.

May 8. At Clifton, Thomas Jones, esq. of Hinton Charterhouse.

May 12. At Bristol, Anna, relict of John Wiltshire, esq.

May 14. Mrs. St. Vincent, of Saint Michael's-hill, Bristol.

May 20. At the Woodlands, near Stroud, aged 76, R. W. Lucas, esq.

May 21. At Thornbury, aged 59, Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Thomas Dale, M.D. of Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate.

May 26. At Redland, near Bristol, Hester-Taylor, wife of the Rev. W. Knight, Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.

May 27. At Bristol, aged 13, Kate, only dau. of the late Richard Townsend, esq. M.D. of Merville, Cove of Cork.

LATELY. At the Grammar School, Cheltenham, aged 31, Henry-Charles, 3rd son of the Rev. W. H. Hawkins, D.D.

At Beckford vicarage, aged 19, John-Cawardine, eldest son of the Ven. Archdeacon Timbrill, D.D.; and in four days after, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of the Archdeacon.

At Cheltenham, Eliza-Fanny, wife of Major A. Bolton, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Aged 29, Annette, third dau. of George Tinson, esq. of Marl Hill, Cheltenham.

June 2. At Blakeney, aged 35, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. James Bartholomew, Wesleyan Minister, and eldest daughter of James Cornock, esq.

June 9. At Cheltenham, Miss Sarah Blakeney.

HANTS.—*May 3.* At Southampton, Thomas Glanville Taylor, esq. a gentleman well known in the astronomical and scientific world. He had only landed from the steamer Hindostan four days previous to his death, after 18 years in the Hon. Company's service in India. He arrived just in time to see the last of his little daughter, who had been ill for some time; but the excitement caused by seeing her father, who was in a dying state, hastened her death, which took place the following day.

May 4. At the vicarage, Ellingham, near Ringwood, Paul-Frederick-Riegels, only child of the Rev. Frederick Green.

May 10. At Southsea, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Thomas Galloway, LL.N.

May 18. At Swathling Cottage, aged

76, Charlotte, relict of Jacob Gater, esq. of Swathling, near Southampton.

May 20. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Jane, relict of Thomas Sewell, esq. of Newport.

May 31. Drowned, whilst bathing, at Sea View, Isle of Wight, aged 12, Mary, dau. of the Rev. James Linton, of Hemingford, Huntingdonshire.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, aged 71, John Smallpeice, esq. for 36 years Treasurer for Surrey.

Lately. At Southsea, deeply regretted, aged 73, Major John Barnett, late of the 40th Regiment. He was one of the veterans of the Peninsular war, and was engaged in no less than sixteen of the principal battles.

At West Cowes, Margaret, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Mainwaring.

At Hinton Amptner, aged 65, Sarah, dau. of the late Edward Blackmore, esq.

June 2. At Highfield, near Southampton, aged, 53, Sarah, wife of Mr. Pope, widow of Mr. John Harris Oliver, R.N. and dau. of Mr. Edward Roach, R.N.

At Southampton, on his return from Madeira, David Haig, esq. of Lochrin and Glenogil, N.B.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Leominster, aged 90, Anna-Maria, relict of Joseph Hayling, esq. surviving her husband 25 years.

KENT.—*May 12.* At Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Anne, wife of J. W. Burmester, esq.

May 15. At Luton-house, Selling, aged 62, Mary, relict of William Wightwick, esq. of New Romney.

May 18. At Plumstead, Capt. Frederick William Burgoyne, R.N. He was the second son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton Park, Beds. by Charlotte, eldest dau. of Gen. Johnston, of Overstone, near Northampton. He was made Lieut. 1797, appointed to the Defender gun-brig, 1809; to the Mutine, 18, in 1800; and afterwards successively to the Tyrian, Port Mahon, and Sparrowhawk sloops. He married Miss Wallis, and his eldest dau. was married, in 1834, to Michael Maxwell, esq. son of Sir John Maxwell, Bart.

Aged 81, Miss White, of Maidstone, only sister of the late Sir Henry White, of Portsmouth.

Aged 38, Anne wife of Lewis Davis, esq. of Woolwich.

May 19. At Dover, aged 56, John Finnis, esq. merchant. He was elected a member of the Corporation in 1815, and continued as such till the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, during which time he once filled the office of mayor.

May 22. At Selling Court, aged 28,

Mr. Harry Neame, late of Alland Court, Isle of Thanet.

May 24. At Tunbridge, where he had discharged the duties of his profession with reputation and success for a period of nearly 25 years, aged 53, William James West, esq. surgeon.

May 25. At Dover, aged 85, Barbara De Jonchere, sister of the late Sir E. Hales, Bart. of Hales Place, near Canterbury. Her husband was a French officer.

May 26. At Milton-on-Thames, aged 54, Charlotte, wife of William Parsons, esq.

May 27. At Lee, aged 57, Katharine, wife of Capt. Thomas Dick, R.N.

May 28. At Tenterden, suddenly, aged 60, Mrs. Meek, wife of Mr. Meek, surgeon, of Canada.

At the vicarage, Gouldhurst, aged 15, Samuel Bagshaw Harrison, a Queen's scholar of Westminster School, eldest son of the Rev. William Harrison, M.A., Rector of Warmingtton, Warw.

At Her Majesty's Dockyard, Chatham, aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Warden, surgeon of that establishment.

May 29. At the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Collyer, Chiselhurst, aged 81, Miss Hawkes, of Peckham.

At Woolwich, aged 78, Richard White, esq.

June 3. At Lewisham, aged 35, Eliza, wife of Thomas Stebbing, esq.

June 6. At Dartford, Harriot-Susan, wife of John Tasker, esq.

June 7. At Speldhurst, aged 71, Hester, widow of Baden Powell, esq.

LANCASTER.—*May 10.* At the Regent's Barracks, Manchester, aged 20, Thomas Wm. Paterson, esq. 63rd Reg.

May 22. At Everton, Liverpool, aged 15, Emma-Margarette, only dau. and last surviving child of Richard Walmesley Lloyd, esq. formerly of Gwerdas, Merionethshire, and Bashall Hall, Yorkshire; and on the 24th inst. through excessive grief, aged 42, Emma, his wife.

June 6. James Nowell Ffarington, esq. of Worden hall, an active and much respected magistrate. He was the only surviving son and heir of William Ffarington, esq. Colonel of the 1st Lancashire Militia, who died in 1837.

LINCOLN.—*Lately.* At Gainsborough, aged 83, Miles Lester, esq. recently of Upton, near Gainsborough. He has left sixty of his nephews and nieces 300*l.* each.

June 1. At Bourn, aged 47, Augustus Plincke, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 10.* Aged 53, John Bishop, esq. of Sunbury House.

May 13. Sarah, second dau. of Robert Broxholm, esq. surgeon, Sunbury.

May 19. Lieut.-Col. Francis Copland,

formerly of the Queen's Bays, youngest son of the late Alexander Copland, esq. of Gunnersbury Park. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and was placed on half-pay, July 15, 1836.

May 26. At Enfield, aged 62, George Capes, esq.

May 30. At Enfield, aged 74, Mrs. Caroline Monro, widow of James Monro, esq. of Hadley. She was the seventh and youngest dau. of Sir Mordaunt Martin, the 4th Bart. of Burnham, co. Norfolk, by Everilda-Dorothea, third daughter of the Rev. William Smith, Rector of Burnham; and was married in 1805.

June 4. At Hampton-court Palace, Mary, widow of the Hon. Heneage Legge, brother to the Earl of Dartmouth. She was a daughter of Major Johnstone, was married in 1827, and left a widow in 1834.

NORFOLK.—*May 11.* At his residence, Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, aged 72, Comm. John Ellis, R.N. (retired 1839) surviving his wife only two days. The deceased was one of the old war officers, and served as Lieut. of the Goliath in the action with the Spanish Fleet off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. He was the elder brother of Lieut.-Col. Ellis, C.B. Royal Marines, and of Lieut. F. W. Ellis, R. N. Mrs. Ellis was in her 74th year.

May 18. At Southtown, near Yarmouth, aged 69, Mr. John May, for nearly fifty years a faithful clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Gurneys and Co., of Great Yarmouth.

May 19. Emily, wife of George Watson, esq. of Fakenham, and third dau. of Anthony Gwyn, esq.

May 22. Aged 85, Frances, wife of Joseph Page, of Norwich, a member of the Society of Friends.

May 29. At Hunstanton, Lucy, wife of Joseph Wassell, esq. of Maidenhead.

May 31. At Norwich, in the house of her son, Mr. W. Stitt Wilson, in her 67th year, the widow of William Wilson, esq. of Whitehaven. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Whitehaven.

June 5. At Dickleburgh, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Dix, and one of the Society of Friends.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*May 18.* At Bugbrooke rectory, Gertrude-Maria, wife of the Rev. James Harwood Harrison, and dau. of H. L. Rose, esq. of Dover.

June 8. At Northampton, Mr. William Comfield, accountant. He died from the effects of a poisoned jelly eaten the day before at a public dinner held on the introduction of a new minister to the King Street chapel, and by which twenty-one persons were more or less affected.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*May 25.* At

Millfield, Mary, widow of Major Gason, of the 2d Life Guards.

At Heaton Hall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 20, John, youngest son of Mr. Alderman Potter.

OXFORD.—*May 9.* At Merton college, aged 21, Mr. Humphrey Ashley Sturt, commoner, second son of H. C. Sturt, esq. nephew to the Earl of Cardigan, and great-nephew to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

May 13. At Freeland Lodge, aged 85, Mrs. Jane Smyth.

May 31. At Corpus Christi college, aged 23, Mr. John Charles Prince, foundation scholar for the county of Lancaster.

SALOP.—*May 23.* At Worfield, aged 34, Joseph Tongue Davenport, esq. second son of the late Rev. E. S. Davenport, of Davenport House.

Lately. Aged 79, J. Butcher, esq. late of Condoover.

SOMERSET.—*May 10.* At the Parsonage, Glastonbury, aged 68, Edith, wife of the Rev. Thomas Parfite, D.D.

May 15. At his residence, Bath, at an advanced age, Capt. William Thomas, formerly of the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

May 19. At Bath, aged 50, Henry Ibbot Field, esq. Professor of Music, a man of great ability.

May 20. At Bath, Lucy, relict of the Rev. Henry Poole, of Weymouth.

May 21. At Barrow, aged 62, Henry England, esq.

Aged 87, Commander Walter Jameson, R.N. (retired 1837) father of Mr. Walter Jameson, chemist, Old Bond-street, Bath.

May 22. At Bath, Maria, eldest dau. of John Coope, esq. of Great Cumberland-pl. Portman-sq.

At Bath, aged 89, the Hon. Jane Hewitt, widow of the Hon. and Very John Hewitt, late Dean of Cloyne, uncle of Lord Viscount Lifford. She was the dau. of the Rev. Charles Bayley, of Navestock, Essex.

Caroline, only dau. of Benjamin Gaby, esq. solicitor, Bath.

May 25. At Bath, aged 93, Margaret, widow of N. Hyde, esq. of Hardwick, Lanc.

In Bath, aged 86, Mrs. England.

Lately. At Chew Magna, Edith, wife of John Taylor, esq. of Penzance, and last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Dowling, esq. of the former place.

At Bath, aged 16, Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Dr. Harman.

June 7. At the Priory, Taunton, aged 63, John Liddon, esq.

STAFFORD.—*May 10.* At the Hollies, near Newcastle, aged 32, Anne, wife of William Keary, esq. solicitor, Stoke-upon-

Trent, and second dau. of John Mee, esq. East Retford, Notts.

At Swinnerton rectory, Joyce-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. Dodsley, and only child of the late Francis Beaumont, esq. of Barrow-on-Trent.

May 18. Aged 69, John Wood, esq. of Brownhills.

May 31. Aged 74, Jacob Marsh, esq. of Bank Hall, near Burslem.

Lately. At Lichfield, aged 36, Mr. J. Harrison, Vicar Choral of the Cathedral Church in that city, and formerly of Gloucester Cathedral.

SUFFOLK.—*May 8.* At Akenham, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Hayward Harward, gent. of Little Blakenham Hall.

May 13. Aged 7 months, Frederick-William-Sherlock, son of E. S. Gooch, esq. M.P. for East Suffolk.

May 27. Aged 72, Ann, relict of Capt. John Hill, of Ipswich.

SURREY.—*May 14.* Aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Brown, esq. surgeon, Epsom.

At Barnes-common, Jane, wife of Robert Lyndon, esq.

May 21. At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 60, Joseph Munyard, esq. of Kingston, and the Mount, Hampstead.

June 5. At Godalming, aged 71, Sarah, wife of Richard Balchin, esq.

SUSSEX.—*May 14.* Fanny, widow of A. T. S. Dodd, esq. of Chichester, and afterwards of Ryde, surgeon, and dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Heathcote, of Hackney.

At Brighton, aged 76, Harriot-Anne, widow of Gen. John Despard.

May 17. At Friar's Cottage, Guestling, aged 81, Lydia Kaye, sister to Robt. B. Kaye, esq.

Richard Aylmer Haly, esq. late Capt. in the 18th Royal Irish Inf. eldest son of Aylmer Haly, esq. of Plumpton Place.

May 18. At Brighton, aged 72, Mary-Anne, widow of Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

May 20. At Hastings, aged 20, Elizabeth, third dau. of J. Hamp, esq. of Catton, Derbyshire.

May 24. At Hastings, Elizabeth, wife of William Ridley, esq.

May 26. At Hastings, aged 82, Margaret, relict of John Bonham, esq. of Ballintaggart, co. Kildare.

May 28. At Hastings, aged 75, the relict of W. Elkins, esq. of Guildford.

May 30. At Worthing, aged 62, Thos. Carvick, esq. of Moat Mount, Middlesex, and Wyke, Yorkshire.

June 3. At Brighton, Miss Mary Ann Bellenger.

WARWICK.—*May 13.* Aged 81, John Herpe, of Thurlastone, gentleman.

May 15. Aged 79, William Scale, esq. of Foleshill Heath, formerly of Coventry.

May 20. Aged 61, Edward Simpson, esq. of Kenilworth.

May 27. Aged 21, William Samuel, second son of Edward Nason, esq. Nun-eaton.

May 28. Anne, dau. of the late Thomas Willington, esq. of Tamworth.

May 30. At Leamington, aged 16, Mary-Maria, only dau. of Capt. Thursby.

June 1. At Leamington, aged 68, Mary, relict of the Rev. Lewis Way, of Stansted Park, Sussex. She was the youngest daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Herman Drewe, Rector of Combe Raleigh, co. Devon, was married in 1801, and left a widow in 1840, having had issue one son, Albert Way, esq. late Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and five daughters.

June 3. At Leamington, aged 57, Miss Ann Maria Manners Sutton, sixth dau. of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

WILTS.—*May 16.* At Marlborough, aged 11, Robert James, youngest son of the Rev. H. Harvey, M.A. Canon of Bristol, and Vicar of Bradford.

May 17. Aged 66, Hannah, relict of the Rev. James Neeves, of Devizes.

May 22. At Salisbury, Louisa-Haydon, relict of William P. Chapeau, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. John Chapeau, Chaplain to King George III.

May 24. At Marlborough College, of scarlet fever, Arthur-Victor, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Elms, Rector of Itchingfield, Sussex.

May 29. At New Swindon, Stuart Keith Rea, esq. son of the late Rev. Joseph Christian Rea, of Christendom, Kilkenny, Ireland.

Lately. At Fonthill Gifford, aged 80, Mr. James Vincent, a faithful servant to the late William Beckford, esq. for 60 years.

June 2. At Marlborough College, aged 16, Robert-Fitzherbert, youngest son of the Rev. R. F. Fuller, Lingfield Lodge, East Grinstead.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* Aged 17, Sarah Matilda, third dau. of H. Saunders, esq. solicitor, Kidderminster.

At Kidderminster, Henry Welsh, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple 30 Jan. 1841.

At Great Malvern, aged 70, Isaac Leech, esq. of Cheltenham, and formerly of Bristol.

YORK.—*April 25.* Aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Clay, esq. formerly of Almondbury, and mother of the wife of John Tindale, esq. of Huddersfield, solicitor.

May 9. At Levisham, aged 54, Jane, wife of the Rev. Robert Skelton, Rector

of Levisham, and Incumbent of Rose-dale.

May 9. At Northallerton, aged 15, William, only son of the late Wm. Whytehead, esq. of Thirsk, solicitor.

May 13. Aged 92, Mrs. Watson, mother of the late Christopher Watson, esq. of Clementhorpe, York.

May 29. At Bridlington Quay, aged 85, Alice, relict of Capt. William Thompson, and dau. of the late Capt. William Robinson, of that place.

At Eshton Hall, aged 85, Margaret-Clive, wife of Matthew Wilson, esq. She was the only daughter of Matthew Wilson, esq. of the same place, by Frances, dau. of Richard Clive, esq. of Styck, in Shropshire; was married first in 1783 to the Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A. Rector of Thornton in Craven, who afterwards assumed the name of Currer; and secondly in 1800 to her cousin Matthew Wilson, esq. By the former marriage she had issue an only daughter and heiress, Miss Frances Mary Richardson Currer, well known from her valuable library. By the second she had two sons and three daughters.

June 1. Aged 72, Eleanor, wife of Thos. W. Routh, esq. M.D. of Grimston Lodge, near York, and dau. of the late John Travis, esq. of Scarborough.

WALES.—*April 26.* At Llandysil vicarage, near Carmarthen, aged 24, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Enoch James, and great niece of Mrs. Lucas, of Northampton.

May 8. At Dolgelly, aged 78, Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Edwards, esq.

May 26. At John's Town, near Carmarthen, aged 68, Thomas Jones, M.D.

At Talley, aged 60, Daniel Price, esq. solicitor.

May 31. At Merthyr, Mrs. Davis, widow of Wm. Davis, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*May 6.* At Montrose, John Duke, esq. surgeon R.N. only brother of Alderman Sir James Duke, M.P. for Boston.

May 18. At Paisley, Charles Lowndes, esq.

May 20. At Greenlaw, Pennycuik, Gertrude, youngest child of Skeffington Bristow, esq.

May 25. At Glen Urquhart, aged 82, Capt. John Urquhart, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 7.* At Clare-Grove, co. Dublin, aged 87, General Cuppage, 72 years on the Hon. East India Company's Madras Establishment. He saw some active service in the wars under Clive, Cornwallis, Wellington, &c. and was in the receipt of a pension from the Company.

March 7. At Dublin, aged 52, the Hon. John Massy, son of the third Lord

Massy. In 1814 he entered the army, and in the following year took part in the Waterloo campaign. In 1841 he received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Since 1826 he has been on the half-pay list. He married in 1828 Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Edward Homewood, esq. and has left issue three sons and one daughter.

April 26. At Kingstown, near Dublin, aged 64, William Carroll, esq.

May 1. At Mount Shannon, near Sligo, aged 43, David FitzGerald, esq. late Major in the 60th Royal Rifle Corps, eldest son of the Right Hon. Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry.

May 8. At Dublin, aged 53, William Henry Halpin, esq. second son of the late W. H. Halpin, esq. of that city. Mr. Halpin was for upwards of 30 years connected with the metropolitan and provincial press of England.

May 10. At Duprez Castle, Cork, Major J. B. Colthurst.

May 16. At Glenagerah House, co. Dublin, Ann, wife of Haliday Bruce, esq. and dau. of the late Robert Bruce, esq. of Frenchay, Bristol.

May 17. At Springfield Glen, near Cork, aged 20, Caroline, sixth dau. of the late Charles Rattray, M.D. of Daventry.

May 25. Aged 16, George-Henry, third son of Samuel Hemming, esq. of Campsie, Londonderry.

May 26. At Bloomsbury, Monkstown, near Dublin, aged 53, John Astle, esq. only son of the late William Astle, esq. St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell.

June 2. At Belfast, aged 20, Ensign George Robert Gray, 3d Buffs, eldest son of the Rev. G. R. Gray, Vicar of Inkberrow, Worc.

ISLE OF MAN.—*May 2.* At Ramsay, aged 23, Henry Heathcote, esq.

May 12. At Douglas, Henry John Shepherd, esq. of Beverley, solicitor, for seventeen years Deputy-Clerk of the Peace for the East Riding.

June 5. At Douglas, Mary-Eliza, relict of Thomas Parker Arsoott, esq.

JERSEY.—*May 16.* At St. Helier's, aged 63, William Cuming, esq. Purser and Paymaster, Royal Navy.

EAST INDIES.—*Jan. 4.* At Negapatam, Capt. John Hindes, Indian Navy.

Jan. 5. At Bombay, aged 26, Frederick, third son of Philip Gowan, esq. of Copthall-court, and of Dulwich, Lieut. 29th N. Inf.

Jan. 10. At Saharanpore, Capt. Peregrine Powell Turner, 61st Bengal Native Infantry.

Jan. 12. At Secunderabad, Lieut. C. B. Bartley, 17th Madras N. Inf.

Feb. 20. At Coonoor, Madras, aged 25, Lieut. Francis Waugh, 47th M.N.I.,

youngest son of Thomas Waugh, esq. of Camberwell.

March 13. At Loodianah, aged 24, Lieut. Henry Thomas Tylden Pattenson, Bengal Horse Artillery, youngest son of Cooke Tylden Pattenson, esq. of Ibornden, and grandson of T. L. Hodges, esq. M.P.

March 17. At Meance, Lieut. Joseph Henry Leary, Chief Ranger of the Forests of Scinde.

March 20. Drowned, near Rajmahal, occasioned by the taking fire of the Benares steamer, Capt. Gabriel Henry Whistler, of the Bengal Army, youngest son of the late Rev. Webster Whistler, Rector of Hastings and Newtimber, Sussex: also, aged 27, Capt. Charles Metcalfe Sneyd, of the Bengal Army, eldest surviving son of the late Major Ralph Henry Sneyd, of the Bengal Cavalry.

April 7. At Bellary, aged 19, Fitz-Roy Wheeler Crookshank, late of the 6th Madras Native Inf. from a bite from a female scorpion.

Lately. At Kalludghee, Ensign Fitzroy Crookshank, 6th regt. Madras Army, nephew of Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

WEST INDIES.—*April 15.* At Tulloch Estate, Jamaica, aged 45, George Price, esq. formerly of Bennett's Bridge, county Kilkenny.

April 21. At St. Kitt's, aged 24, Henry Gilbert Burgess, esq. of the Ordnance Department, eldest son of the late H. W. Burgess, esq. of Sloane-st.

Lately. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 25, William-Augustus, eldest son of Dr. Gibney, of Cheltenham.

At Demerara, A. Horsford, esq. of Weymouth.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 20.* At Auckland, New Zealand, aged 32, Thomas Simpson Conway, esq. surgeon, second son of the late Robert Conway, esq. of Netherbury, Dors.

Oct. 31. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 57, the Rev. John M'Kenny, Wesleyan Minister.

Nov. 6. At Brussels, aged 51, Captain John Grover, F.R.S. This gentleman was the author of "An Appeal to the British Nation on behalf of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, now in captivity in Bokhara, 1842." 8vo. and he materially contributed to the expense of the Rev. Dr. Wolff's journey of inquiry after those unfortunate gentlemen.

Nov. 27. At Bendivine, New South Wales, James Macpherson Grant, esq. son of the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. of Ballindalloch.

Dec. 7. At Sydney, N.S.W., in her 57th year, Lady Mary FitzRoy, wife of his Excellency the Governor, and sister to the Duke of Richmond and Lennox. She was the eldest daughter of Charles 4th

and late Duke by Lady Charlotte Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander 4th Duke of Gordon; was married to Sir Charles Fitz-Roy in 1820, and has left issue three sons and one daughter. Her Ladyship's death was caused by the carriage in which she was riding with his Excellency (who was driving) and Lieut. Masters, being violently carried against a tree. Lady Mary died in a few minutes: and Lieut. Masters, who was his Excellency's aide-de-camp, on the same evening. Sir Charles escaped with trifling injuries. Her funeral at Sydney was attended by all the officers of the colony, and upwards of 5000 persons were present.

Dec. 11. At sea, on his return voyage from India, by the ship Collingwood, aged 25, Thomas Tickell Barclay, esq. last surviving brother of the present Sir Rob. Barclay, Bart. of Pierstoun, Ayrsh.

Jan. 3. Off the Carrimon Islands, Straits of Singapore, aged 21, Mr. C. W. C. Gill, third officer of the ship General Wood. He fell covered with wounds, after gallantly defending himself and ship against 92 convicts, who rose and took the vessel.

Feb. 14. On the Mozambique coast, of fever, aged 36, Commander James Richard Dacres, of her Majesty's ship Nimrod, only son of Adm. Dacres. He was made Commander in 1841. Also Lieut. George J. Loch, of the same vessel.

Feb. 29. At sea, in the ship Sutlej, Capt. Charles Rowlandson, of the 46th Madras N. Inf. third son of the late Rev. M. Rowlandson, D.D. Vicar of Warminster, Wilts.

March 2. At Fort Wellington, British Kaffraria, aged 22, William Henry Nash, Lieut. 73d Regt. third son of the late Rev. Thomas Nash, of Lancing, Sussex.

March 12. At Dinan, in France, aged 50, the Hon. Arthur Cesar Tollemache, brother to the Earl of Dysart.

March 20. At Madeira, William Speir, esq. of Brighton.

March 28. At Sparresater, in Sweden, aged 75, the Chevalier Carl Johan Schonherr, a celebrated entomologist, member of the Royal Society of Stockholm, the Entomological Society of London, &c.

March 31. At Funchal, Madeira, Charles Andrews, M.D. of Kempsey, Worc. elder surviving son of the late Henry Andrews, esq. of Alford House, co. Linc. and Norton, co. Glam.

Lately. At Constantinople, Essaled Effendi, a Turkish poet, whose works have been in great favour with the Sultan. He has left an amount of piasters representing 10,000*l.* sterling towards rendering the streets of Constantinople more healthy, and the remainder of his fortune

for the sanitary improvement of his native town, Smyrna.

April 1. At Dinan, in France, aged 50, the Hon. Arthur Cæsar Tollemache, brother of the Earl of Dysart. He married in 1820 Catharine, dau. of Albert Sheppes, esq. and had issue.

At Longueville, near Dieppe, Henry Fortescue Murton, late of the Royal Marines, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Murton, of that corps.

April 8. At Montreal, Capt. Phipps John Hornby, of the Royal Eng. eldest son of Admiral Phipps Hornby, Commander in Chief in the Pacific.

April 9. At Liege, aged 69, George Modd Box, esq.

April 10. At Turin, aged 59, the Hon. Lady Murray, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray, Bart. She was Anne-Elizabeth - Cholmondeley, only dau. of John second Lord Mulgrave, by Anne-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Nath. Cholmondeley, esq.; was married in 1807, and left a widow in 1827. She has bequeathed to the Middlesex Hospital the sum of

10,000*l.* for the purpose of building and endowing a new ward, to be called the "Murray Ward."

April 11 At sea, on his return from Calcutta to England, on furlough for health, aged 21, Ensign William Worthington Maddock, H.M. 98th Reg. only son of John Dennil Maddock, esq. Lis-card Manor, Cheshire.

At Rome, Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. F. S. Trench, of Kilmorony, near Athy, Ireland.

April 19. At Malta, Lucy, wife of Theodore W. Rathbone, esq. of Allerton-priory, and dau. of Edward Pearson, esq. of Althrey-house, Flintshire.

April 20. On his passage home from Bombay, Dr. H. P. Haythorn, of the 3d Bombay Light Cavalry.

April 21. On passage to Suez, James Hastie, esq. of Calcutta, only surviving brother of Archibald Hastie, esq. M.P. of Rutland-gate.

April 23. At St. Servan, France, aged 84, John Hayne Newton, esq. M.R.C.S.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
May 27 .	478	346	155	—	979	505	474	1472
June 3 .	425	321	187	—	933	460	473	1344
" 10 .	445	320	175	1	941	492	449	1371
" 17 .	491	352	165	1	1009	542	467	1268
" 24 .	478	282	174	1	935	473	462	1354

Weekly Spring average of the 5 years 1843—47, 943 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JUNE 23, 1848.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
46 10	30 10	20 8	31 7	37 8	38 0

PRICE OF HOPS, JUNE 26.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l.* 6*s.* to 2*l.* 18*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 9*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JUNE 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 26.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3296 Calves 329
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 25,980 Pigs 290
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, JUNE 23.

Walls Ends, from 13*s.* 3*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 11*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 46*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1848, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	°			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	°		
May.	°	°	°	in. pts.			11	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	65	70	60	30, 17	fair		12	60	63	54	29, 77	fair, cloudy	
27	57	65	50	, 09	fair, cloudy		13	62	65	54	, 61	do. do. r. thdr.	
28	58	68	51	, 00	do.		14	63	60	51	, 88	do. do. h. sh. do.	
29	65	73	62	29, 96	do.		15	62	65	56	, 94	do. do. fair	
30	65	67	54	, 93	fine		16	65	73	64	, 80	do. do. shrs.	
31	65	67	54	, 93	do. cly. hy. shs.		17	62	72	62	, 83	do. do. do.	
J. 1	55	63	50	, 83	cloudy, rain		18	65	72	62	, 81	do. do. hy. shs.	
2	54	63	49	, 36	fair, do. shrs.		19	60	67	60	, 88	do. do. do. thr.	
3	54	60	49	, 29	do. do. do.		20	53	56	56	30, 06	do. do. do. shs.	
4	55	62	54	, 49	showers, fair		21	50	55	56	, 07	do. cloudy	
5	61	65	53	, 69	fair, cloudy		22	63	67	58	, 07	fair, do.	
6	60	65	50	, 71	do. do.		23	67	74	69	29, 95	do. do.	
7	61	66	55	, 87	cloudy, fair		24	66	72	65	, 66	do. do. hy. shs.	
8	60	63	53	, 78	do. do. shrs.		25	65	67	55	, 62	do. do. slt. shs.	
9	61	65	57	, 79	do. do.		25	60	63	58	, 71	do. do. do.	
10	61	60	56	, 60	constant rain								

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	—	82½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	24 19 pm.	32 35 pm.	
29 192½	82½	82½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	20 21 pm.	35 31 pm.	
30 193	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	92½	22 17 pm.	35 30 pm.	
31 193	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	81	—	21 pm.	30 35 pm.	
1 191	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	81	90½	22 17 pm.	36 30 pm.	
2 191	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	—	36 32 pm.	
3 191	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	16 19 pm.	33 37 pm.	
5 191	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	234	20 pm.	35 39 pm.	
6 192½	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	—	35 34 pm.	
7	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	20 pm.	33 36 pm.	
8 192½	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	—	34 38 pm.	
9 193	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	92½	20 16 pm.	36 40 pm.	
10	82½	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	—	40 36 pm.	
12 193	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	90½	20 pm.	41 pm.	
13 191	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	90½	17 20 pm.	42 39 pm.	
14 191	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	20 16 pm.	39 pm.	
15 192½	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	15 19 pm.	42 40 pm.	
16 192½	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	19 pm.	40 38 pm.	
17	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	16 pm.	39 pm.	
19 191	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	18 19 pm.	37 pm.	
20	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	17 16 pm.	40 pm.	
21 192½	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	19 17 pm.	40 pm.	
22 192½	84	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	20 pm.	37 40 pm.	
23 192	83½	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	20 16 pm.	40 38 pm.	
24 192	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	—	40 37 pm.	
26 190	83	84½	84½	83½	84½	—	—	16 17 pm.	40 41 pm.	
27 191	84½	84½	84½	83½	84½	81½	—	—	38 41 pm.	

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

G. A. C. is desirous of information as to the affinity subsisting between Peter Le Neve, Norroy, and John Le Neve the author of the *Monumenta Anglicana*, and also as to the relationship of the Herald to Edward Le Neve of Soho-square, whose son Edward Le Neve married Peter's niece—and how traced. He also inquires which is the right reading in Le Neve's will of what he designated undertakers,—*cold cooks* as given by Noble (*College of Arms*), or *old rooks* as rendered by Nichols in the *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i. p. 415.—We think there can be no doubt that the latter is a misprint, as the cant term of "cold meat," however indecent, is not uncommon.

F.S.A. will be obliged if any of our readers can inform him of the date of the death or place of burial of Col. Humphrey Walrond, Governor of Barbadoes in 1660. Col. Walrond had a second crest granted to him by King Charles II. for his services during the Civil Wars, and was one of the six hostages delivered by the town of Bridgewater to Fairfax.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER having noticed in our "Obituary," June, p. 662, the memoir of John Smith Wright, esq. (which he believes to be correct,) is induced to remark that the family name of Edward Grey, esq. mentioned therein, was spelt Gray.

A Rolling Stone.—Great excitement has of late prevailed at Leignitz, caused by another mysterious locomotion of the Wanderstein, or migrating stone of the Reisingebirge. This stone has repeatedly been known to have changed its place, without the action of any outward agency whatever. It stands in the Agnetendell, near the village of that name, and consists of fine grained granite of a yellowish gray, composed of white quartz, red feld-spar, with a slight admixture of black glimmer. This block has suddenly moved about twenty-five yards from its former place. The last movement took place in the year 1822, and the migrations are the more enigmatical, as they occur, not on a slope, but on perfect level ground. It is impossible to conceive the cause which thus repeatedly forces this rock from its place of

rest, and constrains it to such violent leaps as that in 1822 and of this year, between the 18th and 20th ult.—*Breslauer Zeitung*.

Egyptian Architecture.—Miss Martineau, in her recent interesting work on "Eastern Life," has the following note on first seeing Luxor:—I find here in my journal the remark which occurs oftener than any other—that no preconception can be formed of these places. I know that it is useless to repeat it here; for I meet everywhere at home people who think, as I did before I went, that between books, plates, and the stiff and peculiar character of Egyptian architecture and sculpture, Egyptian art may be almost as well known and conceived, of in England as on the spot. I can only testify, without hope of being believed, that it is not so; that instead of ugliness I found beauty; instead of the grotesque I found the solemn; and where I looked for rudeness, from the primitive character of art, I found the sense of the soul more effectually reached than by works which are the result of centuries of experience and experiment. The mystery of this fact sets one thinking, laboriously, I may say painfully. Egypt is not the country to go to for the recreation of travel. It is too suggestive and too confounding to be met but in the spirit of study. One's powers of observation sink under the perpetual exercise of thought; and the lightest-hearted voyager, who sets forth from Cairo eager for new scenes and days of frolic, comes back an antique, a citizen of the world of six thousand years ago, kindred with the mummy. Nothing but large knowledge and sound habits of thought can save him from returning perplexed and borne down—unless, indeed, it be ignorance and levity."

ERRATA.—P. 67. The prizes under the date of June 17 should have been placed under the head of THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. For "A. Elwyn, Trinity college," read J. Pilkington Norris and David James Vaughan, both of Trinity college; and in the second column, before the name of "A. W. Headlam," insert that of Richard Elwyn, Trinity college.

Vol. XXIX. p. 428.—EPITAPH on the Most Reverend WILLIAM HOWLEY, D.D.
late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Here HOWLEY rests—the gentle and the mild!
Polish'd and wise, yet simple as a child:
Ye lofty ones of earth, approach his bier,
Trample your pride, and study meekness here!

Lambeth, 1848.

JOHN PEAT, M.A.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1848.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Affinity between Peter and John Le Neve—Col. Humphrey Walrond—Migrating Stone—Egyptian Architecture—Epitaph on the late Archbishop of Canterbury.....	114
THE AUTHORSHIP OF JUNIUS ELUCIDATED; with a Biographical Sketch of Col. Barré. By John Britton.....	115
Letters of Mr. D'Israeli to Mr. Nichols	133
Seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield (<i>with a Plate</i>)	134
Disputed Antiquity of Brougham Hall	136
Description of the Old Manor-house at Honiley	141
Stone Coffin-lid found at East Tisted, Hants.....	142
The Roman Theatre at Verulamium	143
The Game of "Fox in the Hole"	147
The Mesnavi of Jelaleddin Rumi (<i>concluded</i>).....	148
Historical Notice of Jacques van Artevelde (commonly called "The Brewer of Ghent")	153
The Seal of Eton College (<i>with a Plate</i>)	160
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
Miss Strickland's <i>Lives of the Queens of England</i> , vol. XII. 161; Sandford's <i>Rise and Progress of Literature</i> , 165; Madden's <i>Revelations of Ireland in the Past Generation</i> , 166; Taylor's <i>Translation of the Pentamerone of Giambattista Basile</i> , 168; Ambert's <i>Duplessis-Mornay</i> , 169; Devlin's <i>Helps to Hereford History</i> , 173; <i>Miscellaneous Reviews</i>	175
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Oxford Commemoration, 178; Royal Society of Literature, 179; Statistics of Public Libraries ..	180
ARCHITECTURE.—Institute of British Architects, 181; Restoration of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol	183
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Caerleon Antiquarian Association, 183; Relics relating to Mary Queen of Scots, 184; Archæology of Greek Art...	185
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Proceedings in Parliament, 188; Foreign News, 189; Domestic Occurrences	192
Promotions and Preferments, 197; Births and Marriages	198
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt; H. R. H. the Princess Sophia; Viscount Lake; Hon. Edw. R. Petre; Hon. John Massy; Sir C. W. Kent, Bart.; Sir J. F. Dundas, Bart.; Adm. Sir W. Hotham, G.C.B.; Sir John De Veulle; Colonel Sorell; Captain Warrand, R.N.; Capt. W. J. Purchas, R.N.; Lieut.-Colonel Ford, R.N.; Charles Buller, Esq.; William Z. L. Ward, Esq.; G. A. Fullerton, Esq.; James Watt, Esq.; Thomas Steele, Esq.; William Mortlock, Esq.; Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. K.H.; Francis Martin, Esq. F.S.A.; William Robinson, Esq. LL.D.; W. H. Rosser, Esq. F.S.A.; Rev. Thomas Leigh; Rev. Richard Marks; Henry Zschokke; T. M. Richardson, sen; Mr. Thomas Cole; Mrs. Anderson	201—215
CLERGY DECEASED	215
DEATHS, arranged in Counties.....	217
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 223; Meteorological Diary—Stocks.....	224
Embellished with Engravings of the Seals of the DEAN and CHAPTER of LICHFIELD and of ETON COLLEGE; OLD MANOR-HOUSE at HONILEY; STONE COFFIN-LID at EAST TISTED; and GROUND PLAN of the ROMAN THEATRE at VERULAMIUM.	

closed, nor treachery betrayed. Personal anecdote and private history have been ransacked, minute circumstances have been weighed, dates compared, and resemblances imagined; one has been judged of by his ability, another has been examined through his interests; styles and language have been rigidly anatomized, and even single words brought into the balance: and, after this multiplicity of labour, hardly one step has been gained since this long and anxious inquiry began; and even those most conversant in the curiosities of literature, and best acquainted with the arcana of political history, those who have had access to secret stores, information, and family annals, are after all only on an equality with others who have possessed no peculiar advantages or facilities for detection. What was an object of wonder and curiosity in the days of Junius is still the same,—the same questions are asked, the same inquiries made, the same names brought into the catalogue, the same conjectures hazarded only to be dismissed, and the same vague hopes entertained that something will turn up,* and some happy accident betray, what ingenuity and industry have sought in vain.

It is well known that among many celebrated names mentioned, to whom the very questionable laurels (questionable, for the *laurel leaf* imprudently used becomes deadly poison) of these elegant libels are given, the name of Sir Philip Francis stands conspicuous, and perhaps may be said to be daily gaining accession of strength, though arguments of no inferior force may be advanced against it; but it is curious that the name of this person has been brought forward only in some *later* stages of the inquiry, and that it was not mentioned when that inquiry followed on the appearance of the writings, and the *first huntsman* was trailing the footsteps in the freshness of the morning dew. We, at least, are not aware that the name of Sir Philip Francis was generally mentioned till the appearance of Mr. Taylor's book in 1816; while near fifty years before, when the suspicions and consequent investigations began, and the claims of different competitors were considered, the pages of controversy were silent about him.

Among all names that of Edmund Burke was the one on which all eyes were turned, and around which a very positive belief tenaciously clung. Doctor Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York, who was connected by habits of friendship with Burke, who watched with anxiety and hope his early path of life, who knew that he, entering into a long and arduous struggle for honour and independence, and who felt that to be successful he must be clear of blame, or at least that the reputation of being the author of Junius would close all prospect of advancement, determined on wresting from him an absolute and full denial. The answer of Burke may be found in a letter, we think of seventy or eighty pages long (*we have not the volume by us*), which is to be found in the late collection of his Correspondence, and will be read with deep interest, as presenting a curious picture of the author's mind, his projects, his hopes, and his situation. Markham acted a friendly part: for at that time Burke and his house (including his brother and cousin) were called "a nest of vipers!" How far he was successful the reader must judge for himself; for our business is not to enter again into the disputes which have been touched

* The latest leaf that lingers on the tree of hope seems now to be that which is inscribed, "*the mysterious chest at Stowe, with its three seals.*" Perhaps at the ensuing sale it may be put up to auction and sold with the *Shakespeare portrait*.—REV.

on before, but to observe that Mr. Britton has in this work brought forward, or rather *revived*, the claims of another person of considerable importance in his day as a debater and politician, and as forming one of the most prominent of the powerful party of Lord Shelburne. It is not for us to say whether he has been altogether successful, though we believe he has been so considered in the opinion of able judges; yet he will not blame us, we are sure (for all inquiries to be useful must be open), when we say that some doubts still exist in our mind. But, whatever may be the result, it must be honourable to him; for the patience, labour, and industry with which he has collected his materials, for the judicious manner in which he has disposed them, for the candour of his statements, and the luminous arrangement of the numerous arguments derived from various sources, which only become useful when brought together, which give out their proper light by reflection, and show their importance when acting in combination. Should even time disclose hereafter the truth, and be found in disagreement with Mr. Britton's conjectures, it will not deprive him of the merit of being an ingenious and honest advocate of a fair and reasonable argument. *He* has not shown disrespect to his readers' understanding by bringing forward an improbable hypothesis, and supporting it with foolish and frivolous conjectures; nor has he been led astray by a blind partiality, which, once adopted, is unwillingly relinquished. For amidst many conflicting claims Colonel Barré stood prominently forward as a candidate, by the known vigour of his talents, the ardour of his temperament, the tendency of his politics, the nature of his profession, and the party friendships and alliances which he had formed. In the maintenance of *any* hypothesis, let us remark, of this kind, where the subject has been designedly veiled in so much mystery, some difficulties must be expected, some circumstances that cannot be brought to square and unite with the rest, and some contradictions to reconcile and control, as the materials of the subject are not all before us. We are guided only by partial views. There are vacancies in history which we must supply by conjecture; much was known to contemporaries of which we are ignorant. The stream of Time is every day secretly depositing some of its treasures on its neglected shores. We have lost the records of public debate, and we have lost the anecdotes of private society; we have lost what passed in political discussion, and what was conveyed in the whispers of confidential intercourse. We know very imperfectly what made one man suspect *Burke*, and another follow his line of conjecture till it ended in *Francis*. Our materials, therefore, are comparatively defective. He who uses what he has with skill and honesty has done all that can be required of him in the investigation of truth. If Colonel Barré is *not* the author of *Junius*, still Mr. Britton's book is not written in vain; for he has enabled us to know all that can be judiciously advanced on his claims; he has given us also much collateral and useful information. His work, even then, would be so much obstruction removed in the progress of the inquiry; the question about Colonel Barré would be considered settled; and the path would be made easier and shorter for the next traveller on the same pleasing journey. Mr. Britton says—

"The characteristics peculiar to *Junius* are combined in a pre-eminent degree in three eminent politicians who, for many successive years, spent their summer months at Bowood, in Wiltshire. At different times and in different publications, I have

incidentally alluded to the place and parties; but I have forborne to name the author, or to specify particulars, until I had an opportunity of investigating the case in all its bearings and relations. For the last twelve months I have sought by ex-

tensive reading, inquiry, and correspondence, to obtain authentic satisfactory evidence, and the result is that the materials which I have accumulated, whilst they serve to elucidate the political and private character and talents of the anonymous author of the Letters—*Lieutenant-Colonel Barré*—also point out and implicate his intimate associates, *Lord Shelburne* and *Mr. Dunning*. There are likewise some extraordinary revelations respecting *William Greatrakes*, whose career in life and the circumstances attending his death, with the disposal of his property, abound in mystery, and are pregnant with suspicion. The story of this gentleman is a romance of real life, and like that of the concealed author is enveloped in a cloak of ambiguity and darkness. Yet it is confidently believed that he was the *amanuensis* to *Colonel*

Barré, and also his confidential agent and messenger. To identify these persons, and explain their connexion with the public correspondence referred to—to bring out facts of dates and deeds from the dark and intricate recesses in which they were studiously and cunningly concealed—to reconcile and account for contradictions and inconsistencies, have occasioned more anxiety, toil, and scrupulous analysis, than can possibly be imagined by any person who has never attempted a similar task. The issue and effects, however, are now submitted to that public tribunal which invariably awards a proper and just decision, and which I feel assured will ultimately pronounce an impartial verdict, whether favourable or adverse to the author's hopes and opinions," &c.

Mr. Britton considers these celebrated Letters, not only as masterpieces of eloquence, but as affecting "the political, literary, moral, and philosophical annals of the nation." He says,

"It is my conviction, that had they never appeared—had not their publication been met by state prosecutions—had not their elements and principles produced an extensive influence on the public mind—the existing generation would have been deprived of many political privileges and advantages which they now actually pos-

sess. The abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts, Catholic Emancipation, and Reform of Parliament, might, I am persuaded, have been unknown in the present peaceful age, if the *Letters of Junius* had not led the way to that free and unfettered expression of public opinion which has produced such important results."

Mr. Britton rightly observes that every possible exertion, right or wrong, open or secret, honourable or disgraceful, was used to discover the celebrated and concealed author.

"Spies, traps, and stratagems of every kind were employed for some years to detect the author; bribes, threats, provocations of all sorts were exercised to bring him into open daylight. He was pronounced to be a liar and a coward, a lurking assassin, a lying, infamous, cowardly scoundrel, and was indeed anathematized in every form of vituperative language which rage and revenge could suggest. Instead of provoking angry and hostile passions in the person thus assailed, the language not only excited in him a cool and self-relying complacency, but produced replications so stringently severe and galling to the writers that the assailants shrunk from further literary combat. Knowing, as he well did, the temper and character of some of his foes, it is but reasonable to conclude that *Junius* became more and more cautious to conceal his person, though at the same time he charged his pen with increased acrimony and satire. It should be borne in mind that the general tenor and gist of his Letters is in reprobation of public

men and public measures, in the cause of political honour and national good; and it must also be remembered that the ministry with its satellites and enslaved dependents were corrupt and arbitrary, mercenary and crafty; that they were so devoid of shame as even to endeavour to justify their vices and delinquencies by pleading bygone customs and the practices of their predecessors and contemporaries. The sale of public places and offices was of frequent and unblushing occurrence, moral and political prostitution was practised in open daylight, and personal and mental freedom of action and thought were frequently assailed by aristocratic and ministerial power. Drunkenness and swearing were fashionable, and deemed venial. At such a time and under such circumstances, the honest satirist is to be hailed and applauded as a public benefactor and a friend to his species—a monitor and instructor—the sincere friend of virtue—the foe to vice."

After these preliminary observations, and concluding that from the harmony of style and language these writings show them to be the composition of *one* mind, however assisted as to materials by other persons, the author then quotes remarks upon the writings of Junius which have appeared in various publications since curiosity has been again awakened to the subject, and fresh claimants have appeared for the wreath of fame that has not yielded itself to any hand hitherto stretched out to obtain it. He has made some extracts from the Gentleman's Magazine in 1842 and 1847, and from a biographical article in "The Georgian Æra" of 1832, with the writer of which we are unacquainted. This writer considers that Junius was a man of fine talents and finished education, who had carefully studied the language, the law, the history, and constitution of his country; that he was a man of independent fortune; that he had access to the court; that he was intimately acquainted with every public measure, every ministerial intrigue, and every domestic incident. That he was a person of rank (*he had said 'his rank and fortune place him above a common bribe'*) and had access to the secret designs of the government appears from his being acquainted with transactions that were thought to be impenetrably secret.* Extracts are then made from Mr. Coleridge's Literary Remains, from which we take a few lines in justice to that great and philosophical critic.

"The great art of Junius is never to say too much, and to avoid with equal anxiety a common-place manner and matter that is not common-place. If ever he deviates into any originality of thought he takes care that it shall be such as excites surprise for its acuteness rather than admiration for its profundity. He takes care? say rather, that nature took care for him. It is impossible to detract from the merit of these Letters: they are suited to their purpose, and perfect in their kind. They impel to action, not thought. Had they been profound or subtle in thought, or majestic and sweeping in composition, they would have been adapted for the closet of a Sidney, or for a House of Lords such as it was in the time of Lord Bacon; but they are plain and sensible whenever the author is in the right, and, whether right

or wrong, always shrewd and epigrammatic, and fitted for the coffee-house, the Exchange, the lobby of the House of Commons, and to be read aloud at a public meeting. When connected, dropping the forms of connection; desultory without abruptness or appearance of disconnection; epigrammatic and antithetical to excess; sententious and personal; regardless of right or wrong; yet well-skilled to act the part of an honest, warm-hearted man; and, even when he is in the right, *saying* the truth but never proving it,—much less attempting to bottom it. This is the character of Junius, and on this character, and in the mould of these writings, must every man cast himself who would wish in factious times to be the important and long-remembered agent of a faction," &c.

* The writer then mentions the following anecdote:—Junius had warned Woodfall to beware of *Garrick*; but Woodfall imprudently told Garrick in confidence that Junius would probably soon cease to write. Garrick immediately hurried the information to Ramus, one of the royal pages, and Ramus, without a moment's delay, conveyed it to the King, who was then residing at Richmond. *Within twelve hours* Woodfall received a note from Junius with the following postscript: "Beware of David Garrick. He was sent to pump you, and went directly to Richmond to tell the King I should write no more." Shortly afterwards he penned the following extraordinary epistle to Garrick, which, however, was never forwarded:—"I am very exactly informed of your impertinent inquiries, and of the information you so busily sent to Richmond, and with what triumph and exultation it was received. I knew every particular of it the next day. Now, mark me, vagabond,—keep to your pantomimes, or be assured you shall hear of it. Meddle no more, thou busy informer. It is in my power to make you curse the hour in which you dared to interfere with Junius." This curious anecdote is told with unimportant variations. We know also that *Wilkes* fore-mentioned a circumstance relating to Junius which proved correct.—REV.

These masterly observations are followed by some comments by Mr. G. W. Cooke, author of the History of Party. He says—

“The powers of this writer, as they are displayed in these letters, stand unrivalled in any age or language. *Bolingbroke* could declaim in majestic and harmonious language, allure his readers by a display of disinterested and patriotic sentiment, and animate them against his enemies by the eloquence of his accusation. The eloquent *Addison* could please, could ridicule, could convince. *Swift* was an inimitable lam-

pooner; unhesitating in his assertions and strong in abuse. But *Junius* surpassed all these. He addressed himself to the powerful passions of our nature, captivated attention by rancorous abuse, sarcastic invective, and ferocious personalities. Yet disguised these so well by the purity of his language and the grace of his style, that, while we relish the pungency, we do not taste the grossness,” &c.

The latest publication on this subject appears to be a Review of the Controversy by John Jaques, esq., a work with which we were not previously acquainted. This writer says,—

“Although the moralist cannot but condemn and the Christian must view with abhorrence the vindictive spirit which pervades the Letters of *Junius*, no person can withhold from their author the applause due to a great writer, of whose genius any country might be justly proud. In the powers of combination and generalisation requisite to strike out broad and philosophical views of politics, *Junius* may have been excelled by Burke; but in the ability to concentrate all the energies of a commanding intellect on any subject he chose to discuss, and to depict in a vivid and

graphic manner every varying shade of human character—in the talent for presenting the results of a matured experience, derived from an extensive intercourse with every grade of society—in just, striking, and profound axioms on human nature and the affairs of the world—few authors, besides Shakspeare, can be placed in competition with him. Whilst in the extraordinary union of keen and withering sarcasm, with a style condensed and clear to an eminent degree, and polished to intense brilliancy by the most delicate and refined taste, we believe him to stand unrivalled,” &c.

We must now add Mr. Britton's very just observations on the characteristics of the times in which *Junius* lived, and the manners and principles of the society to which he addressed himself:—

“Consistency of character and undeviating honesty of principle did not belong to *Junius*. . . . Such virtues were unfashionable at the time *Junius* wrote: indeed, we should seek in vain for them in any of the politicians and placemen of that age. We can scarcely name one who was not a slave to party, to the tyranny of custom, or to the sottish, debauched, and swearing habits of the times. Walpole has exhibited and described these moral misdemeanours in vivid terms, whilst *Junius* paints them in glaring colours. Inconsistency of character, especially in politics, was regarded as a commonplace vice, and many statesmen were like the common weathercock, shifting and veering about with almost every party current. An anonymous author, who alternately censured and praised, calumniated and panegyrised, the same person, at different times and under different aspects, may be said to have ‘gone with the stream,’—to have ‘followed the fashion,’—to have acted in harmony with his compatriots and fel-

lows. Making, however, every allowance for the vile practices of the times, we cannot either reconcile or pardon the capricious inconsistency of *Junius* in alternately holding up the same persons to public scorn and admiration from any, or from every, rise and fall of the political thermometer. Even the amiable and estimable patriot the Earl of Chatham was fulsomely praised, and as severely censured, both by *Junius* anonymously, and by Colonel Barré personally. The unprincipled John Wilkes was both assailed by the abuse, and flattered by the praises, of *Junius*, who, after having treated him with the most avenging sarcasm and contumely, made him a sort of confidential agent in city business and personal negotiations. The declaration of the anonymous writer in the preface to his ‘Letters,’ that he was ‘the sole depository of his secret,’ is equally inconsistent and untrue, as are also many other statements and assertions in the same epistles,” &c.

Mr. Britton concludes his very interesting preface by mentioning the

persons who have assisted him in his inquiries, and the laborious researches he has made.

"I have," he writes, "written considerably more than one hundred letters, and examined above one hundred various literary works, in the hopes of attaining that species of evidence which could neither be controverted nor doubted; but, failing to find unequivocal proofs, am induced to

submit the following results to the public, presuming they may lead to new and conclusive discoveries, by reference to sources now for the first time pointed out, and to persons and places hitherto not suspected," &c.*

After mentioning that more than *thirty* persons have been named as the author, but that none—not even Sir Philip Francis (whose claims are the strongest)—had all the qualifications which are displayed in the Letters referred to, Mr. Britton proceeds to prove the intimacy which subsisted between the three eminent persons whose portraits appear in the frontispiece, from the pencil of Reynolds, and whose qualifications and talents are discussed by Mr. Britton in the progress of the work. Of this political alliance and personal intimacy no doubt can be entertained; and, putting all the circumstances together, the author says—

"It is highly *probable* that this eminent triumvirate were likely to embark together in any political or other confidential undertaking. In combination at least, if not individually, they possessed *all* the quali-

fications which those Letters so peculiarly manifest. Rank and fortune; mature age; actual service in a particular military expedition; highly cultivated talents and education; a critical knowledge of the

* We do not know whether Mr. Britton is acquainted with the following extracts which we have made from some sheets of the Gentleman's Magazine obligingly forwarded to us by a friend. In Gent. Mag. Dec. 1812, was a letter signed N. S. conjecturing that the author of Junius was the *Earl of Shelburne*. In Jan. 1813 appeared a letter signed *Junior* opposing that opinion. This dispute turned much on the *fac-similes of the writing*. In the same number were extracts from letters which appeared in the Morning Herald and Morning Post, Jan. 15.

"1. Junius.—It is said that the author of these celebrated Letters under this signature has been positively ascertained, and that they were written by the Marquess of Lansdowne, father of the present nobleman who bears that title. The secret, it appears, was not discovered by its connexion with any political affairs, but by some verses in the possession of a lady who had a copy of them before they were transmitted to the printer for publication, and the handwriting of the Marquess is *ascertained without the possibility of a doubt*. It is well known that the Marquess was long suspected of being the author; and it is by no means improbable that he wrote the *Letters in conjunction with his intimate friends Dunning and Colonel Barré*, the one supplying the legal knowledge, and the other many of the bitter sarcasms which were spread through them, and which are quite in the manner of the *Colonel*, who also probably provided the military information. *Junius's* declaration, that he was the sole depository of his own secret, is entitled to little confidence, as he could fully rely on the fidelity of such associates, particularly as they were as much interested in the concealment as himself."

In the Gent. Mag. (June 1817) is a letter on the subject of Mr. Greatrakes and his connexion with Junius. The writer refers to a former letter of his on the *identity of Greatrakes with Junius*; but that we have not seen. This writer says, "Since my last letter, I have read every publication that has appeared on the subject, but have learned nothing to divert me from the presumption of *Colonel Barré having been at least largely concerned in the production of the Letters of Junius*. The author discovered himself to be an Irishman and a soldier, one who had served under Lord Townshend; he must have been an intimate with Lord Shelburne, or how came he to know of Sir William Draper's frequent calls on his Lordship about the Manilla ransom? *Barré was all of these*. Whether Greatrakes, who was also intimate with Lord Shelburne, assisted him or them as an amanuensis, Mr. Woodfall, by a comparison of the writings, may in some measure be enabled to discover." (Then follows a letter from Greatrakes dated 18 Sept. 1775.) Since writing the above we find that Mr. Britton (p. xix.) mentions the paper in the Morning Herald of 15 Jan. 1813.—
REV.

language, laws, constitution, and history of England; an immediate connection with the court; an early acquaintance with every ministerial motion or intrigue; a familiar knowledge of the affairs of the different public offices; and particularly an intimate acquaintance with all military matters, jointly show that they were qualified to produce the *Letters of Junius*."

Mr. Britton some years ago, in his "*Beauties of England and Wales*," had, in passing casually by the present subject, given as his opinion that more than *one* person was concerned in the *Letters of Junius*. He now says,— "The lapse of time has not altered the opinions which I then entertained, and which are now more fully avowed and explained. Extensive reading, and much inquiry on the subject, mature deliberation, and comparison of the evidence for and against this theory, have only served to persuade me *that the real author is at length named and identified*." He then mentions the intimacy that subsisted between the Marquess of Lansdowne, Mr. Dunning, and Colonel Barré. It was to commemorate this intimate friendship that the late Sir Francis Baring (who was a brother of the widow of Lord Ashburton) commissioned Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1784-5 to paint a picture including the three. The late Sir Thomas Baring recollected Sir Joshua Reynolds's visits to Putney Heath while engaged on the picture.

Supposing, however, that the qualifications of these three eminently clever persons were admitted, it would not be to the exclusion of the same qualities in others; therefore Mr. Britton proceeds to mention some circumstances that appear favourable to the view of the subject which he has taken, as it is necessary for him to give proofs not only that they were capable of writing, but that they actually did write, the work in question. Accordingly he says, that Junius, in his correspondence with Sir William Draper, displayed a knowledge of *private* communications which had passed between Sir William and Lord Shelburne respecting the affairs of Corsica and the Manilla ransom. This, in addition to other circumstances, led several persons to attribute these *Letters* to his Lordship. Only a week before his death in 1804 the Marquess of Lansdowne was personally appealed to on the subject of Junius by Sir Richard Phillips, who published what passed in the *Monthly Magazine*.

"On stating to his Lordship 'that many persons had ascribed those *Letters* to him, and that the world at large conceived that, at least, he was not unacquainted with the author,' the Marquess smiled and said, 'No, no; I am not equal to Junius; I could not be the author; but the grounds of secrecy are now so far removed by *death*,* and changes of circumstances, that it is unnecessary the author of Junius should much longer be unknown. The world are curious about him, and I could make a very interesting publication on the subject. *I knew Junius, and I knew all about the writing and production of those Letters*: but look,' said he, 'at my condition. I don't think I can live a week—my legs—my strength tell me so; but

the doctors, who always flatter sick men, assure me I am in no immediate danger. They order me into the country, and I am going there. If I live over the summer, which, however, I don't expect, *I promise you a very interesting pamphlet about Junius. I will put my name to it. I will set that question at rest for ever*.' Being further pressed by the same person, his Lordship said,—'I'll tell you this for your guide generally, *Junius has never yet been publicly named. None of the parties ever guessed at as Junius was the true Junius*. Nobody has ever suspected him. I knew him, and know all about it; and I pledge myself, if those legs will permit me, to give you a pamphlet on the subject, as soon as I feel myself equal to the labour.'"

* Colonel Barré and Mr. Dunning were both dead.

This is no doubt a singularly interesting and important communication, *if it is accurately recollected and reported by Sir. R. Phillips*; but we confess its value is somewhat diminished in our estimation by what follows, that "the present Marquess of Lansdowne says, 'It is not impossible my father may have been acquainted with the fact, but perhaps he was under some obligation to secrecy, as he never made any communication to me on the subject.'"

Mr. Britton then proceeds to shew that there is no inconsistency between the statement of the Marquess and his own argument, and afterwards to remove some objections to Mr. Dunning which were advanced by Mr. Mason Good, and which required to be duly considered before they were put aside. In turning to Colonel Barré he says,—

"The peculiar character of Col. Barré's eloquence and personal temperament especially indicate him as qualified to produce the Letters of Junius, and his situation and political connexions strongly corroborate the inference. This will be made apparent in the ensuing narrative,

in which I am enabled to develope and explain many events in his life, and many facts and incidents tending to shew his natural disposition *to mystify his own actions*, and to castigate those who opposed or in any way injured him."

We remember in Horace Walpole's Memoirs of George the Third, his account of the impression made on him by the first appearance of Colonel Barré in the House of Commons. He is speaking of the debates on the German War in 1761. Lord George Sackville was finishing his speech as Walpole entered:—"My ear was struck with sounds I had little been accustomed to of late, virulent abuse of the last reign, and from a voice unknown to me. I turned and saw a face equally new; a black, robust man, of a military figure, rather hard-favoured. He was not young, with a peculiar distortion on one side of his face, which it seems was owing to a bullet lodged loosely in his cheek, and which gave a savage glance to one eye. What I less expected from his appearance, was very *classic and elegant diction*, and as determined boldness as if accustomed to harangue in that place. He told the House that in the late King's reign we had been governed solely by Hanoverian counsels and measures, and, though called to order (in truth unparliamentarily), he proceeded with the same vociferous spirit to censure all ministers but Lord Bute; and for Mr. Pitt, who was not present, he used the appellation of a profligate minister who had thrust himself into power on the shoulders of the mob," &c. After some further detail, Walpole proceeds,—“The reader must imagine the astonishment occasioned by this martial Cæsar. He was a Colonel Barré, of French extraction, born at Dublin, and had served some years in the war in America with reputation, prosecuting his studies with assiduity in the intervals of duty. With General Wolfe he had been intimately connected, both as an officer and penman, but had thought himself ill-used by Mr. Pitt, though the friends of the latter, and Lord Barrington, late Secretary of War, bore witness that Mr. Pitt had made a point to serve him. In his younger years he had acted plays with so much applause that it was said Garrick had offered him a thousand pounds a-year to come on the stage. This man therefore had been selected by *Lord Fitzmaurice* (become Earl of Shelburne by the death of his father) *as a bravo to run down Mr. Pitt*. Lord Shelburne held a little knot of young orators at his house; Colonel Barré soon overtopped them, and Fox *had pushed on the project of employing him to insult Pitt*, to what extent was surmised by all the world.” In a debate which occurred soon after, Barré, to show,

as he said, that he had not taken advantage of Pitt's absence to abuse him, rose and renewed the attack with redoubled acrimony. "Insult of language, terms, manner, were addressed, and personally addressed, to Mr. Pitt by *that bravo*. His varieties, inconsistencies, arts, popularity, ambition, were all pressed upon Pitt with energy and bitterness, and the whole apostrophe wore the air of an affront rather than of a philippic," &c. Walpole adds, "With the public this outrage did Mr. Pitt no injury. Barré was abhorred as a barbarian irregular, and Fox, who had lent such kind assistance to a ruffian, drew down the chief odium on himself." The general impression of Barré's savage violence of temper and licence of language was made known by more than one saying of the wits of the day: and Charles Townshend, who was at the head of them, seeing a member give Barré a biscuit, said, "*Oh, you should feed him with raw flesh.*" *

It was on the 28th of April, 1767, that *Junius*, under the name of Poplicola, commenced in the Public Advertiser his attacks. Lord Chatham was the first person on whom he poured forth the vials of his wrath, and he followed up the blow by two letters. One of them under the same signature and the other under that of Anti-Sejanus, junior; in the last of these an attack is also made on Lord Bute. Lord Townshend next felt the power of his satire; and under the various appellations of Mnemon, Domitian, Vindex, Atticus, Lucius, Brutus, and others, he continued his labours from the 28th of April, 1767, till the 21st January, 1769, when he finally adopted for his more elaborate compositions the signature of Junius, which he had previously used in a single instance; that of *Philo-Junius* he assumed for subjects of minor importance. His last political letter was printed in the Public Advertiser, May 12, 1772. His reason, Mr. Britton tells us, for thus retiring from the field he has himself given in his private communication to Mr. Woodfall. As early as 1769 he writes, "I am weary of attacking a set of brutes, whose writings are really too dull to furnish me with even the materials of contention, and whose measures are too gross and direct to be the subject of argument, or to require illustration." Twelve months after he had ceased to be a public writer, in his last private letter to Mr. Woodfall, he states the cause of his silence: "I have seen the signals thrown out for your old friend and correspondent. Be assured I have had good reason for not complying with them. In the present state of things, if I were to write again, I must be as silly as any of the horned cattle that run mad through the city, or as any of your wise aldermen. *I meant the cause and the public, both are given up.* I feel for the honour of this country, when I see that there are not ten men in it who will unite and stand together upon any one question. But it is all alike vile and contemptible."

Mr. Britton now gives a list of almost all the celebrated names which have appeared to contest the honour of the authorship of these letters: and, in a compendious manner, shews the reasons for their rejection. Many of them, indeed, as they have been advanced without any substantial claims, may be at once dismissed; and others, upon deeper inquiry, will be found wanting in some essential points. On this part of the subject Dr. Mason Good's preface to his edition of *Junius* may be read with advantage. In the course of Mr. Britton's inquiries he learnt from Sir

* See additional particulars of Colonel Barré in Chatham Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 41, 166-171, and the notes, containing extracts from the Mitchell Correspondence.

David Brewster that a Captain Henderson, storekeeper at Exeter, was of opinion that Barré wrote the Letters. On inquiry he found that this gentleman was dead, and that he had been preparing his remarks on Junius for the press. He had apparently devoted much time and attention to the inquiry, but his voluminous papers were not left in a state fit for publication. However Mr. Britton has been allowed to avail himself of all that is useful "in the captain's lucubrations;" and he says that the particulars of Colonel Barré's personal and political history which he has collected from them are highly interesting additions to the scanty biography of one of the most celebrated men of the last century.*

The next authority quoted by our author is that of the Rev. Dr. Popham, of Chilton, in Wiltshire, who, living in the vicinity of Bowood, became an occasional guest and met many of the celebrated political characters assembled there during the *Junius years* of 1769 to 1772. Amongst these, Mr. Dunning and Colonel Barré were the most regular and constant. They spent the parliamentary recess together at Bowood for many successive years. They represented the boroughs of Calne and High Wycombe, both in the patronage of Lord Shelburne.

"Public men and public measures were necessarily the subjects of frequent conversation at these symposiums, amongst which the *Letters of Junius* had no small share of comment and criticism. The extraordinary finesse displayed in mixed parties by the three persons above-named, and the difference of their language when comparatively in conclave, excited the particular attention of my friend, and he became confirmed in opinion that they were either the authors of the Letters referred to, or were familiar with the writer. The 'Public Advertiser' was regularly sought for and referred to daily with avidity, and on one particular occasion it was spoken of with unusual curiosity and confidence. At the dinner table on a certain day, when the clergyman and the three politicians only were present, Junius was not only noticed, but a certain attack on his writings, which had just excited much attention, was freely discussed. On

this occasion, one of the party remarked that it would be shewn up and confuted by Junius in the next day's Advertiser. When the paper came the next day, instead of the Junius, there was a note by 'the printer' stating that the letter would appear in the ensuing number. 'Thenceforward,' said Dr. Popham, 'I was convinced that one of my three friends was Junius.' This opinion he afterwards repeated to me. Many years intimacy with Mr. Bayliffe and Mr. Ralph Gaby, of Chippenham, two respectable solicitors of that borough, and who had frequent intercourse with the Bowood parties above-named, strengthened this impression, for each of these gentlemen believed that the Letters of Junius were written by one of those eminent politicians. The widow of Mr. Bayliffe, a well-informed lady in the eightieth year of her age, informs me that her husband died with this conviction."

Mr. Britton says he has had much difficulty in attempting to compare the dates, circumstances, opinions, and events connecting Junius with the personal history of Lord Shelburne, Barré, and Dunning, as no satisfactory

* So far from the subject of Junius being exhausted, we are informed that a new harvest of publications is ready for the sickle. There is forthcoming a volume by Coulton, the editor of the "Britannia" newspaper. Mr. Murray has lately advertised a work on Junius. Lady Francis is to produce some fresh arguments in her husband's favour. In America two works are preparing. A gentleman in Sussex is writing in favour of Lord Chesterfield; and Mr. Woodfall is preparing a new edition for Mr. Henry Bohn. Mr. Britton says, that a catalogue of the books and pamphlets which have been published on Junius would astonish the reader, independent of the papers and letters in magazines and reviews. Mr. Britton adds, that Sir David Brewster has been engaged for some years past in investigating the authorship of *Junius*, and is inclined to ascribe it to *Lachlan Maclean*, whom he also regards as the author of the Quebec pamphlet. This person's claims, it appears, have been examined in Mr. Chalmers' Suppl. Apology to the Believers in Shakespere Papers.—R&V.

memoir of them has been published; but with much labour and perseverance he has examined and digested both public and private records, "and the result, though it may not produce conviction in the mind of every reader, *unquestionably establishes* a very strong case in favour of *Colonel Barré as the author of Junius*. It appears highly probable also that Lord Shelburne supplied Barré with the secret political information which those letters display, and that *Dunning*, the friend and coadjutor of both, was, at all events, acquainted with the secret, and was consulted upon the legal topics which Junius discussed." In the sketch of Colonel Barré's life which Mr. Britton gives, he shews that on the chief political questions discussed by *Junius* his opinions were in unison with those which Barré advocated at the same time in Parliament; and further, that there were ample reasons for the concealment of the authorship, for Barré, having become a *pensioner* upon the public, after the publication of the Letters, could not, consistently with the high political principles inculcated by Junius, avow himself the writer of those extraordinary productions.

In 1759 Colonel Barré served under Wolfe and Townshend in America. He considered himself neglected, and wrote a private letter to Mr. Pitt for preferment. In 1760 an anonymous pamphlet appeared impeaching and satirizing the conduct of General Townshend as Commander of the Quebec expedition after the death of Wolfe. It is called, "A Letter to an Honourable Brigadier-General, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Canada." It excited much attention, and led to an hostile meeting between Townshend and the Earl of Albemarle. Now, the importance of this fact is, that this letter has been supposed to bear a strong resemblance to those of Junius, in its spirit and style.* Mr. Britton thinks there can be scarcely a doubt of the author of the respective works being the same person. It was lately reprinted, with valuable original remarks, tending to show that this letter was really from the pen of Junius; and secondly, refuting the opinion that Sir Philip Francis was the author of the letters with that signature. This second branch of the argument necessarily followed upon the first, for Sir Philip Francis was too young to have written in the year 1760; and therefore, if he was the author of Junius, this letter must have been written by some other person. Walpole mentions it in his Memoir of George the Third, and the effect it produced. He says,—"*The pamphlet was certainly written under the direction of Mr. Fox,*† and could not fail to be agreeable to the partizans of the Duke of Cumberland." Mr. Britton has very justly pressed his arguments on this point of the subject as strongly as he could, for he was aware that his carrying these outworks would go far to give him possession of the citadel. Mr. Simmons, the editor of the republication of it, says,—"It was written if not by a soldier, at all events by a person well skilled in military affairs. In style, phraseology, and matter, in sarcastic irony, bold interrogation, stinging sarcasm, and severe personalities, in frequent taunts of 'treachery,' 'desertion,' and 'cowardice,' it so closely resembles the compositions of Junius, *that the identity of their authorship scarcely admits of a doubt.*" Was then Colonel Barré the author of this letter? was the author of this letter also the writer of Junius? Now, as this appears to us to be one of

* See Gent. Mag. for March, 1841, where we have discoursed more largely on this subject.

† How would this agree with Mr. Britton's hypothesis?

the most important of the arguments Mr. Britton had to advance, we should advise him in another edition, if he has it in his power, to support it by adducing some specimens of Colonel Barré's style and manner, and use of words, in his speeches, and to show such resemblance to those used in these Letters as to prove the identity of the authors. Nothing would be so likely to advance him in the path of success, and to convince those who are still hesitating in their decision.

It was on his return from America that Colonel Barré formed his intimacy with Lord Shelburne, and in 1761 he sat as member for Chipping Wycombe. He had been a practised and skilful debater in the Court of the India House; and Lord Shelburne, hearing of his abilities, selected him as his nominee. When George Grenville and Lord Shelburne came into office in 1763, Colonel Barré held appointments to the amount of 4,000*l.* a-year, so important and useful his services were esteemed. It had been often remarked that Junius always mentions Mr. Grenville with respect, and Sir James Mackintosh used to say, that whoever Junius was he must be looked for among the friends or adherents of Mr. Grenville.* When Lord Shelburne retired, Colonel Barré, participating in his feelings, soon voted in opposition to the government, for which he was dismissed, and lost all his valuable military offices and emoluments. "This extraordinary act of punishment for a vote given in a legislative capacity (says Mr. Britton) was sufficient to justify and provoke the severe animadversions of Junius on those who inflicted it." But we take it, severe as it was, it was a punishment which in every administration duly follows the committal of the crime; he who votes in opposition to his party, ought to have prepared himself beforehand for the resignation of his place.

In 1765 an unsuccessful attempt was made to induce Barré to join the Rockingham party, but when Lord Shelburne again came into office, Barré was appointed one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland, and as one of the privy council. Lord Chatham from ill-health soon retired, and then the ministry became divided into parties, each complaining of the other, and all intriguing for their own advantage. In this state of affairs appeared a letter, signed Poplicola, in the Public Advertiser, 28th April, 1767, containing a violent attack on Lord Chatham. Here is the *earliest* epistle which is attributed to Junius. Ten other letters on different subjects appeared the same year, with various signatures; in the fourth (dated 25th Aug. 1767) and signed "A Faithful Monitor," Lord George Townshend, the Brigadier-General, who had been attacked in 1760, is bitterly assailed, together with his brother. The following passage Mr. Britton quotes, "I am not a stranger to this *par nobile fratrum*. I have served under the one, and have been forty times *promised to be served by the other*."

* Mr. Britton says, "Connected with those persons and events it is of importance to notice the circumstance of *Junius's* constant advocacy or approval of *Mr. George Grenville*, and it can hardly be doubted that the unpublished letters of Junius, said to be secretly preserved at Stowe, in a *mysterious box with three seals*, would afford an explanation of this political friendship. The existence of certain letters from Junius to Mr. Grenville has been so fully acknowledged by the late Mr. Thomas Grenville, the present Lord Nugent, and other members of the family, that there cannot be a doubt that such documents are preserved in that splendid mansion, although the number of them, and the nature of their contents, have been often mentioned with various circumstances of exaggeration and improbability. It is not easy to conjecture the reason of their being still withheld from the public. I respectfully applied to the present Duke of Buckingham for an examination of them, or for any account which his Grace might think it right to impart, but was repulsed with a laconic refusal."—*REV.*

Now Barré served in the regiment of which Lord *George* Townshend was colonel, and his brother *Charles* was Secretary of War in 1761 and 1762, and must have had frequent communication with Colonel Barré, "and it is highly *probable* that, in his official capacity, he had promised the Colonel that promotion which he was then seeking, and which he afterwards obtained."

There are inconveniences and difficulties attending the best and most prosperous hypotheses, sent perhaps to try our patience or exercise our ingenuity: and lo! Mr. Britton, spreading his sails in the full gale of prosperity, and almost seeing the harbour, has been like to strike on a quicksand, and he and his goodly cargo go to the bottom: for he has discovered that in some of Junius' Letters which assail Lord Townshend and the members of the cabinet, Lord *Shelburne*, the friend and constant patron of Colonel Barré, is castigated under the name of *Malagrida*; an Italian Jesuit, who was burned on a charge of heresy, and suspected of being concerned in an attempt to murder the King of Portugal. It is quite clear that this must be explained; and who is to explain it, but he who is the author of the difficulty? Accordingly Mr. Britton acknowledges—

"That it will be necessary to admit one of two propositions, from both of which the reader may at first be inclined to dissent. Firstly, that such attacks are not sincere, and that Lord Shelburne was cognizant of the writer who assailed his public conduct; permitting the same under the mask of secrecy, for the purpose of overthrowing the Duke of Grafton's ministry, and at the same time to conceal the more effectually his participation in such a project: or secondly, that such attacks (which are confined to a period of a few months) were made upon his lordship by Colonel Barré, equally without any real animosity, and with the object of concealing *even from the party attacked* their source and origin: in the latter case we must infer that at a subsequent time the Earl was made acquainted with the secret, and became a party to the later satires under the signature of *Junius*."

Mr. Britton thinks the last supposition the more reasonable; for Junius was capable of assailing his political benefactor, as he was capable of the meanest falsehood and dissimulation; but in this instance it is only necessary to suppose that Barré, to *disguise and conceal himself and party*, extended to the Earl of Shelburne a small portion of the censure which he lavished so abundantly on Bute, Grafton, and other leading members of a corrupt and venal government. Mr. Britton then brings forward an instance of dissimulation and falsehood both in Barré and Junius towards Lord Chatham: for it appears by the Chatham Correspondence that at the very *same period*, when he was stigmatising the Earl of Chatham in the Public Advertiser as an idiot, a lunatic, and a traitor, he addressed his Lordship privately in terms like these—"If I were to give way to the sentiments of respect and veneration which I have always entertained for your character, or to the warmth of my attachment to your person, I should write a longer letter than your Lordship would have time or inclination to read." From this it is inferred that Barré, *as the writer of these letters*, was capable of attacking his patron, in order to shield himself from discovery whilst pursuing more important objects. Mr. Britton has endeavoured to shew that Junius was not always *sincere* in his political tirades; but, acknowledging the ingenuity of his defence, we still think this one of the most difficult passages in the whole subject of discussion. Would nothing do but a term of the greatest reproach and infamy? Lord Shelburne might say—

It is true that you might have *dissembled* your love,
But why did you kick me down stairs?

again we find in another letter, signed "Atticus," in 1768, Lord Shelburne "is assailed in strong and animated language." It was on the 21st of January, 1769, that the Letter appeared which stands *first* in the recognised edition of the Letters of Junius, though one with the same signature appeared in the preceding November. In this year (1769) Junius wrote and Barré spoke. "Their letters," says our author, "in the Chatham Correspondence, especially with reference to the proceedings against the printers (*for the letter to the King*), are exceedingly interesting and valuable. Those of Colonel Barré are vigorous and acute; but (as might be expected in familiar letters) not marked with the same degree of polished eloquence as the published writings of Junius."

In the passage quoted by Mr. Britton in a note from Junius's letter to Lord Mansfield on his charge to the jury on this occasion, we find an example of what Lord Brougham observed, that some of Junius's satire is so general in expression that it might be applied to one person as to another; that it is not an arrow aimed by a skilful archer at a particular mark and a vulnerable point, but rather is like a net thrown to sweep into it anything that may fall in its way. No doubt many persons disliked, and expressed their dislike, of Lord Mansfield's character as a politician,—upbraided him for timidity, and even duplicity; but to say "that our language has no term of reproach, the mind no idea of detestation, that has not been happily applied and exhausted against him," is a mere rhetorical piece of declamation, wanting in propriety of application, and which might as justly have been used against any other of his victims, had he opened his commonplace book at that page.

An attack on *Lord Barrington* by Junius and by Colonel Barré is mentioned by Mr. Britton, as showing an identity of sentiment between them, and therefore confirming the opinions already urged,—and with this the writings of Junius close. He finished his literary labours with this attack, under the signature of "Nemesis," 12th May, 1772, and attributes his resolution to write no more to the want of public spirit and honour:—"There are not ten men who will unite and stand together on any one question; but it is all alike vile and contemptible." If all Junius had said had resembled his parting words, he would not have been accused of deviating from truth so much as he has been. Both the King and the country were sick of administrations that shifted like the scenes of the playhouse; nor did anything permanent appear till the helm of the state was confided to the hands of the younger Pitt.

Much more, we think, has been said in the Junius controversy about resemblance of handwriting than the point is worth, for the art of disguising writing may be learnt without difficulty; but perhaps Mr. Britton is right when he says—

"It would be hardly proper to conclude an essay on the authorship of Junius without some remarks on his *handwriting*—a subject which has received particular attention from every writer on the subject, since the fac-similes of the letters in Woodfall's possession were engraved and published. The penmanship of the *Junius* letters is most peculiar. Notwithstanding a semblance in the formation of certain words and letters, no unprejudiced person can consider it as the hand-writing of Sir

Philip Francis. It is still more unlike that of Lord George Sackville, and I must acknowledge that it is widely different from that of either Lord Shelburne or Colonel Barré. Dunning's hand-writing is nearer to that of Junius than that of any other of the presumed authors. It is not difficult to imagine that by a very slight effort he could have so disguised his ordinary writing as to present the exact character and appearance of the mysterious correspondence. But, having seen the

papers in Mr. Woodfall's possession, I have arrived at a conclusion, which the fac-similes would equally lead to, that whoever was the penman the writing was his natural hand, and not in any way disguised."

It seems to be generally admitted that an *amanuensis* was employed to transcribe the communications between Junius and the printer, and was entrusted with the important secret. Mr. Britton thinks that *William Greatrakes* was the actual copyist of these letters. The history of this person is much varied in its circumstances. He is buried in Hungerford churchyard, with the inscription "*Stat nominis umbra.*" He was known to Lord Chatham and Mr. Fox. He was supposed by some to be the author of the Junius Letters,—by his family they were ascribed to him. The fac-simile of Junius's writing seemed to agree with his. It is also said that he was intimate with Lord Shelburne, and a resident in his house when Junius was in the course of publication.* In 1804 a Mr. Murphy, of Cork, printed the following letter in the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, founded on information he received from a friend in the city.

"Some time about the year 1767, a young gentleman of the name of Greatrakes (of a family which resides at a place called Killeagh, near Youghall), went to London, after going through the necessary studies at Trinity college, Dublin, for the purpose of being called to the Irish bar. After a stay of four or five years he was seized at Hungerford, on his return home, with a disease which proved mortal. His trunk, &c. arrived, agreeable to the

direction, to his family in Ireland. A relation of the family (through whom the writer received the account), was called in by the mother to undertake the task of inspecting his papers, among which he discovered the letters of Junius in the hand-writing of the deceased young man, with all the interlineations, corrections, and erasures, which sufficiently established them as the original manuscripts. (Sept. 7, 1804.)"

Mr. Murphy has at this time a distinct recollection of these statements, and a Mrs. Ronayne, of Youghal, a niece of Mr. Greatrakes, says "that she has heard he used to say that during his life the author of Junius would never be known, as that secret would go with him to his grave." There are, however, from other authorities, such variations and contradictions to various portions of the narrative relating to the discovery of the Letters as to remove from it the character of an authentic document worthy to be adduced as testimony.

In his latter pages Mr. Britton sums up his arguments advanced in the preceding pages. He shows that Colonel Barré had the same hostilities and friendships as Junius, the same opinions on public measures; was of the rank of life such a writer might be supposed to be. He says also,— "Nearly every writer on this interesting question admits that Junius was of mature age at the time he wrote his celebrated satires; and the want of this qualification is one of the strongest objections to the claims of Sir Philip Francis. Barré was in his 43rd year when the first letter ascribed to Junius was written, and in his 47th when Junius exclaimed to Wilkes, (in reply to an invitation to the Mansion House Ball), 'Alas! my age and figure would do but little credit to my partner.'" That Junius also was or had been in the *British army*, it is said, hardly admits of a question. This corresponds to Barré's claims. Lord Brougham and others have asserted that he was not a lawyer by profession, from some imperfections

* See *Gent Mag.* Dec. 1813 for a letter signed "One of the Pack." He died on his way from Bristol to London, 2nd Aug. 1781, aged 52.

in his legal acquirements. That he was an Irishman is generally supposed; a Member of Parliament, and a proficient in the French language.

"Finally," says Mr. Britton, "the sarcastic eloquence of Barré was precisely that of Junius, and it cannot be too strongly urged that his speeches must have possessed literary merits: they were most imperfectly represented in the newspaper reports of the period. His memorable attack on Pitt (*Lord Chatham*), on his first entrance into Parliament, has its parallel only in the violent antipathies of *Junius*. If the statements, the facts, and the arguments contained in the preceding pages should fail to remove that veil which has so long obscured the authorship of *Junius's Letters*, they must nevertheless propitiate the reader in behalf of Colonel Barré, who, it must be admitted, possessed most of the talents and qualifications which the best informed critics consider to be essential characteristics of that writer.

Barré was a man of moral and physical courage, a scholar, and an acute and severe politician. He possessed sound patriotism, was deeply versed in military science and practical warfare, and intimately associated with some of the most profound statesmen of his age, with whom he long continued to co-operate in the intrigues and contentions of party rivalry and hostility. In all his characteristics, as a gentleman, a politician, and a soldier, he was fully competent to carry on and complete the delicate, the arduous, and the hazardous task of writing the series of *Letters* which I have ventured to ascribe to him, a task which must have involved him imperceptibly in an intricate labyrinth of mental labour, as well as exposed him in no common degree to personal responsibility and danger."

Among the names of the candidates for the authorship of these *Letters*, Mr. Britton has not mentioned that of Horace Walpole, which was first advanced by Sir Charles Grey; and his reasons are given in one of the volumes of the new edition of Walpole's *Letters*. This had long been Sir Charles Grey's opinion, and when he was in India, he transmitted his papers on the subject to Lord Lansdowne and other literary friends for their judgment. His proofs were formed from various sources, and particularly from a resemblance of style, and a mutual use of the same phrases and forms or speech. There is also another argument on which he lays much weight, and which he draws from the *silence of Walpole in his Correspondence regarding Junius, so that his name never occurs*. As Walpole knew everything that occurred worthy of notice in the political world, or in the society of private life, and as his object was to make his *Letters* as interesting as new anecdotes told with grace and wit could make them, it certainly appeared extraordinary that, while he mentions things of less importance, he passed over a subject on which the whole nation was talking, and about which curiosity was in a remarkable degree excited. This silence seemed very suspicious. Sir Charles Grey suspected Walpole of great subtlety in this matter, and, coupling this with other circumstances, he seems to have formed a very decided opinion on the subject. But since these arguments have been advanced, many additional works of Walpole have been published, and in them the name of Junius not unfrequently appears; and also the library at Strawberry Hill has been laid open, and *we ourselves possess Walpole's copy of Junius's Letters*, which we purchased there, in which he has written many notes directly denying the justice of many of Junius's accusations. We also know that not only was Walpole not the author of those *Letters*, but that he was as ignorant as we are on the subject, and, like us, amused himself by conjectures formed on probability of circumstances. We have not all Walpole's works by us at this time, or we could enlarge the amount of our references; but we may mention that in his *Correspondence with the Countess of Ossory*, vol. i. p. 14, he writes, "Lady Barrymore went yesterday to Compeigne; Marshal Richelieu had orders to take care she had a box at the opera

here, *but don't tell Junius so.*" Ditto, p. 24, "I hope to have more dignified news from Paris, where the Duc D'Aiguiller is at last minister. I expect to find many a *Junius* there, at least in ballads." Ditto, p. 47, speaking of Andrew Stuart's Letters to Lord Mansfield, he says, "It is admirable, and it must be confessed that a Scot depicts a Scot with ten times more address than Churchill did *Junius*."

In his Memoirs of George the Third, we find also one or two references to Junius. Vol. iii. p. 354, he says, "The *celebrated and unknown writer, Junius*, threw his firebrands about, among so many combustibles, but aimed them chiefly at the head of the Duke of Grafton." Again, p. 383, "Lord Shelburne attacked the Duke of Bedford in his own town of Bedford, and carried a mayor against him. The *celebrated Junius* published an *infamous attack* on the same Duke, on the insult he received in Devonshire, by justifying which the writer gave a hit the air of premeditated assassination. Sir William Draper, a brave officer, attached to the Duke and Lord Granby, *who had been abused by the same author*, but not of sound intellects, published, in his name, a challenge to the *dark Satirist, which the latter answered with jests, and without any manly spirit.*" Again, p. 401, "These many essays towards an insurrection were crowned by the unparalleled *remonstrance of Junius to the King, the most daring insult ever offered to a Prince but in times of open rebellion, and aggravated by the many truths it contained. Nothing could exceed the singularity of this satire but the impossibility of discovering the author.* Three men are especially suspected, Wilkes, Edmund Burke, and William Gerard Hamilton. The desperate hardness of the author in attacking men so great, so powerful, and some so brave, was reconcilable only to the situation of Wilkes, but the masterly talents that appeared in these writings were deemed superior to his abilities; yet in many of Junius's letters an inequality was observed, and even in this remonstrance, *different hands seem to have been employed.* The laborious flow of style and fertility of matter made Burke believed the real Junius, yet he had not only constantly and solemnly denied any hand in these performances, but *was not a man addicted to bitterness*; nor could any one account for such indiscriminate attacks on men of such various descriptions and professions. *Hamilton was most generally suspected.* He too denied it; but his truth was not renowned. The quick intelligence of facts, and the researches into the arcana of every office, were far more uncommon than the invectives; and men wondered how any one, possessed of such talents, could have the forbearance to write in a manner so desperate as to prevent his ever receiving personal applause for his writings; *the venom was too black not to disgrace even his ashes.*"

This we think is quite conclusive on the subject of Walpole's authorship, and we therefore add only one more passage from vol. iv. p. 157 of the same work. "The celebrated *Junius* alone kept up the flame of opposition with any show of parts; but, having at this time satirized the King, even for his own private virtues, *it did but throw discredit on the author,*" &c. We must now take leave of the subject, thanking Mr. Britton for the entertainment we have received from his ingenious advocacy and literary information; and if in the opinion of the world he should be considered to have left the clouds of doubt still hanging over the subject, he must not be discouraged that he has not cleared up what has baffled the most searching inquiries and eluded the subtlest investiga-

tion, and on which the curiosity of more than half a century, stimulated by every motive of private feeling and political bias, and assisted by access to every channel of intelligence, has been employed in vain. Whether the great secret is preserved in a family chest, in a living brain, or in the coffins of the dead, it has been well preserved; when it comes out, will a new and unknown star suddenly shoot up the horizon to dazzle and astonish with its beams? or will a dark and disastrous eclipse draw its mantle over the orb inscribed with some illustrious name that had hitherto been the admiration of all eyes, and which had set in unclouded lustre, lighting with its latent rays the cities of a people whose empire was extended by its power and enriched by its beneficence, and who, as they watched its departure, cried

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt?

LETTERS OF MR. D'ISRAELI TO MR. NICHOLS.

IN the memoir of the late Mr. D'Israeli given in our last Month's Obituary, it was stated that he was a frequent Correspondent with Mr. Nichols, whilst "The Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century" were passing through the press. In proof of the high estimation which Mr. D'Israeli set upon that work, and of the especial pleasure which he derived from the completion of that useful adjunct its Index—the clue which enabled him to thread the mazes of the store-house, and appropriate its treasures at his will, we think the following Letters may be published, as the testimony of a very competent judge to the value of one of the most important contributions ever made to the literary history of this country.

*King's Road, Bedford Row,
20 April, 1812.*

At length, my dear Sir, you will receive the first sheet,* to which I earnestly request not only your official, but your friendly, care; communicate your thoughts freely, and make me grateful.

I am still retaining your first volume of Bowyer, and some of its Appendixes. Should you want them, send *instantly* to me.

I have nearly explored this your mine of literary history; but I remain like a famished man, I am hungering after more! Any you can supply me with will be most opportune.

I congratulate you on having accomplished this important work, which will now rank on our shelves with Wood's *Athenæ*—a great favourite with me; yet you have the advantage of a more interesting period, from the superiority of the works and the authors.

Truly yours, I. D'ISRAELI.

Accept, my dear Sir, my best thanks

* The first sheet of Mr. D'Israeli's *Calamities of Authors*, printed by Mr. Nichols for Mr. Murray.

for your kind conveyance of Dr. Parr's Letter, which I now return.

This is the second time (once by the favour of Mr. Beloe) the Doctor has honoured me with his notice. In truth, Dr. Parr's literary kindness is eccentric, since he can even notice me, who live out of his horizon.

Will you, my dear Sir, when occasion offers, present him with my most humble respects; and add, that when the sunshine plays about a fly, though a very little creature, still it does feel the warmer for it.

Accept my best wishes; my longings are more eager than ever for your Index. Had I not been prevented by my domestic afflictions, which have rendered me incapable of writing, I should long have had, as my publisher wished, a third volume of *Calamities*.† I am going to think of one, which will contain a new topic, connected with that subject. You shall hear more as I advance. The sale of the others is regular, but not rapid.

Yours ever, I. D'ISRAELI.

*Christmas day, 1812,
6, King's Road, Bedford Row.*

† This afterwards received for its title "*The Quarrels of Authors*."

MY DEAR SIR,—I have kept your Index much longer than I ought, but its copiousness and its exactness were very interesting. It proved indeed so trying to my eyes* that I could not take in large portions at a sitting. I will now await patiently, but with the same appetite, for its publication.

Under the article "Herbert, William," there is a remarkable expression, "unhandsomely copied." This demands explanation, for it does not appear in the work itself, and we are anxious to learn the secret history of this accusation.†

In the numerous references I verified I could not discover three errors in the numerals, and, considering how many thousands there are in this unparalleled Index, its correctness is not the least extraordinary part of it.

With many thanks for all your kindnesses, with sincere gratitude for your labours, I still hope you will enjoy some years yet to come, and not, like some generals,

Hang your old trophies o'er your garden gates.

Yours ever, I. D'ISRAELI.
16 Feb. 1813, 6, King's Road.

MR. URBAN, Lichfield, July 3.

AN impression from an old but little used seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield having come under my observation through the kindness of a friend, I have much pleasure in obtaining his permission to send it for your inspection.

The metal of which the seal is composed is brass; and, since it continues in such a perfect state of preservation that every line and feature of it may be as distinctly traced as if only engraved yesterday, an account of the

* This shows that Mr. D'Israeli's sight was even then weakened.

† "Records of the Stationers' Company examined (and unhandsomely copied) by, iii. 586."—We cannot exactly explain this. Perhaps Mr. Herbert had not obtained full permission from the Court of the Company to make transcripts, or he might have evaded the fees expected by certain officers. However this may have been, the literary world were certainly much benefited by the result of Mr. Herbert's researches; and we are happy to know that, very recently, the same interesting records have been more freely and liberally opened to Mr. J. P. Collier.

circumstances to which the preservation is indebted, and under which the seal has remained so long unknown, is undoubtedly requisite. But such account, I regret, it is not in my power to furnish.

The possessor of the seal, however, the Rev. Thomas Castley, Rector of Cavendish, near Sudbury, Suffolk, has obligingly and politely informed me by letter that it was found on a public road close to Cavendish fair-green, many years ago, by a female peasant now advanced in life; that it never has, to his knowledge, been buried in the earth; that the woman picked it up shortly after a number of persons had passed that way during a popular disturbance; that it was found by her in summer, covered with dust rather than moisture of any kind; and, lastly, that it remained in her possession, for a long time, hung up over the mantel-piece in her cottage as a little-regarded curiosity, until it fortunately attracted the Rector's attention during one of his pastoral visits in 1837.

The superscription, when written at full, is as follows: *Sigillum Decani et Capituli Ecclesie Sancte Mariae et Sancti Ceddæ, Lychfeldie, ad causas.* That is, "The seal of the Dean and Chapter of the Church of St. Mary and St. Chad, Lichfield, for causes [in the ecclesiastical court]."

The style of the engraving is clear and good, but without claim to superiority as a work of art; and the details of the seal very plainly demonstrate the established use of Christian symbols in the age when it was engraved: a fact, which, on some future occasion, I hope more fully to explain, when treating of the symbols and mystical numbers‡ for proportions that the builder of Lichfield Cathedral must have had in view.

As three figures appear on the seal, viz. those of Jesus, Mary, and Chad, so the symbols on it allude to these figures and to Christian mysteries. The *star* symbolises him whose star was seen over Jerusalem by the Wise Men from the East; the *moon* or *astrorum regina* is the symbol of Mary, as Queen of Heaven; the *double-branch* is St. Chad's emblem, as seen on a clog-almanac in possession of Mr. Lomax

‡ 3, 7, and 8; but particularly the new or Christian mystical number, 8.

of Lichfield; the *trefoil* branching out of St. Chad's chair has symbolic reference to the Trinity; and the *quatre-foil* alludes to some doctrine to me unknown.*

The name of the Church it may now be observed is not the most ancient one of a Church on the same site. For Lichfield Cathedral on this site at first (that is to say late in the 7th century) was called St. Peter's, in contradistinction to a Stow Church which Bishop Chad had dedicated to God in honour of St. Mary. But on the removal to the new Cathedral of this "good bishop's" remains from his former Stow, it was dedicated to God in honour of St. Mary and St. Chad; though subsequently called in popular phrase St. Chad's, as may be gathered from the various regal grants and papal confirmations of property cited by Dugdale in his *Monasticon*. In like manner St. Mary's Church, Stow, is now called St. Chad's.

As to the manner of spelling Chad's name and the name of the city on the newly-discovered seal, it may be remarked that neither of them is that adopted by Bede, or Stephen the Presbyter, who was a contemporary of Chad's.

The venerable historian Bede, hav-

* *Quatre-foil* and *cinq-foil* ornaments are of frequent occurrence in Lichfield Cathedral. The *cinq-foil*, I take to symbolize *confession*, because it is no doubt intended for a rose; and a rose was originally the emblem placed over a confessional-seat, whence "under the rose" implies the most solemn secrecy. But of the value of the *quatre-foil* I am ignorant, although a gentleman in Lichfield, of much antiquarian research, Mr. C. Gresley, has shewn me an old wax impression of a rather small monastic seal, on which are figures of the Virgin and child with their respective emblems, or symbols, exactly similar to those on the Lichfield seal, while one of the magi, as a representative of all, appears in a kneeling posture, and offering a branch which ends in a large *quatre-foil*.

Can the symbol possibly allude (in this case, by anticipation,) to the "four incorruptible woods" of which the cross of Christ is said to have been made, no matter what its exact shape? These woods were palm, cedar, olive, and cypress, each emblematic of something else.

Ligna crucis palma, cedrus, cupressus, oliva.

ing been educated by a "brother of Chad's monastery," invariably writes Chad's name CHADDA, although Stephen spells it CÆODDA; from either of which, however, the modern name is readily deducible. Thus *Ceadda*, pronounced by the Anglo-Saxons *Kay-adda*, was by the Italian missionaries pronounced *Chayadda*, and this, in consequence of the English tendency to cut things short, was subsequently corrupted into *Chadda*, and *Chadda* into *Chad*. So that the variations in pronunciation successively became by easy transitions *Kayadda*, *Chayadda*, *Chadda*, *CHAD*, although the writing of the name in the middle ages on seals, altars, and stained glass was almost invariably *Cedde*, as indeed it occurs in the early calendars of our own Book of Common Prayer.

As for the name of the city, it has been even more variously tortured. Bede wrote it *Lecetfeld* and *Licetfeld*. In the Domesday Survey it is *Lece-felle*, as if *Lakefield* from *leccian*, to water, in allusion to the various lines of "ground drowned with water" in former days near Lichfield.†

From Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii. pp. 224—239, we find that by the twelfth century the town had gained the names *Lichfield* and *Lichfeld*.

From the Parliamentary copy of the *Fœdera*, &c. vol. i. part 1, we may gather that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it was variously spelled *Lichfield*, *Lichfeld*, *Lichefeld*, and *Lychefeld*, the last variety being that adopted by Bishop Walter de Langton, A.D. 1320, who signed himself Ep. Cov. et *Lychefeld* at this date; and the same spelling occurs on the newly discovered seal.

But, laying no stress on these facts

† The former state of many of these lines, extending through Fisherwick, Fullfen, Dernford, Whittington marsh, Freeford, Swinfen, Lyncroft, Pipe marsh, Culstrobe marsh, Lichfield marsh, Redlock field, the Bishop's marsh, &c. is expressed in their remaining names.

In his Agricultural Survey of Staffordshire, Mr. Pitt explains that before Mr. Elkington's labours the grounds in some of these localities were altogether unable to bear the weight of a horse, and that a man could not walk over them in safety; they are now, however, for the most part, sound, rich, and beautiful pastures.

in proof of its date, I may explain that the Rev. R. Garnett of the British Museum, who has favoured me with his valued opinion, assigns to the inscription the date of the fourteenth or fifteenth century; the earlier of which I adopt, in consequence of the architectural representations on the seal, because some of these representations agree with the longitudinal divisions on the west front, before their subdivision for "exquisite imagerie" in the fifteenth century; and in this "imagerie" it may be seen that the figure of Chad corresponds as accurately with that more immediately under consider-

ation as if both were derived from a common authority.

The seal, moreover, being of the date of the fourteenth century, shows that the west front of Lichfield Cathedral had two spires at this date, a fact on which much unsupported doubt has been thrown of late years.

The pointed arch in the upper division of the seal proves that it was engraved after the introduction of pointed architecture, to say the least of it, and not at an earlier period, as some persons have read it.

Yours, &c. J. R.

"What year of our Lord was this?" "Twas no year of our Lord, replied my father. That's impossible, cried my uncle Toby. Simpleton! said my father—'twas forty years before Christ was born."

MR. URBAN,

IT is strange that families cannot content themselves with *probable* antiquity; for by so doing, they might gain some credit for the claims they put forth—whereas by aiming at too much, their vaulting ambition oftentimes "overleaps itself and falls on the other side." However, most noble families in England are satisfied to trace their descent to the time of the Norman conquest; a period which has long been considered the satisfactory goal of pedigrees in this country;—while a few, more adventurous, push their pretensions somewhat further into the regions of romance, and the era of dragons and giants, relying on fictions which may be classed with Jack the Giant-Killer, or the Arabian Nights' Entertainments: the French stock of Levi Mirepoix is said to claim their descent from the Virgin Mary! But enough of this; our business at present is ostensibly with Mr. GEORGE SHAW, of St. Chad's Upper Mill, Saddleworth, Manchester, who has written a most elaborate letter about Brougham Hall, occupying nearly eight pages in your valuable Magazine, and which epistle, when the architectural, the historical, and genealogical subjects which it contains are considered, would give ample employment to a philosopher for one month at least properly to indite; but which Mr. George Shaw

would fain persuade us he executed off hand, and "compiled from memory to amuse a friend."—Well, this letter gravely informs us that Lord Brougham's family have been "located at Brougham Hall from the time of the Heptarchy," and makes many other startling announcements which we confess are quite new to us; and because we dared to doubt the truth of these statements, Mr. George Shaw accuses us of making an "extraordinary attack"—of "acrimony of criticism"—"carelessness of research"—and "indifference as to statement,"—reproaches which certainly come with a bad grace from one who tells us that his description was "compiled from memory," but does not say it was not meant for publication. Now, Sir, we assure Mr. George Shaw and all whom it may concern, that we entertain no ill feelings in this matter. We have no selfish vanity to gratify—no personal animosity to indulge—our sole object is the maintenance of historical truth: and if we have expressed ourselves strongly here and there, it merely arose from the feeling that a cheat was attempted to be put upon us along with the rest of the community.

In this free country men may build and alter houses as they please—they may erect castles composed of all the known orders of architecture, and garnish them with every accompani-

ment characteristic of the age they were intended to represent—and so long as they say nothing about them, we will venture to say that no one will, either by word or deed, attempt to disturb their harmless amusements; but, if on the other hand, such parties, or others for them, will needs indiscreetly volunteer grandiloquent letters in periodicals chiefly appropriated to antiquarian subjects, setting known history at defiance, and recklessly throwing down right and left the established land-marks of antiquity, those letters henceforth become public property; and neither Mr. George Shaw nor any one else in the like position has just grounds of complaint, if the public take the liberty of making their own fair comments upon them, which we have done; and Mr. George Shaw need not think our remarks less worthy of attention because he does not know our names. We advise him not to estimate us too cheaply, for we may chance turn out more awkward customers than he anticipates; and instead of complaining of our “point-blank denials, without even a shadow of an attempt at proof,” let him answer our objections—he is on his trial. We it was who taxed him with writing false history; therefore the *onus probandi* rests with him. And how does he answer? He could, or he would, or he might reply if he chose, “by re-insisting on the facts detailed in his letter, which are quite as likely to be true as our ostentatious accusations.” Be it so. But we do not intend to let him ride off in that way; we shall see anon. As to saying that he did not wish to impress upon your readers that Brougham Hall, as it at present exists, “had done so for centuries, because he repeatedly spoke of renovations and repairs,” that is not the question (though it is pretty well to tell us that “missiles of offence had in ancient times been projected” from a tower, which was newly built from the ground in 1830), the question is, did not Mr. G. Shaw intend in his letter to convey notions of great antiquity as regards this house in general by such passages as these? “that the various buildings show remains of architecture from the ponderous Norman workmanship through successive centuries.” How do you construe that?

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

It certainly looks to us to point at something like the Norman Conquest, as the age of the structure—or his description of the offices in the yard, “with which the antiquary is delighted, none to appearance later than the time of Henry VII. *gray with the weather-stain of ages.*” But Mr. G. Shaw says he did *not* intend to convey such an impression, and that is quite enough for us. At the same time we must say, had he only made the smallest inquiry when at Brougham he would have discovered that the carcass of the present Brougham Hall was built by Henry Brougham, esquire, about the year 1767; that there was no tower of any sort then, ‘save a small summer-house at the front of the west end, about as high as the first-floor windows, with an out-door entrance, as may be seen in a print in Hutchinson’s History of Cumberland. The trap-door which was described as a thing in existence when Mr. G. Shaw wrote his letter, not as having been, is attempted to be explained by a foot note which make matters more difficult. It was not spoken of as being in a tower before; now it is in *its old place*, we fancy, in the *new tower*, but where is the flight of *stone steps*, and where the stone vault? We fear Mr. G. Shaw has laid a trap and fallen into it himself. The times of 1767 required no such secret escape for personal safety.

Next comes the armour “hanging decayed upon the walls, and in some places dropped upon the floor, struggling with accumulated dust and cobwebs, spears, ragged pennoncels, dropping from their hooks, bundles of pikes” (the Chartists must have left these). We are surprised there are no long bows in the collection, as it appears a weapon in much use in this locality. Well, we said all these matters came from Wardour Street, London, and *elsewhere*. And how is that rebutted? Merely by saying that one Henry Brougham by will in 1565 (8 Eliz.) left his harness, “arms and armour,” to his son and heir Thomas (with Brougham) as heirlooms. We should like to see a copy of that will, because our forefathers were particular in the disposal of their armour, and most likely every suit will be specified. Did he leave two full suits of armour, *one*

T

bright, the other allecret, and a demi-suit of bright steel inlaid with gold, over the fire-place, and three full cap-a-pie suits of bright armour against the screen; one a very fine suit temp. Henry VI. another a stuted suit temp. Henry VIII. and the third of Elizabeth's reign?

George Clifford the renowned Earl of Cumberland flourished at this time, and was born in Brougham Castle at a time when Brougham Hall did not exist, who died possessed of no more than one suit of armour in Westmoreland. Henry Brougham left five full suits and a demi, certain; besides other demi suits which hang "twelve feet high above the paneling." Majority of iron suits over George Earl of Cumberland seven! Hear'st thou, Mars!—We are then asked how we know these chattels came from Wardour Street. When our statement is contradicted we will answer that question; that is the regular way of doing business. Now we will ask Mr. Shaw a question. He says this Thomas Brougham, who was so well off for armour, and who was Lord of Brougham, died childless, and was succeeded by his uncle Peter Brougham—of where?

We never denied there was a Roman station at Brougham, we only denied it was at *Brougham Hall*; nor did we say there was not a court-yard at Brougham Hall; we only said the out-offices were not as old as Henry VII. and "gray with the weather-stain of ages;" as to a yard, few houses are without a curtilage of some sort.

We doubted the story about the crusader's grave, the sword, and prick spur, "of intense interest," and Mr. G. Shaw's absolute statement, that a skeleton found in Brougham church was the remains of Udard de Broham, because bones bear neither names nor dates. Not a word is said upon this; but we are handed over to Mr. Albert Way and the gentlemen of the Archæological Institute. We can have no objection to that—but this is no answer; for these parties can only judge after all of what is placed before them. All our strictures on the chapel are unnoticed, except the well of St. Wilfred, which Mr. G. Shaw says he disapproved of. We cannot find he has; but he gave us a hint we might, if we extended our reading to Chapman and Hall's "*Baronial Halls*," find this well mentioned: we have no doubt of it.

Such recent works as specimens of pictorial art are many of them an honour to this country; but no one ever considered them as much authority in an historical point of view. We never read of it in any standard book, nor ever heard of it before.* We believe we did speak disrespectfully of the horn, and said it was a recent visitor at Brougham. But, instead of contradicting us, Mr. Shaw backs out of it, by asking us a question about *tenure by cornage*, and does not state about what time *this horn was exalted*. We have now run over most of Mr. Shaw's answers to the minor points of our last letter, and leave it to your readers to judge whether they are really any answers at all; and we propose next to handle the main points at issue, as to which Mr. George Shaw, instead of answering, "re-insists on the facts detailed in his letter as quite as likely to be true as our ostentatious accusations."

1st. "*The Castle of Brougham in ruins was not forfeited, nor passed from them*" (the Broughams, for it is differently worded in Mr. G. Shaw's first and second letter), in King John's reign. We learn from an uncertain bundle, temp. Hen. III. in the Tower of London, that an inquisition of waste was taken on the Veteripont estate during the minority of Robert de Veteripont. "*Inq' de vastis fact' durante minoritate sua*," in which the house of Bruhame (Bruhame domus) is mentioned as having been suffered to go to decay. From this it is evident the King's licence had not then been obtained to embattle; consequently the castle of Bruhame, if not in existence temp. Hen. III. most assuredly was not so in the prior reign of King John, and therefore could not be forfeited or pass from any one. Indeed this castle is with good reason supposed to have been built by Roger de Clifford in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Third, and the commencement of that of Edward the First, from the inscription formerly

* We shall be obliged if Mr. G. Shaw will inform us where he picked up this Dr. Markham, prebendary of Carlisle, who says this and that so opportunely about this chapel, &c. in a MS. written in 1680. There was no such prebendary at that time that we can find.

over the gateway in old English characters, "This made Roger."

2nd. "*Neither was Udar de Brohan or Broham Governor of Appleby Castle temp. King Henry II.*" but Gospatric son of Orm, as is clearly shown by the following entry in the Pipe Rolls for Yorkshire, 23 Hen. II. rot. 5, m. 2, the year that Appleby Castle was taken by the King of Scots, "Gospatrius, filius Orm, reddidit compotum de cc. et xxvj. li. et xij. s. et iij. d. de misericordia, quia reddidit castrum Regis de Appelbi Regi Scottie." Jordan Fontosme says, "The King very soon had the castle of Appleby; there were no people in it, but it was quite unguarded. Gospatric, son of Horm, an old grey-headed Englishman, was the constable; he soon cried mercy." But no mention of Udar de Brohan or Broham is to be found at that time as in any way connected with Appleby Castle.

3rd. "*Nor have that family been located there from the time of the heptarchy.*" Where is there a shadow of evidence that they were? Hugh de Morville, a "kinsman" too! (see April, p. 875), who forfeited the barony of Westmorland in 18th Hen. II. A.D. 1171 for the murder of Becket, possessed Brougham, for in that reign he converted tenure by drengage into free tenure at Brougham,* and it is clear that Gilbert de Broham (if ever there was such a person at Brougham) had not thrown off that slavish service in the 2nd of King John; for Mr. G. Shaw tells us that he then appears as a *dreng*. After the forfeiture of Hugh de Morville, the honour of Westmorland remained in the Crown till the 4th of King John, when it was, with the castles of Appleby and Brough, intrusted to the keeping of Robert de Veteripont, to whom in the next year it was given in perpetuity, and from him it has descended, without alienation, to the present Earl of Thanet. Brougham Castle has always accompanied it; and, this being so, how can Mr. G. Shaw pretend "to compile from memory" that the Broughams have been here "located since the time of the heptarchy!" with not even the help of a Domesday Book† to shed its dim

twilight on the tangled path which would lead him to the time of the Conqueror, say A.D. 1050, much less to that of the heptarchy, say A.D. 600 or 700! Nor is the name de Broha, which is as often spelt Brohan as Broham, any more connected with Brougham, that we can find, than that of Robert de Broi, which appears near the same year in the same Pipe Rolls for Westmorland. The reasoning in this case much resembles that of Fluellin, who thought the birthplace of Alexander the Great was like Monmouth, because there was a river at Monmouth and another in Macedon—or like Mr. G. Shaw's own illogical conclusion in his last letter—that because Horsley in his Britannia says the word Brougham is a compound of Burgh and Ham, *argal*, as the grave-digger has it, the present family have been located there since the time of the heptarchy! particularly as it smacks of the much older Roman name *Brovocum*,—which is incorrect, for Horsley calls it *Brocaum*.

4th. "*The Hall does not stand on the Roman station.*" This point we need not dwell upon, for the station itself is still in existence, and *rises up* in evidence against Mr. G. Shaw's history. Brougham Castle stands close on its north vallum, and is three-quarters of a mile from Brougham Hall. Horsley says, "*Brocaum* I conclude to be Brougham Castle, in which I have the general concurrence of others." See Roy's Military Roads, fol. and various authors *passim*. So much for Brougham Hall standing on the Roman station!

5th. "*Nor is the Manor of Brougham theirs.*" The first evidence which is adduced in support of this assertion is a riding of the boundary of Brougham in the reign of Richard the Second, when it is said a Sir John Burgham was present along with Sir John Clifforth. We have seen a copy of this boundary perambulation quite different from the one quoted from by Mr. G. Shaw. There is no Sir John Burgham there, but plain John. Nor are the words alike. But supposing this to be a genuine document, of which we have some doubt, it does not prove that John Burgham had

Conqueror does not extend to this part of Westmoreland and the three other northern counties.

* Mag. Rot. 24 Hen. II. rot. 5.

† The Domesday Book of William the

any thing to do with the manor more than a steward or as a trustee; nor does it prove he lived at Brougham. It was the habit of the Cliffords, on going to the wars, to make over their estates in trust as a provision for their wives in case they fell in battle; as in the preceding reign, for instance, Roger de Clifford feoffed William de Conbrigg and others in the castle and manor of Brougham, 47 Edw. III.*—and what do we find in the following reign of Hen. IV. after the boundary riding of Rich. II.? Why that by inquisition of 4 Hen. IV. No. 37, Matilda, wife of Roger de Clifford, Knight, died seized of Brougham Castle and manor. Again, in 34 Hen. VI. by inquisition taken at Brougham, 28 Sept. before William Parr, escheator for Westmoreland, Sir Thomas Clifford, Knight, is found to hold of the king in capite the castle and manor of Brougham.

But an inquisition is found in 10 Eliz. 1567, which is to shew that the Broughams were lords of Brougham. And Thomas Brougham, in 1553, is termed by Mr. Shaw Lord of Brougham. Unfortunately again, the castle and manor of Brougham were in Elizabeth's reign included in the marriage settlement of George Earl of Cumberland with the Lady Russell. We will only put in another inquisition and have done. By inquisition post mortem, Dec. 20, 6 James I. 1609, taken before William Hutton and Thomas Carleton, escheators to the king, on the death of George Earl of Cumberland, it was found he died seized of the castles and manors of Brougham, Appleby, Brough, and Pendragon, with the church of Brougham to the said manor belonging.

Next, Mr. Justice Wightman is made to say at the trial at Appleby assizes, *Brougham v. Bird*, Aug. 1843, "that he had never in his experience seen a pedigree carried back so far and with such clear proof." Mr. Justice Wightman said nothing of the kind. There was no pedigree put in nor any required beyond the year 1727, when the Broughams bought the property of the Birds. Here is, from the report of the trial, what Mr. Justice Wight

man did say,—“It was seldom so clear a title could be established (not a pedigree); possession of the estate in the family had been proved for 117 years.” This is “compiling from memory.”

Now comes the last stake. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1776 for dividing Brougham moor, in the preamble of which Bill Henry Brougham is styled lord of the manor—admitted—and passing strange it is that it should be so, but so it was. But the preamble of a Bill does not go for much—it only proves extraordinary negligence in drawing up that Bill—the award is the evidence at the long run. Mr. George Shaw thinks he has floored us at last by this awkward home-thrust, and certainly it looks like a poser; but we shall call up the surveyor who divided the common to the rescue. Mr. James Clarke, land surveyor, who published a useful book, called a “Survey of the Lakes,” in 1789, fol. at p. 6 makes the following statement,—

“The next remarkable place upon the road is Brougham Hall, called till lately the Bird's Nest, the seat of Henry Brougham, esq. Dr. Burn calls this estate a manor, but very erroneously; it lyes within the manor of Oglebirds, and is held of the Earl of Thanet as part of the forest of Whinfield. This was not well ascertained till after the division of the common in 1775, when the Commissioners were directed to set out such a proportion of ground as they thought proper to Henry Brougham, esq. for the signory of Brougham Hall. Mr. Brougham made no claim, knowing he had no manor, and the Commissioners upon inquiry found that the manor belonged to the Earl of Thanet, and that the tenants were all freeholders. Mr. Brougham therefore took his share among the other tenants without ever attempting to establish any claim as lord.”

Now, Mr. George Shaw of St. Chad's Upper Mill, “take,” as Hume says, “your change out of that;” nay moreover, there are only two customary tenants left within the manor of Brougham, and Lord Brougham is one of them. Need we go any further, Sir?

From the above evidence it will be seen that the history of the manor of Brougham in Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmoreland has been written by some Mr. George Shaw of

* See Rot. Orig. 47 Edw. III. ro. 30; also Inq. Post Mortem same year, No. 26.

that day, and is false from beginning to end, for they do not mention the Cliffords once as lords of the manor!

We could ask Mr. George Shaw how he makes John de Burgham sheriff of Westmoreland in 25 Edward III. when we know Thomas de Bellocampo was sheriff—that in Brown Willis's *Notitia* the member for Cumberland in Rich. II. is John de Bronham not Burgham—that John de Brugham (Brigham) by the same author sat for Carlisle in 1394—that instead of Thomas de Burgham sitting for Cumberland in 15 Hen. VI. it is on Willis's list John Broughton—that Thomas Brougham of Scales, who died 1648, was not sheriff of Cumberland at all—

his name does not appear in the list in Eliz. James, or Charles the First, if that list be correct. We could ask far more questions than these, but we fear we have already trespassed too much on your valuable space, and we only give one solitary word of admonition to Mr. George Shaw at parting, who we think cannot accuse us this time of any thing but pleasantry towards him—that the next occasion in which he goes from St. Chad's to write history in Westmoreland, he will endeavour to make himself more master of facts, and "compile less from memory." Yours, &c.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.



MR. URBAN, June, 1848.

IN your Magazine for December 1839, p. 616, it is noticed that King Edward IV. was arrested in the year 1469 by Archbishop Neville, with an armed band of horse, at Honiley in Warwickshire, and not at Ulney in Northamptonshire, or Olney in Buckinghamshire, as had been previously stated by several historians. This seizure was made by the advice of the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick. The King was then taken to Warwick Castle, from thence to York, and afterwards to Middleham Castle, from whence he escaped.

Honiley, Coleshill, and other places in Warwickshire were at this period the property of Sir Simon Mountfort, and he was appointed by Edward (according to the Patent Rolls in Rymer) one of the Commissioners to raise the county of Warwick in 1470. As it appears that Mountfort made Honiley his principal residence, it is very probable, from the intimacy subsisting between them, that when the King required a place of concealment, he selected Honiley for the purpose, which was somewhat more than "four miles from Warwycke," as stated by an historian—for it is six. Honiley became

forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of Mountfort in 1495.

The large Manor-house or Hall, probably built by this family, was most pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, and was taken down in 1803 by the Rev. John Granville, the landlord, in order to avoid the expense of its reparation. Thus fell another ancient baronial residence, a sacrifice to bad taste and ruinous economy.

There were gables in the front, with stacks of chimneys connected with each other at the angles, and the whole of the house externally was rough-casted. There was a porch at the entrance of a broad passage, two large parlours, and a kitchen whose height extended to the roof.

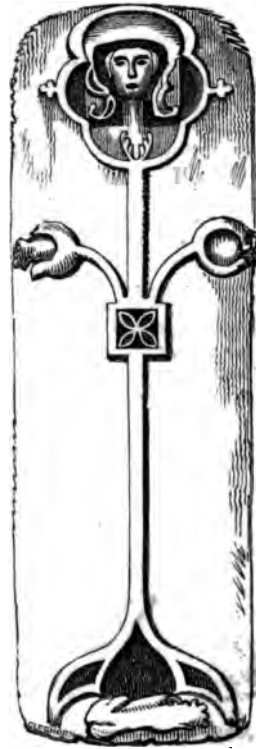
There was a tradition in the parish that the Hall had been visited by a King and a Queen, probably referring to Edward the Fourth; and at a subsequent period to Queen Elizabeth, who in 1566 visited her favourite, Robert Earl of Leicester, at Kenilworth Castle. Here the Mayor and Aldermen of Coventry were sumptuously entertained, the Recorder Sir John Throgmorton was knighted, and thirty bucks were given them by order of the Queen—probably some in which she had participated in the pleasure of hunting.

Again, in 1568, the Queen came unexpectedly to Coventry, and, being so near Kenilworth, would probably visit the Castle.

The Queen was also there in August 1572, when she was on a visit to Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, at Warwick Castle. Out of 20 days, she spent 16 at Kenilworth, "having such princely sports made to her Majesty as could be devised."

The Queen visited Kenilworth Castle again in July 1575 for 19 days, when, according to Laneham, she hunted "the hart of force" in the Chase, and probably visited Honiley Hall, which place was at the extremity of his woods, about three miles from the Castle. At this period the manor of Honiley belonged to the Earl of Leicester.

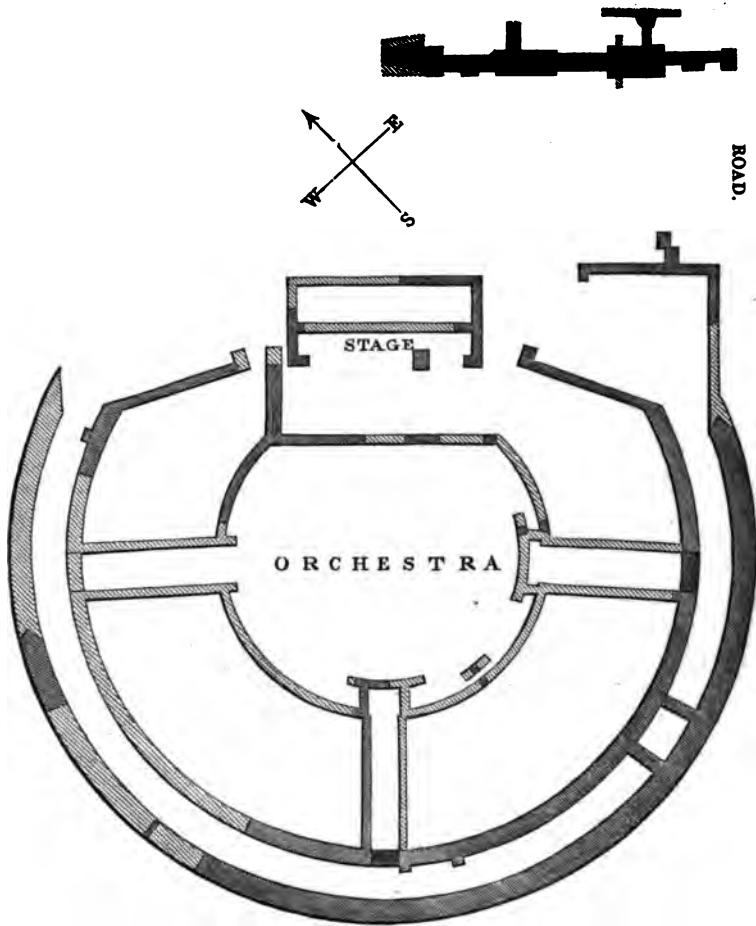
The drawing of the Hall, of which I send you a copy, was taken by Mr. Jeayes of Coventry, about the year 1798. Yours, &c. W. READER.



COFFIN-LID AT EAST TISTED, LEANTS.

THE stone here represented was found during the recent restoration of the church at East Tisted near Alton, placed with its face downwards in a second or under floor. Very few are known of the same description. It is intended to represent the lid of a coffin with a quatrefoil hole at the top, that the face of the deceased may be seen; within the similar perforation below were probably shown the lady's feet resting upon the dog's back. There are no marks of the lady having been an abbess, or of her belonging to any religious establishment; but the flowers of the cross are intended for lilies, emblematical of the purity of the female character.

The style seems to place the date of the monument at about the end of the 13th century.



THE ROMAN THEATRE AT VERULAMIUM.

FOR some time past excavations have been in progress within the precincts of the Roman city of Verulamium, near St. Alban's, towards the expenses of which the St. Alban's Architectural Society, the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, and the Archæological Association have contributed; and we have now before us a very interesting memoir on the subject, read before the first of these societies, by R. Grove Lowe, esq. the substance of which we shall proceed to extract.

Mr. Lowe states that, with a view to the preparation of a description of Verulam (in which he had previously believed there were no remains of any structure, except the external defensive walls), his attention was last autumn directed to part of a road, which, till about twenty years ago, was the high road from London to Holyhead, but is now a private road from St. Alban's to Gorbamby, the seat of the Earl of Verulam—perhaps at this point it runs to the ancient Watling-street. He observed four or

five flints embedded in mortar in the bank on the north-east side, and, on closer examination, an appearance that the road was, in one spot, actually composed of the foundation of a building. The flints appeared to have formed part of the walls of a road-side house or barn; but finding, on reference to old maps, that no building had for some centuries stood on that site, he conjectured they were of Roman construction. With Lord Verulam's permission, he commenced an excavation, which, in the following week, was adopted by the St. Alban's Architectural Society. Foundations were then laid open, which are shewn on the north-east side of the Plan. The carriage-wheels at one spot rolled on the foundation of a wall, unprotected by any layer of gravel: the road having been formed probably in the Saxon period over these remains, they have been protected from any further disturbance. The removal of the accumulation of road-materials, hardened by the traffic of so many centuries, was a very laborious operation. These foundations are 327 feet from the road to Hemel Hempstead, and a quarter of a mile to the north of the centre of Verulam.

As soon as that excavation was completed, Mr. Lowe was informed that fragments of walls had been struck upon in ploughing the adjoining field; one of them was partly laid open, but that excavation was discontinued, in consequence of finding a labourer employed in taking up foundations in the same field, which, from their width, appeared to have belonged to some public edifice. Two of the fragments were then laid open, and ascertained to form concentric curves; and as soon as their radius could be measured, more than half a circle was observed to be defined by a gentle undulation round a slight hollow in the field.

After the walls had been traced beyond a semicircle, much interest was excited to ascertain if they had belonged to a theatre or amphitheatre: there was a difficulty in coming to either conclusion, no Roman theatre having been previously known to exceed a semicircle, and the form of amphitheatres being, not a circle, but an ellipse. At length one of the cross

walls passing from the innermost of the two outer walls to the stage was discovered, which clearly shewed the building was intended for theatrical exhibitions. The great depth of the earth, and the inadequacy of pecuniary resources, prevented a perfect exploration of the third circular wall, and of an inner wall, which have only been laid open at a few points.

In consequence of the land on the north-east side of the road not being the property of Lord Verulam, and being in pasture, the first excavation was not pursued in that direction; consequently, so small a part of the foundation of the building in the road has been laid open, that its purpose cannot be ascertained. Its outer or south-west wall is parallel with the stage of the theatre, and at a distance of 49 feet from its most north-eastern wall. It commences opposite the centre of the theatre, and extends south-east 89 feet, being 6 feet less than the semidiameter of the theatre. The top of this foundation wall is 7 feet 6 inches below the presumed level of the corridor of the theatre. At 30 feet from its south-eastern end it is perforated with a sewer, the bottom of which, being 5 feet below the lowest part of the theatre, it may have been connected with its drainage. (This sewer is shown in the Plan.) It contained bones of animals, mixed with sharp, coarse sand, evidently transported by a rapid current.

The foundations of all the theatre, except the innermost wall and one of the side rooms, have been laid open or satisfactorily traced. Where in the plan a shade is shown between the outlines, the foundations have not been disturbed lower than was necessary to obtain the first course of Roman tiles. Where walls are shown by outlines only, the earth has not been excavated, or only loose building-rubbish has been met with.

The theatre of Verulam was 190 feet 3 inches in diameter. The two outer walls are on the plan of the Greek theatres; they comprise 240 degrees of a circle; between them was a corridor 9 feet wide. The corridor did not afford a continuous communication round the theatre, for it was interrupted at the entrances by the stairs which crossed the corridor down

into the lower part of the theatre, and also probably by walls where foundations are shown on the south-eastern side, which was most probably the position of the stairs ascending to the seats over the corridor, but possibly of stairs descending to a passage to the stage under the spectators' seats, for the entry of characters appearing to come from the infernal regions.

The stage contained only the limited space of 46 feet long and 8 feet 9 inches deep. According to the principles which prevailed among the ancients, it should have been about twice that length, and in a Greek theatre 9 feet, and in a Roman theatre 16 feet, in depth. In all the ancient theatres, as far as can be ascertained, the walls connecting the front of the stage with the outer walls were in the same line; but in the theatre of Verulam they slant 10 feet, giving additional space to the theatre, by throwing back the stage further from the centre than if the usual rules of construction had been observed. The oblique direction of these walls afforded a better view of the performance from some of the side seats.

Ten feet in width of the space between what appears to have been the front of the stage and the cross wall, 16 feet 6 inches from such supposed front, is gained by the obliquity of the side walls.

The use to which this space was devoted is not clearly apparent. As the external form of the building accords with the Grecian model, the internal arrangements were probably adapted to the entertainments represented in the theatres of that nation, and this space may have been devoted to the chorus, and so have rendered the limited area of the stage sufficient for the other actors, or, as usual in the theatres of the great cities of the Macedonian time, it may have formed a lower stage for mimes, musicians, and dancers. It is possible, however, that it contained the seats of persons of the very highest rank. The wall shown on the north-west side of that space is only a covered sewer.

At the east part of the theatre at Verulam was a room with a coarse tessellated pavement without any pattern, composed of tesserae of Roman tiles about 1 inch square, laid on a

very thin layer of concrete. This was one of the rooms usually found at the sides of the stage of ancient theatres for the use of the performers. The foundations of a corresponding room on the west side of the stage have not been found. The ground naturally sloped to the north, and has been raised by an accumulation of soil and building-rubbish, which may account for the failure of the endeavours to discover the foundations of that room, and of the portico and colonnade, which were usually placed at the back of the ancient theatres, as a refuge for the audience from rain. At this latter point, however, were dug up two fragments, part of columns, 24½ inches in diameter, of the fossiliferous oolite called Caen stone, but found in some parts of England. These are the only pieces of carved stone which can be traced to Verulam. Many varieties of sandstone and limestone appear to have been used in the construction of the theatre, as well as slabs of white marble ½ inch thick.

The outer wall of the theatre was 5 feet 10 inches thick, the second wall 3 feet six inches, the scena 2 feet 6 inches, and all the other walls 2 feet thick. The external wall of the building in the road varied from 7 to 2 feet thick. They were all constructed with the same materials; the foundation was composed of flints and a few pieces of chalk, on which, on the natural level of the site, was laid a horizontal course of 2 or 3 Roman tiles. At one point this course has not been removed, and upon it remains a fragment, 2 feet high, of a wall of flints, cut and faced, so that 3 feet may have intervened, as in the city walls, between the bonding courses of tiles. Tiles were also used at the quoins. The mortar used in the walls was of the usual materials, lime and sand and small stones; but the sides of the walls in the road were filled in, where the earth had been removed in digging the foundations, with mortar partly, but in very varying proportions, composed of pounded tile, imparting to the mortar a pink colour. Loose pieces of the same coloured mortar were frequently met with in excavating the theatre; but it appears not to have been used in the walls. Mortar of this kind was commonly used by the Romans.

There is some difference in the construction of the external defensive walls and those of the internal buildings of the city. The flints appear in the former to have been less carefully faced, and the interior is in a greater measure composed of water-worn fragments of flint. The materials were laid in all the walls with mortar of the same consistence as that now used, which was left at intervals to dry, so as to prevent bulging.

An entrance at the centre, opposite the stage, and another on the east side, have been partially laid open: no trace is discoverable of the corresponding entrance on the west side, in consequence of the foundation of the innermost of the two outer walls having been obliterated at that part of the theatre. The entrances immediately after passing through the arch or door in the outer wall descended down an incline, probably having steps (the innermost of the two outer walls being cut away to the depth of 2 feet 3 inches), to the lower rows of the gallery. The seats over the corridor, and perhaps some of the upper rows in the gallery, were over the entrances. The front entrance is 7 feet, and the side entrance 10 feet wide.

The space over the corridor being 12 feet wide, including the thickness of the top of the inner wall, might contain 3 or 4 rows of seats; 14 other rows of seats might be contained in the space 33 feet wide between the corridor and the outermost of the two inner walls. And the two innermost walls might have furnished room for two other rows, making altogether 20 rows, which would require an elevation of about 25 feet; so, the orchestra being 10 feet below the level of the corridor, the highest seat over the latter must have been 15 feet above such level.

The fourth wall is only shewn in the plan where it is laid open in three places, from 6 to 2 feet distance from the third circular wall. It probably formed a separation for some privileged class—the space it surrounded was the orchestra for the seats of the most distinguished persons.

The discovery of many fragments of roof-tiles suggested the possibility that there might have been a roof; but in that case we should not have

found within the theatre the sewer before alluded to.

All the walls of the theatre (except perhaps the exterior) were painted in fresco. The walls were first plastered with mortar, some of it the pink mortar described, one or even upwards of two inches thick in one coat. Only one fragment has been met with composed of two coats. The mortar was reduced to a perfectly even surface; on this was laid a covering of the finest mortar, perfectly white, seldom thicker than card-paper; and on this, while both the coatings of mortar remained wet, were laid mineral water-colours, which adhered to, and dried with it, and in a slight degree added to the durability of the surface. The colours being native colours, and not artificially prepared, time and damp cannot affect them, and so, as long as the mortar retains its surface, the colours remain uninjured. Walls painted in fresco were generally covered with an encaustic varnish composed of Punic wax, tempered with a little oil. This being warmed with an iron pan, adhered to the mortar, which was then polished by being rubbed with a cloth; but no trace of any such process is perceptible on the fresco paintings of this theatre. The fragments found must have been for centuries exposed to the action of sun, and wet, and frost, and for many centuries to the damp of the earth. After a lapse of fifteen centuries since these colours were used, most of them remain uninjured. They are chiefly red and blue verditer, but many other shades are used. The prevailing pattern ran in broad lines, and probably formed compartments, or panels, as usually found on ancient fresco walls. Some of the lines forming the panels are excellent imitations of porphyry.

The theatre was probably left to fall into ruins from the period when England ceased to be a Roman colony, early in the fifth century. The invasion of the Saxons commenced about 450. We can only conjecture the period of its destruction. At the building of St. Alban's church and monastery in 793, and on the erection of the churches of St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Michael, about 950, large quantities of building materials must have been required; but, with

the exception of those used for St. Michael's church, they were probably taken from the eastern part of Verulam. The great demolition of the city took place to prepare for the rebuilding the Abbey church and monastery, in 1077.

As is usual round all ancient buildings in England, there had been an accumulation of earth round the walls of the theatre previous to their demolition. For when on that occasion the workmen removed the lowest layer of tiles, which was about the natural level of the site, the earth immediately fell in, or was thrown over the foundations, which had not subsequently either been trodden upon, or exposed to the weather, the mortar being left quite sharp and uninjured. From these facts we may safely infer, that many centuries had elapsed between the desertion and demolition; though, from the good preservation of the painted mortar on the walls, we might have inferred that they had not for so long a period been exposed to the severe frosts of this latitude.

The cavea of the theatre is filled with artificial soil 9 feet deep, some of which must have been brought there; though it is difficult to estimate how far it might have resulted from the levelling power of the plough and harrow, and wind and rain.

The only relics found during the excavations were a brass fibula, or brooch, having apparently an enamelled centre, a few fragments of green glass, and a great variety of broken pottery. Two pieces, of the description called Samian ware, bear the manufacturers' names, commencing "Donat." and "Sev." The coins found have been arranged by Mr. Evans, of Abbot's Langley, as follows:

Tiberius	1
Trajanus	1
Philippus (Pater)	1
Gallienus	3
Salonina	1
Postumus (Pater)	1
Victorinus	3
Tetricus (Pater)	10
Tetricus (Filius)	1
Claudius Gothicus	5
Carausius	3
Helena	1
Theodora	1
Constantinus Magnus	2

Populus Romanus	1
Urbs Roma	4
Constantinopolis	4
Crispus	1
Constantinus II. . . .	8
Constans	11
Constantius II. . . .	8
Decentius	1
Valentinianus I. . . .	3
Valens	6
Gratianus	2
Arcadius	2
Uncertain	86

171

The building-tiles are generally about 16 inches long, and from 11½ to 12½ inches in width, and from 1½ to 1½ inches thick. The flue-tiles are 6 inches across. The scored tiles, and those with the sides raised for roofs, are only in fragments.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, July 12.

I KNOW not whether any description of the game called "Fox in the hole" has been given since the publication of Nares's Glossary, the compiler of which declares his inability to furnish one; if not, the following extracts from old dictionaries may be interesting to some of your readers.

I am, &c.

J. E. MAYOR.

Gouldman, London, MDCLXIV.—"*Ascoliasmus*, *Empusæ ludus*: a kind of play wherein boys lift up one leg and hop with the other, where they beat one another with bladders tied to the end of strings. Fox to thy hole."

Holyoke, MDCLXXVII.—"*Empusa*, παρὰ τὸ ἐν ποδίζῃ, quod uno incedat pede. Hence *empusam agere* is used for a play, hopping on one leg; with us, Fox to his hole."

Id. "*Ascoliasmus*. A kind of play that children use when they hop on one leg, called Fox to thy hole."

Cambridge Dict. MDCXCIII.—"*Ascol*. A kind of play wherein boys hopping on one leg beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather, and is called Fox to thy hole."

Coles, 7th Ed. 1711.—"*Ascol*. The play called Fox to the hole.—*Empus*. Ludus *Empusæ*. Scotch hoppers, or Fox in the hole."

NOTE.—We find that Nares's only

quotation is from Herrick's *Hesperides*, where this game is twice mentioned (pp. 146, 271) in the same terms,—

Of Christmas sports, the wassell boule
That's tost up after Fox i' th' hole.
Perhaps some of our correspondents
can supply other passages.—*EDIT.*

THE MESNAVI OF JELALEDDEIN RUMI.

(Continued from p. 46.)

IN our former paper we gave some account of this extraordinary work (by far the finest in Persian Literature), and we now fulfil the promise which we then made, of translating one of the stories of which it consists, in order to give our readers some idea of the peculiar form under which Jelaleddin has chosen to veil his philosophy. Fable to him supplies the place of the Platonic *dialogue*; and if we look at it attentively we shall see that each author has chosen the form which best suited his circumstances and position. The philosopher of light-hearted and talkative Athens, in an age of countless tragedians and comedians, naturally turned to *dialogue* as the medium whereby to convey his wisdom to his contemporaries; the grace and the wit which sparkled in their conversation would attract them in every page of his writings; and Aristophanes himself can hardly rival the exquisite humour of many of his caricatures of the sophists. But the philosopher of Persia adapts his lessons to the less civilized minds of his audience in that East which has been the

native home of romance in every age; fable, which in the hands of Pilpay and Lokman had only been applied to the common duties of life, and seemed the teacher of shrewd common sense rather than of any deeper wisdom, becomes in our author's hands an instrument of far greater power and for far higher objects; and his stories work out problems in metaphysics and morals where others would have only used them to teach the knowledge of life and mankind.

The fable which we have chosen is a good specimen of our author's manner, as well as a proof of his genius. We shall present only a literal prose version, rendered with as much fidelity as is in our power; but we shall considerably condense it as we proceed, by excluding all unnecessary or obscure digressions. The story itself can be found in that old friend of our childhood Pilpay, but how differently have the two authors worked it out! Jelaleddin's animals are only *men* in disguise, or rather he himself moralises under all their forms.

THE LION AND THE RABBIT, Or a Story on Free Will.*

In a happy valley dwelt a troop of beasts,
Till a lion came and disturbed their peace;
And, after the lion had robbed their tribe,
The happy valley was happy no more.
They devised a plan, and they went to the lion;
"We supply thee," they said, "with thy daily food;
Hunt us not, therefore, save for thy daily wants,
Lest thou drive us away from this home in despair."

The lion answered, "Yea, if ye say it in good faith,
But many a deceit have I seen and felt;
I myself am a victim of man's deceit,
I have tasted the sting of serpent and scorpion,
And I bear a scorpion within my heart,
Worse for deceit or poison than even *man*."

* When we consider how fatalism blights the efforts of the Mohammedans, we see how far Jelaleddin was in advance of his countrymen. This dialogue between the beasts and the lion might almost be compared with Tennyson's "Two Voices."

The beasts replied, " Oh, wise king of beasts !
 Turn thy mind to resignation,—resignation is best.
 Oh, fierce one ! wage not a conflict with fate,
 That fate may not wage its battle with thee.
 We must be as the dead before the mandate of God,
 That we may find mercy from the Lord of Heaven ! "

" Yea," said the lion, " if resignation be our guide,
 Its voice is indeed as a prophet to direct us.
 Hear the secrets of him who searched the mind of God,
 ' Never be thou ignorant of resignation and its paths.
 Turn thy face to resignation, but turn it *with action*;
 Make real *effort* if thou would'st attain it.
 Make every effort, that thou may'st be free.
 If thou shrinkest from effort, thou art but a fool.' "

The beasts answered, " There is nothing better than resignation ;
 Nothing is dearer to Heaven than this.
 Men only escape from one evil to another ;
 They only fly from the snake to meet the dragon.
 Men weave their deceits, and the deceit is their snare,
 The plans of their souls prove their own destruction.
 They shut the door, and the enemy is in the house ;
 And such too was the vain design of Pharaoh.
 A hundred thousand children were slain by his wrath,
 And yet the child which he most sought was in his own palace !
 The efforts of our infirmity are only like this ;
 Resignation is the true resting-place of the wanderer in sin.
 Since thy mental eyes by nature are full of disease, [God.
 Turn them towards thy mortality ; to see thyself aright brings the sight of
 The sight of Him is the reward for thy seeing thyself aright ;
 And in the sight of Him thou wilt find all thy desires.
 See ! the child ere he has grown to wander or covet,
 His place of abode is his father's neck ;
 But when he is grown up, and can use his hands and feet,
 He becomes self-willed, and his soul falls sick.
 Thus the souls of men, ere they were born in the flesh,
 Flew free in Heaven, in truth and purity ;
 But after that they heard the sentence of the Fall,
 They became the willing slaves of passion and lust.
 We are God's children, and He must provide for us.
 He who gives us the rain from Heaven,
 Can give us, if He will, the bread of His mercy."

The lion answered,* " Yea, but the Lord of Creation
 Hath set a staircase before our feet ;
 Step by step must we ascend towards the tower ;
 It is useless to excuse ourselves on the plea of fatality.
 Thou hast a foot, though thou makest thyself lame,
 Thou hast a hand, though thou hidest it from thee !
 When the master puts a spade into his servant's hand,
 His desire is made known thereby, without need of words;
 And thus thy very *hand*, oh man, is God's signal to thee,
 And thine own instincts are the interpretation thereof !
 And when thou receivest these signals in thy soul,
 And givest thy heart in good faith to the message,
 He revealeth the signals of his secrets unto thee ;
 He lifteth thy burden, and appointeth thy work.
 A grateful effort in return for his bounty becomes thy strength,
 While thy fatalism is as a refusal of that bounty.
 Gratitude for his bounty makes thy strength the more ;
 While fatalism throws away that bounty from thy hand.

* Jelaleddin here entirely forgets his disguise, and addresses his fellow-men ; but how wonderful is his outburst !

Sleep not, oh fool, in thy senseless indolence,
 Save under the shadow of His fruit-bearing tree.
 Thy fatalism is a sleep ; oh sleep not in the road,
 Till thou seest that door and that tent of felicity ;
 Till thou sleepest under the tree from whose immortal boughs
 The breeze shakes fruits of Paradise on the sleeper beneath.
 Fatalism is a sleep on the highway amidst robbers,—
 How shall the benighted bird reach its nest ?
 Would'st thou have resignation ? then have it in *action* ;
 Act, and then rest in the bosom of the Omnipotent.
 Rest in His bosom, that thou mayest be free,
 Or else thou hast for ever lost thy way !"

The troop of beasts raised their voices in reply,
 " Those ambitious hearts, which sowed their plans,—
 Hundreds of thousands of men and women,—
 Why hath time stopped the counsels of them all ?
 A hundred thousand centuries from the beginning of the world
 Have opened their hundred mouths (like dragons) and devoured them.
 That mighty band of mankind in their deceitful hearts
 Thought by their craft to rend a mountain from its base.
 But only that fate, which is written in eternity,
 Shews its face in our lives, howsoever we toil.
 That mighty multitude fell from their hopes,
 And only the decrees of the Almighty remain !
 O think not, therefore, of action save as a *name*,
 And learn in thy heart that all effort is a dream !
 A pure-hearted man came one morning
 Into Solomon's judgment-hall ;
 His face was pale with terror, and both his lips were blue,
 And Solomon said to him, ' O friend, what meaneth this ?'
 In haste he replied, ' The angel of death
 Has thrown a glance of anger upon me.'
 ' Tell me,' said the King, ' what thy heart desires.'
 ' O thou refuge of men,' he cried, ' command the wind
 That it bear me from hence to Hindustan ;
 It may be that *there* I may save my life.'
 Then Solomon commanded the wind as he wished,
 And it bore him over the sea to the banks of the Jumna.
 The next day, at the time of audience,
 Solomon beheld the angel, and addressed him ;
 ' O tell me the reason, my mighty lord,
 That thou looked'st in anger on my friend yesterday.'
 The angel replied, ' O thou monarch of the world,
 His fancy interpreted my action wrong.
 Why should I look in anger on a poor mortal ?
 I but cast a glance of wonder as I past him in the road,
 For God had commanded me that very day
 To seize his soul in Hindustan.
 I saw him here, and greatly did I marvel,
 And I lost myself in a maze of wonder.
 I said in my heart, Though he had an hundred wings,
 He could never fly from hence to Hindustan in a day.
 But when I arrived there, as God commanded,
 He was already there before me, and I took his soul !'
 Do thou too apply the same measure and rule
 To all this world's affairs, and open thine eyes and see !"

The lion answered, " Be it so. Yet still behold
 All the efforts of the saints and the holy.
 Mark the self-conscious counsels of all the wise
 From the beginning of the world to this very hour ;
 Their nets have caught the heavenly bird,
 And even their failures have become success.
 Do thou, too, O fearful one, make an effort while thou art able,

And follow the path of the saints and the prophets !
 These efforts of thine are not fighting against fate,
 For fate itself may have prompted them in our hearts.
 Never, oh never, hath any one suffered loss
 By effort and action in the path of truth.
 Thy life still is in thee,—then bind thy wounds,
 Toil in effort, through life's day, and then smile for evermore !"
 Thus did the lion continue to discourse
 Till all the tribe of fatalists were silenced.
 And then they made a covenant with him,
 That every day they would send him a victim ;
 And when the covenant was concluded between them,
 They returned in joy to their pleasant glades.
 But when they assembled in conclave together,
 Fierce dissension arose in that happy band ;
 Each lifted his voice and gave his opinion,
 And each desired his neighbour's death instead of his own,
 Until at last they agreed that every day
 Lots should be cast to decide the victim ;
 And on whomsoever the lot should fall,
 He should go in silence to be the lion's prey.
 Thus day by day, as the lots decreed,
 One by one went resigned to the lion,
 Till at last it came to the rabbit's turn,
 And sorely he mourned the hardness of fate ;
 Till at length he rose and informed his friends,
 " I will go and deliver you all from this tyranny."
 Oh reader, follow this rabbit with thine eye,
 And behold how God giveth subtlety as strength to the feeble.
 The skill which he teacheth to the honey-bee,
 He denies to the might of the tiger or the lion.
 Thus it is intellect which is the strength of feeble man,
 So that the denizens of sea and land are awed before him.
 And thus this rabbit, who goes against the lion,
 Bears a wise heart in his little breast.

But meanwhile the lion had been long waiting in wrath,
 When he saw the rabbit approach from afar,
 And, as he came up, the king of beasts
 Demanded with a roar the causes of his delay.
 The rabbit answered, " In the early morning
 I set off with a companion to come to thee,
 For on us both, two friends from our youth,
 Had the lot fallen to be thy prey.
 But on our way we were met by a lion
 Who stopped us both from proceeding on our journey.
 We told him that we were sent to the king of beasts,
 But he said that there was no other king than he.
 I prayed him to release me for a little time,
 That I might go and tell thee of this rival of thine,
 And he bade me go and bear thee his challenge,
 But he kept my friend as a hostage for my return.
 Thus thou must now give up all hopes of thy food,
 For in all that I have said I have told the truth ;
 Or if thou wouldst have it sent as before,
 The road must be cleared of this enemy."

The lion exclaimed, " Show me where he is ;
 Do thou go before if thou tellest the truth."
 He then led the way, like a robber with his victim,
 That he might guide him into his deep-laid snare.
 Thus the lion went with the rabbit before him,
 And as he went he roared for rage,
 Until, as they came to the mouth of a well,
 The rabbit retreated and drew his foot back.

The lion exclaimed, "What meaneth this?
 And wherefore retreatest thou thus, as afraid?"
 "Sire," answered the rabbit, "the lion, whom we seek,
 When he seized my companion rushed into that den;
 Oh, take me close to thy breast, I pray,
 That I may venture to look if he still be there."
 The lion then took the rabbit in his breast
 To protect him, should the enemy come;
 And he saw his own image in the water below,
 With the image of a rabbit in his grasp;
 And, when he beheld his foe so near,
 He threw down his guide, and leap'd into the well.
 He leap'd into the pit which was dug for his destruction,
 And his tyranny returned upon his own head.
 Thus thou too, O man! who livest a tyrant,
 But diggest the well for thine own fall!

And when the rabbit was thus delivered,
 He returned in joy to his friends in the wood.
 Thus free from the tyranny of his cruel foe,
 His joy blossomed forth into dancing and sport.
 Lo! the seed, when it has escaped from the dark ground,
 Shoots out its leaves and branches for joy;
 And thus the soul, when it escapes from earth,
 Dances in gladness in the wide air of love.
 "Good news! good news!" shouts the rabbit to his friends;
 "That dog of hell hath returned whence he came.
 He who hath destroyed so many lives with his might,
 Hath been swept away by Death's besom like chaff;
 He hath fallen, fallen into the well,
 And our souls are freed from their sorrow and fear."
 Then all his friends came forth from the glade,
 Joyful and light-hearted, and with hurrying steps;
 And they made a ring, with him in the midst,
 And they bowed their heads, and they said to him "Hail!"
 He answered them, "It is all by the aid of God.
 What is a rabbit unaided and alone?
 He hath given strength to my feet, and light to my heart;
 Pay your homage then to *Him*, and not to me."

Thus boast not, readers, at success in this world of change,
 Nor vaunt of your freedom ye who must abide your turn;
 Remember that life is but an hour at best,
 And that only in bidding it farewell is peace.
 Learn ye then the true meaning of that word "farewell,"
 And then drink a deep draught of the cup of eternity.

Thus closes this singular fable, and it is a specimen of numbers in our author's book. Our abridgment will give some idea of his peculiar arrangement, and the intermixture of narrative and moral; for Jelaleddin's dramas of animals are never the mere prosaic details of a naturalist. His creatures are but the different forms under which his own mind veils itself, and, whatever shapes the magician may assume, he carries human consciousness into all. Just as Apuleius represents himself as changed to an ass in outward

appearance, while he still retained all the passions and the feelings of man, so too our author never loses his personal identity through all his ideal transmigrations; and under bird and beast, and sage and king, or whatever other characters he may introduce, we still recognise the same lonely thinker of Khorassan, to whose mind all nature and all history seemed only a gigantic myth, sent to tell tales of wonder to living men.

E. B. C.

JACQUES VAN ARTEVELDE,

(COMMONLY CALLED, "THE BREWER OF GHENT").

ON the death of Charles-le-Bel, February 1st, 1328, Philip of Valois was declared regent of France, for the Queen Dowager was far advanced in pregnancy. Two months afterwards she gave birth to a daughter, and the kingdom was thus spared the dangers and dissensions of a long minority, and on the 29th May the regent was solemnly consecrated King by the title of Philip VI. This ceremony took place at Reims. Louis de Nevers, Count of Flanders, whose duty it was to bear the sword of state, attended with eighty-six knights in his train. But when the heralds-at-arms proclaimed, "*Comte de Flandre, si vous êtes cœurs, venez faire votre devoir*," he advanced not a step, nor paid any attention to the thrice-repeated summons. On this the King demanded with some surprise why he delayed to discharge his office. "Monseigneur," he replied, "marvel not if I stepped not forward, for it is the Count of Flanders who has been called, not Louis de Nevers." "How, then," exclaimed Philip, "are you not the Count of Flanders?" "In name only, my liege lord, for authority have I none. The burgesses of Bruges, Ypres, Poperinghe, and Cessell, have driven me from my domains, and in Ghent alone dare I now show myself." "Fair cousin," said the King, "we swear to thee by the holy oil that hath this day been poured upon our head that we will not set foot in Paris until we have replaced thee in undisputed possession of the county of Flanders."

A difference of opinion however prevailed in the royal council as to the expediency of engaging in a dangerous war before the stability of the throne was well assured. Impatient of contradiction, Philip turned to the venerable Gualtier de Crécy, lord of Chatillon, then in his eightieth year, and impetuously demanded,—"And you, my lord constable, what think you of all this? Is it your opinion, too, that we must await a more favourable opportunity?" "Sire," replied the brave old knight, "a stout heart finds ever time *à propos*." Embracing him with much warmth, the

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

King exclaimed, "Let him who loves me follow me," and a rendezvous for ban and arrière-ban was appointed at Arras for the 22nd July.

While Louis de Nevers guarded the passages of the Lys, Robert of Cassel defended the approaches to St. Omer, and the chivalry of France eagerly prepared for a contest whence they anticipated enormous booty and easy success. Philip himself proceeded to St. Denis, where he received the sacred oriflamme* from the hands of the abbot, and confided it to the safe custody of one of his bravest warriors. At the appointed time was assembled one of the most numerous and gallant armies that had ever carried terror and desolation into the fertile plains of Flanders.

On the 20th August, 1328, the French army pitched their tents near the abbey of Woestyne and the fishponds of Coudebroek. The Flemings, under Nicholas Zannequin, sixteen thousand in number, were strongly posted on the heights of Cassel. Every effort to dislodge them proved ineffectual. The men-at-arms, impeded by the weight of their armour, were unable to advance over the rugged and uneven ground, and the common foot soldiers were repeatedly repulsed with great loss. For three days the King remained encamped on the same spot, but on the 22nd he moved his troops to the banks of the Peene, menacing the towns of Bergues, Wormhout, and Bourbourg. The country all around was cruelly devastated, and the darkness of the ensuing night displayed in every direction the flames of blazing churches, villages, and farms. Still

* An ancient inventory of the treasury of St. Denis thus describes the golden standard of the kings of France. "*Eten-dart d'un cendal fort épais, fendu par le milieu, en forme de gonfanon, fort caduque, enveloppe d'un bâton couvert de cuivre doré, et un fer longuet et aigu au bout.*"

Oriflamme est une bannière
Ancien poi plus forte que guimpe,
De cendal rougeant et simple,
Sans pourtraiture d'autre affaire.
Guyart.

the Flemings descended not from their heights, but viewed with stoical firmness the conflagration of their homes. It was about three in the afternoon when the enemy's pillaging parties had all returned to the camp. Dispersed in little groups, gambling and making merry with the characteristic light-heartedness of the nation, the French were rejoicing over the plunder they had gathered, and seeking shelter from the sun. In the meantime the Flemish leaders were assembled in council. The more wary advised a further delay of a few days, to give the militia of Bruges time to effect a junction with them. But Zannequin felt secure of victory, and grudged to share the glory with others. He therefore urged an immediate and sudden assault, while the enemy was off his guard, and his daring eloquence too well pleased the impatient ardour of his companions. Forming themselves into three dense masses, they rushed down into the plain, and forced their way into the very heart of the French camp. The corps, commanded by Zannequin in person, penetrated to the royal tent, overcoming all opposition and marking their course with the blood of the noblest and bravest knights. Philip was asleep, and when awakened by his confessor with the tidings that the Flemings were at hand, he scornfully answered, *Propos de clerc qui a peur?* But the sounds of the combat soon convinced him of the reality of the attack, and, snatching up his arms, he hastened forth from his tent. His personal danger was imminent, for Zannequin had already uplifted his heavy mace, when the Sire de Noyer rescued his sovereign from certain death. The Flemings were then surrounded, and a frightful slaughter ensued, for no one gave foot or demanded quarter.* But numbers

at length prevailed, and the same evening Philip made his entry into Cassel, which he consigned to the flames. On one of the towers of this town the Flemings had hoisted a flag bearing the representation of a cock, with the following inscription:—

Quand ce cocq icy chantera,
Le roy trouvé cy entrera ;

designating Philip as a foundling King, because he had not been born heir to the throne. Thus an excess of confidence proved their ruin.

For four days after the battle, we are told, the King never quitted his tent, as if panic-stricken at the desperate valour of the Flemings. Never was victory more decisive. The women of Bruges hastily adopted the fleur-de-lis, and compelled their husbands to give up the keys of the city, and the inhabitants of Ypres were equally precipitate in submitting to the conqueror, without even stipulating for their personal safety. In a few days afterwards Philip returned into France, after enjoining the Count to rule his states with more prudence for the future, for should he again march an army into Flanders, it would be to take possession of it for himself.

Though Philip had not omitted to take numerous hostages—namely, 900 from Ypres and 500 from Bruges—in order to secure the maintenance of peace, the Count considered himself called upon to exercise the utmost severity towards those who had borne any part in the late disturbances. His first act was to divide the town of Bruges into six districts, each of which he subjected to the strictest investigation, and the guilty—or, rather, the suspected—were removed to Damme to be tortured and put to death. A citizen of the latter place having presumed to make some unfavourable observations as to his conduct, was condemned for four years to follow the processions of Bruges and of Damme, bare-footed, and clad only in a shirt, while the count's officers proclaimed aloud the nature of his offence and its punishment. Not only were the goods of all such as had assisted at the battle of Cassel confiscated; but the principal towns, with the exception of Ghent, were fined in heavy mulcts. In less than three

* Meyer, the most authentic of the early annalists, estimates the loss of the Fleming at from six to nine thousand men. Froissart raises the cipher to 16,000, the entire number of the combatants. Oudegherst is content with the slaughter of 13,000, while the anonymous author of the continuation of the chronicles of Guillaume de Nangit scrupulously states the loss at 11,575 killed. It would seem that the wounds given on that disastrous day were all mortal.

months, according to Oudegherst, five hundred persons were put to death, while other historians assert that not fewer than ten thousand perished by the hands of the executioner. The great bell of Ypres was broken in pieces, and the communal rights of that town as well as of Bruges and Courtrai were remodified and curtailed. Nor were the fortifications of those places allowed to escape, for by the King's command they were utterly demolished. While these stringent measures were being carried into execution, Louis de Nevers was himself in Paris, whither he had gone to conduct home his countess, Margaret of France, to whom he had been married about eight years, though his harsh and brutal conduct had caused that high-minded princess to leave him very shortly after their union. She now, however, consented to return with him into Flanders, and in November of the following year gave birth to a son named Louis de Mâle from the place of his nativity, an ancient chateau still in existence about a league from Bruges.

Among the most zealous supporters of Philip's pretensions to the crown of France had been Robert of Artois. During his minority—his father also having died before his grandfather—his father's sister Mahault, countess of Burgundy, had seized upon the county of Artois, and the parliament, in compliance with the known wishes of Philippe-le-Bel, had decreed that in that county the younger daughter should take precedence of the son of an eldest son. But now the aspect of affairs had changed. Robert was the brother-in-law of the reigning monarch, and it is said that Philip would not have hesitated to restore him to his rightful possessions, could he have produced any new title whereon to found his claims. As no such title-deed was in existence, Robert caused one to be forged. The imposture was discovered, and Robert was cited to appear before the supreme court. He wisely preferred, however, the inconveniences of exile to the disgrace and anxiety of a trial, and accordingly fled, first into Brabant and thence into England. A deadly hatred towards Philip appears from this time to have occupied his mind, and he con-

tinually urged Edward III. king of England, to claim the crown of France, assuring him of the support of a large portion of the nobility, and of the great mass of the commons. Edward's pretensions, moreover, were not altogether ill-founded, for he was the lineal descendant of Philip IV.—his mother Isabella being the daughter of that monarch—whereas Philip of Valois was only his nephew. On the other hand it was alleged that the salic law excluded females from the inheritance, but in truth it only prohibited the descent of landed property to daughters without making any allusion to grandsons, and in the year 595 King Hildebert had decreed that the sons of daughters should be viewed in the same light as the sons of male offspring. But though such questions may excite and interest the curiosity of jurists and scholars, it is not thus that the fate of great nations is to be determined. Neither abstract right, nor legal technicalities, can for a moment be weighed in the balance against the interests, the feelings, nay, the very prejudices, of a people. In the eyes of the French aristocracy, Edward was only a powerful vassal of the crown of France, whereas Philip of Valois had long stood within the sacred halo of the throne, besides being personally known unto them. At the time of Philip's consecration, Edward was only in his sixteenth year, and, though he had advanced his claims to the regency, the affairs of his own kingdom were in too disturbed a state to permit more than a verbal protest against the appointment of his rival. The victory of Cassel completely established Philip on the throne, and on the 6th June, 1329, Edward himself had proceeded to Amiens to do homage to the King of France for the duchy of Aquitaine. But the incessant instigations of Robert of Artois, and, above all, his own ambition and a more favourable opportunity, at length induced Edward to revive his dormant claim to the sovereignty of France, and to commence a war that has bequeathed to two neighbouring people an inheritance of mutual hatred and distrust.

Fully aware of the importance of conciliating the favour of the inhabitants of Flanders, Edward courted the wealthy burghers of the opulent cities

in that county; for, notwithstanding the cruelty and extortions of Louis de Nevers, their trade had recovered from its temporary prostration, and peace and plenty were once more restored. The wools of England, so essential to the manufacture of the broad-cloths of Flanders, had long been the object of an active commerce, and proved a bond of union between the two countries. Under the first Edward the great wool-staple had been fixed at Bruges and Antwerp, and his more sagacious grandson conferred numerous privileges on such Flemings as chose to settle in England, in the well-founded hope of introducing their manufactures into his own kingdom. By a convention held in the year 1333, it was agreed that all differences between English and Flemish merchants should be submitted to the arbitration of four commissioners chosen equally from either people, and a cordial and friendly feeling was thus established that awakened the apprehensions of Philip of Valois. In compliance with his wishes, Louis de Nevers adopted the unjust and impolitic measure of arresting in one day—September 1335—all the English merchants who happened to be in Flanders. By way of reprisal Edward in his turn caused all the Flemish merchants found in his dominions to be arrested, and prohibited the exportation of wool. In consequence the looms were all stopped, and many thousands thrown out of employment. Great distress ensued, and the humbler classes atoned by their sufferings for the errors and ambition of their rulers, *quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*. However, on the 18th October, Edward addressed a letter to the Count and to the echevins or magistrates of the towns, expressing his desire to entertain friendly relations with Flanders, and to renew their ancient good understanding. But the Count was entirely devoted to the interests of Philip, and the overtures of the English monarch failed to produce the desired effect.

On the 1st April of the ensuing year an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between Flanders, Brabant, and Hainaut, by which it was mutually agreed to refer all present or future differences to arbiters, chosen from among their own towns-

men, and to re-open a commercial intercourse with England. Upon this Edward despatched ambassadors to Ghent to propose the re-establishment of the wool-staple in Flanders, for it had been removed to Dordrecht, and to offer his daughter Jane in marriage to the Count's infant son, Louis de Mâle. But the Count remained firm in his allegiance to the French King; and, having treacherously seized upon the person of Sohier de Courtrai, the chief of the English party, caused him to be confined in the Château de Ruppelmonde. He even proposed to intercept Edward's ambassadors; but they, being apprised of his intentions, returned homewards by way of Holland, and thus escaped his snares.

Finding all attempts at negotiation fruitless, Edward fitted out an expedition against the island of Cadzand, which his generals, Sir Walter Manny and the Earl of Derby, pillaged and laid waste after a desperate resistance, especially of the Bruges militia. To reward their fidelity and good services on this occasion, the Count permitted them to restore the fortifications of their town, and further adopted a more conciliatory line of conduct towards the other cities of Flanders. Ghent alone proved an exception. To punish their eagerness to negotiate with Edward he imposed a heavy fine on the burgesses of that great city, and compelled them to send deputies to fall down at his feet for mercy—*comiti procubere ad pedes*. The misery of the inhabitants of Ghent was at its height: their trade had been annihilated. Without the importation of English wool it was impossible to continue the manufacture of cloths, upon which depended not only their prosperity, but their very existence. In addition to this, the exactions of the Count and his satellites deprived the wealthy of their capital,—the poor of their hard-earned savings. It is probable, too, that the administration of the city had fallen into the hands of the lower order of métiers, or trade-guilds; for in 1325 Jean de Namur had driven into exile 3000 of the *tisserands*, or cloth-métiers, who may justly be regarded as the aristocracy of Ghent. But the waters had been troubled, and deliverance was at hand.

Lineally descended from the ancient

castellains of Ghent, Jacques van Artevelde belonged to one of the noblest and oldest families in the country. He was born about the year 1285, his father Jean van Artevelde having repeatedly held the office of *echevin* in his native town, and his mother Livine Degroote being allied to knights of high birth. His patronymic was derived from a small fief situated in the immediate vicinity of Ghent, and which still bears the name of Ertvelde. At an early age he was sent to the French court, and admitted into the royal household, being appointed by Louis Hutin *valet de la fruiterie*, and otherwise much noticed by that roystering monarch. He afterwards accompanied Charles of Valois in his expedition into Greece, and was present at the taking of Rhodes. But the loss of the battle of Courtrai in 1302 compelled Philip IV. to recal his warriors from the East, and Van Artevelde took advantage of this opportunity to return to Ghent. For many years after this there is no mention of his name, but we may conclude he occupied his active mind with affairs of the state, as well as with the cultivation of his *polders*, or lands recovered from the sea, near Basserode. His father, though of noble extraction, had registered himself in the *métier des tisserands*, or cloth-manufacturers' guild, and Jacques wisely followed his example. It does not appear, indeed, that he himself was engaged in any trade, nor was it necessary, for his wife Catherine de Tronchiennis, daughter of Sohier de Courtrai, brought him an ample fortune in addition to his own. But in those days, as in the present, it was customary for men of rank and high birth to enrol themselves among the citizens, with the double object of acquiring popularity and of rendering themselves eligible to the superior offices of the magistracy. His courtly manners, his consummate wisdom, and glowing eloquence, soon attracted the notice of his fellow-citizens, and in the present emergency all eyes were directed to Van Artevelde as alone capable of saving his country and native town from utter ruin.

On the 26th December, 1337, the people being congregated in the streets to enjoy—or, at least, to pass away—the holiday, began to say one to another, "Let us go and take counsel

from this wise man."* About a thousand were gathered together around the door of his house, and greeted his appearance with every demonstration of respect. He then assured them of his active patriotism, and engaged them to assemble on the morrow on the green within the monastery of Biloke. Here, in the presence of the sacred edifice erected by the pious canon Foulques Untenhove, who in the commencement of the thirteenth century had aroused his countrymen to oppose the tyranny of Philip Augustus,—here did Van Artevelde, with fascinating eloquence, urge his fellow-citizens to concord among themselves, and to neutrality towards foreign princes. Let them cultivate a friendly intercourse with England at the same time that they refrained from all hostile measures against France. By the pursuits of commerce Ghent had attained to opulence and power, and by these means alone could she preserve those advantages. Such arguments as these, enforced in a popular manner and by a popular man, at a moment of difficulty and distress, at once influenced the rude mass, and rendered them submissive to the voice of the orator; for in times of calamity and affliction the lower classes—so insolent and aspiring in prosperity—are glad to have recourse to the wisdom and firmness of those whose generous blood, enlightened education, and moral firmness, raise them above the vulgar.

On the third day of January, 1338, the constituted authorities of the town met together, and agreed to restore the office of Captain of the Parish, as had been customary in times of danger. The chief-captaincy, or *beleet van der stede*, was conferred upon Van Artevelde, already elected captain of St. John's parish. His colleagues were Guillaume de Vaernewyck, Gelnot de Lens, Guillaume van Huse, and Pierre van den Hove. To each of them was assigned a guard of honour†—to the

* Alons, alons oyr le bon conseil du saige homme.—*Froissart*.

† Gilles li Minsis, abbot of St. Martin at Tournai, was the first to take exception at the band of armed men that usually preceded Van Artevelde when exercising the functions of his office. He is, however, satisfied with the moderate number

chief-captain 21 serjeants, to Vaernewyck 20, and to the others only 15. Two days afterwards, the chief-echevin, Thomas de Vaernewyck, issued several ordinances regulating the quantity of corn each individual might purchase, so as to guard against a famine in the event of the Count besieging the city, —forbidding any citizen to leave his home after curfew, —re-establishing the ancient courts of judicature, —and proclaiming a truce of fifty days, to allow time for the subsidence of passion and for the reconciliation of rival factions.

The tidings of this unexpected movement were not long in reaching the ears of Philip, and, so well aware was he of the necessity of adopting decided measures for its suppression, that he instantly summoned the forces of his kingdoms to appear in arms at Amiens, the ensuing Mid-Lent. At the same time he despatched William of Armonne, Bishop of Cambrai, to L'Ecluse, where deputies from all the communes of Flanders were assembled, and instructed him to labour by all means to bring them back to a dependence upon France. But his utmost efforts proved unavailing, and he returned to Paris without effecting the object of his journey. Nor was Louis de Nevers more successful; for, when he pointed out the expediency of keeping on good terms with France, since from that country they derived large quantities of corn and wine, —it was answered that however true that might be the French would not supply the one or

the other without an adequate compensation in money, and this could only be obtained by an active commerce with England. Accordingly, on the 1st February, the echevins Jacques Masch and Jean Willade, proceeded to Louvain, to treat with the Count of Guelders, Edward's plenipotentiary, and a reconciliation was speedily arranged between the English monarch and the communes of Flanders. Jacques Masch thence hastened to Dordrecht, where he purchased an ample supply of wool, which he conveyed to Ghent, amid the triumphant acclamations of its half-starved inhabitants. This convention excited the anger of the Count to such a degree that he meditated the assassination of Van Artevelde, whom he justly regarded as the instigator of the conference. With this view he summoned him to his presence, but the other appeared with such a numerous retinue of friends and dependants, that Louis was compelled to defer the execution of his dastardly intentions. Subsequent attempts, of an equally nefarious character, were in like manner baffled, and only served to exasperate the honest burghers, who not only themselves assumed the white hood,* worn by the guards of the first echevin of the Keure, but obliged the Count also to appear with one. Fearing lest they should resort to ulterior measures, and perhaps seize upon his person — as the Brugeois had already done on a former occasion — he rode forth from the town under the pretence of flying a falcon, and escaped to his chateau at Måle.

of 25 to 30. Succeeding writers were not slow to improve upon this, and Froissart not only bestows upon him a royal guard, but ascribes to them a degree of complaisance quite oriental. In the early copies of his History he says: —“Par especial avoit tondis dalez luy cent on deux cent armés, lesquels en y avoit vingt ou trente des plus outrageux, de qui il faisoit sa bourle.” — (*Red. primit.* i. 112.) But in the edition annotated by Denis Sauvage, he asserts that a glance of Van Artevelde's eye assured the death of any obnoxious person he might encounter in his progress through the streets: —“Il avoit tousiours après luy allans aual la ville de Gand 60 ou 80 valets, tout armez; entre lesquels y en avoit deux ou trois qui sauoient de ses secrets; et quand il encontroit un homme qu'il hayoit, ou avoit en souspeçon, il estoit tâtost tué.” i. chap. xxx.

* According to M. Kervyn Van Lettenhove — a very high authority in all matters connected with the history of Flanders — the white hood was worn by the members of the commune when they assembled under their banners. But the Chevalier Diericx speaks of it as the distinctive badge of the lictors of the *chef des renliers* or first echevin of Keure — an officer similar to our Lord Mayor. *Haud nobis tantas componere lites*. It is worthy of remark, that the arms of Jacques Van Artevelde were, Three hoods argent on a field sable. Such is the device on the seal of his son Philip, but it does not appear that these were the arms also of Jean Van Artevelde his father. Not improbably they were assumed to flatter the vulgar mass.

To counterbalance the disaffection of the people of Ghent, Louis de Nevers sought to secure the goodwill of the Brugeois by conferring upon them new and valuable privileges. He also affected to be pleased with the negotiations instituted by the Gantois with Edward's commissioners, and strove to cajole them by fair words into a feeling of security, until such times as Philip's preparations for attack should be completed. Philip himself assured the deputies sent to him from that city that they had nothing to apprehend, for that he would ever be ready to encourage their industry and maintain their freedom. In the midst of these professions arrived the anniversary of the great fair of Ghent. It was *Lataire* Sunday, and natives and foreigners crowded the streets, bartering and conversing, feasting and making merry. But joy quickly gave place to mourning and sorrow. The venerable and patriotic Sohier de Courtrai had been barbarously beheaded by the Count's orders, though confined to his bed, in the Castle of Rupelmonde, by sickness and old age. To these sad tidings succeeded others of yet more gloomy import. On the same day the Bishop of Senlis, a creature of the French King, and the Abbot of St. Denis, had arrived at Tournai, and on the morrow they pronounced in the market-place of that town a sentence of excommunication against the inhabitants of Ghent. No priest could officiate at the altar. The holy eucharist was discontinued. The church bells were silent, for public worship was prohibited. The office of baptism was denied to the infant; the nuptial benediction ceased to be pronounced; and the prayers of the church no longer calmed the last moments of the departing Christian. Dismay chilled the hearts of the boldest, and darkened their brow; but Van Artevelde again appeared to arouse the fainting courage of his countrymen, and, informing them that he had already despatched a trusty messenger to consult the clergy of Liège on the means of suspending the interdict, he bade them be of good cheer and remain true to themselves.

Disappointed in his expectation of terrifying the Gantois into submission, and anxious to gain more time for the assembling of his men-at-arms, the

King again affected a desire to establish a friendly understanding, and futile negotiations were opened at Deynse and at Lille. On the 7th April the Constable entered Tournai at the head of a numerous and well-appointed army, and two days afterwards was joined by the King in person. The next day, being Easter Eve, the watchmen stationed in the tower of St. Nicholas' church, descried the enemy's skirmishers advancing to the gates of the town, and the great bell* immediately sounded the tocsin of alarm. Encouraged by the exhortations and example of their chief captain, the citizens of Ghent prepared to make a determined resistance. Fortunately, the procrastination and indecision of the French King afforded them ample time to complete their measures of defence, and on the tenth day Van Artevelde summoned them together on the Canter, or Place d'Armes. He there announced to them that he had broken down the bridge of Deynse, and thus effectually prevented the further advance of the enemy. He therefore proposed to march against the Château de Bieroliet, whither a considerable band of *Leliaerts*† had retired after the battle of Cadzand, who were expected to co-operate with the invading army. All day the trumpets continued to sound on the Canter, and next morning the chief magistrates sallied forth to besiege the recreant fortress. While they were engaged on this expedition, a royal sergeant arrived, bearing letters from Philip, in which he offered to recognise the neutrality of the communes of Flan-

* The great bell of Ghent has more than once played an important part in the history of the town, and jeopardised its own existence by the uproar occasioned by its "unruly member." On it are engraved the following lines:

Ik heete Roelandt; als it klippe, dan ist brandt;

Als ik luyt, dan ist storm in 't Vlaender land.

† Or partisans of the Fleur-de-lis. This designation was first applied to the French party at the battle of Buls-camp, August 13th, 1297, when many of the Flemish nobles, corrupted by the gold of Philippe-le-Bel, deserted their own countrymen and joined the hostile ranks. The patriots who adhered to the Lion of Flanders were thence termed *Liebardes*, or *Clauwaerts*, from *clawen*, a paw.

ders, and to accede to their treaty with England. He was now too late. Louis de Nevers now imagined that a favourable opportunity had arrived for reducing the citizens of Bruges to perfect submission. He therefore entered the town with a strong body of retainers, and planted his banner in the middle of the Grande Place. The fullers were the first to take up arms in defence of their liberties, but not more than five or six had fallen when the whole city rose to a man, and forced the Count to retire in haste to the Château de Mâle. In the meantime Van Artevelde had captured the fortress of Biervliet, and with heartfelt gratification learnt the tidings of Louis' unsuccessful attempt. He accordingly proceeded to Bruges, and prevailed upon its inhabitants, together with those of Ypres, to form a coalition, by virtue of which "the three good cities of Flanders" should conjointly govern the country by a board constituted of three deputies from each town. On the 29th April representatives from all the communes of Flanders repaired to Mâle, and in their presence Van Artevelde informed the Count of the resolutions that had been adopted, to which Louis signified his ready assent, and even engaged himself by oath to respect and defend the freedom and privileges of the country. In the course of the following month a commission appointed by "the three good cities," with Jacques van Artevelde at its head, traversed the length and breadth of the land, establishing tranquility, and reconciling the people with their Count. The deputies likewise frequently met, sometimes in one town at other times in another, and earnestly laboured to restore the commerce of Flanders, and to preserve a strict neutrality between the jarring and ambitious claims of Philip of Valois and Edward Plantagenet. The latter prince failed not to congratulate them on their union, and despatched the Bishop of Lincoln and the Earls of Northampton and Suffolk to conclude a new treaty of peace with them. His ambassadors were met at Antwerp by the deputies of the communes, and on the 10th June a commercial treaty was mutually signed and ratified, by which the Flemish merchants were

empowered to buy English wools in Holland, Zealand, or elsewhere, and their personal safety was guaranteed should they pass into England; the neutrality of Flanders to be strictly observed; the navigation of Flemish waters freely accorded to English ships, but their armed vessels not to land their men, or to remain longer than one tide in the Ywyn or at L'Ecluse, unless prevented by contrary winds from putting out to sea; the Count of Flanders not to be bound by this treaty, but to enjoy full liberty of engaging with the men of his own fief in any foreign war whatsoever. Edward also granted the Gantois the privilege of importing stuffs stamped with the city seal into his kingdom, where they should be received on the same footing as home-made goods, without any surveillance as to the correctness of their measure or the soundness of their quality.

To counteract the popularity of the English monarch, Philip addressed a letter to the Communes, in which he professes great compassion for the sufferings of the citizens of Ghent, and graciously pardons all their "excesses and misdeeds." He further acquiesces in their treaty of commerce with England, and fully recognised their neutrality. Should his vessels enter the Flemish harbours they shall be allowed to purchase provisions and stores at a fair price, but their crews not to land with arms in their hands. On the 23rd of the following month the Bishop of Senlis arrived in Ghent to reverse the sentence of excommunication, and Louis de Nevers proceeded to Tournai, in company with the deputies of the Communes, to celebrate the Feast of the Assumption.

(To be continued.)

THE SEAL OF ETON COLLEGE.

(With a Plate.)

The second Seal in the Plate is that of ETON COLLEGE. The design represents the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who was invoked as the patroness of the College by its founder, King Henry the Sixth. This Seal was engraved in the reign of Edward the Fourth, as is shown by the royal arms being supported by two lions.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland. Vol. XII.

MISS STRICKLAND has concluded her historical labours with this volume, and has accomplished her task with honour to herself and advantage to the public. Her industry and research have produced their natural results in the additional light they have thrown on some obscure and disputed points; and by her talent in composition she has disposed her materials with a due regard to their importance, with their proper lights and shades, and, to use the term of a sister art, with that attention to *perspective* in the historical picture, which is necessary for the production of all the various parts in their proper effect. The present volume continues the life of Queen Anne, commenced in the last. The narrative is founded on the best and most authentic sources, and the whole domestic history of the court, and particularly that relating to the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, is more full, more precise, and consequently more interesting, than in any other narrative with which we are acquainted. Of this celebrated lady and her royal mistress, or rather companion, our readers will be able to form their own opinion, which will spare us the very difficult task of communicating ours. She is, indeed, the prominent subject of the whole work, the one around whom our curiosity presses, and our varied feelings are excited. Prince George, the royal consort, is only seen at a distance, or a view of him is occasionally caught as he crosses one of the courts or enters the bed-chamber; but, retired as he is, his character has much improved on us in these pages, and he appears to have been, perhaps, all that a man could wish to be in his very singular situation; a good, quiet, amiable person, with something more than the *negative* qualities with which we in our minds had previously and scantily endowed him.

We cannot afford room to make a running commentary on the volume, accompanying the author through the

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

whole of her historical progress; but we must observe that it is as fairly and impartially written as could be expected. The fair author has less of political than personal bias. She does not like William the Third, and will not do him justice when he deserves it. The great politician and scientific soldier are to her no recommendations, when she thinks of the selfish monarch and unfaithful husband. The *great* Somers is of no worth in her eyes, for he was an immoral man; and as for Bolingbroke, he must appear something unapproachable. From a lady's pen we have no objection to this. We admire, we love, the purity of a mind that revolts from all evil, and we do not object to Miss Strickland giving a little sly tip with her finger when the merits of these persons are weighed in the balance. It was assuredly a very profligate and corrupt and licentious age, and we believe that the throne itself was the most unsullied part of Her Majesty's dominions.

But we must break off, for there would be no end of reflections, and turn to the volume for an extract or two.

It is well known that the Duke of Gloucester died at an early age,—he who was heir to the throne. Now Miss Strickland will tell us how King William behaved on the occasion.

“No historian has pointed out the astounding circumstance that, although the death of the child (Duke of Gloucester) took place as far back as July, yet the royal missive is dated in October! Months had elapsed since the death, and several weeks since the burial, of Gloucester before the King condescended to notice that his heir was no longer in existence. No word of human sympathy, it may be observed, is vouchsafed to the wretched mother. The original is in French, and is addressed to Lord Marlborough:—

‘Loo, October, 1700.

‘I do not think it necessary to employ many words in expressing my surprise and grief at the death of the Duke of Gloucester. It is so great a loss to me, as well as to all England, that it pierces my heart with affliction.’

Y

The affliction of King William did not, however, hinder him from sending, *by the same post*, a peremptory order that care should be taken to cut off all the salaries of the Duke's servants to the very day of his death. It was with the utmost difficulty that the King's favourite, Keppell, prevailed on him to allow the payments up to the Michaelmas quarter-day. Nor can there be a doubt but that the sole consideration of the approach of that pay-day induced his gracious Majesty to write his condolence, for he could not cut off the salaries without appearing conscious that the Princess's son was dead. The Princess Anne, shocked at the disgusting contest that ensued concerning the payment of her lost child's servants, determined to distress herself rather than cashier one of them. When it is remembered that Parliament allowed William the Third a sum for the Duke of Gloucester's establishment, *more than thrice as much as he disbursed*, his conduct appears the more revolting. It is said by the same authority that he murmured not a little at the pensions he allowed to the old servants of his late Queen."

From this death we will turn to that of him whose unfeeling conduct has been just animadverted on.

As regards the disease which caused the death of William the Third, we can give Miss Strickland some information, from the authority of an eminent physician, which may be of use in another edition of her work. "King William had a thin, weak person, was asthmatic at an early period of his life, and had a constant, deep cough. A short time before his death, he had a fall from his horse in Hampton Court Park, by which he broke his collar-bone; after this his Majesty experienced three or four paroxysms of fever, preceded by shiverings, and died at length of an *enormous secretion of purulent mucus*, which embarrassed and finally prevented respiration altogether, in the fifty-second year of his age. When his body was opened, though his legs had swollen considerably, there was no water on his chest, but the lungs had adhered to the pleura, and the fall had detached a considerable portion of the adhering substance, which occasioned inflammation, suppuration, and death."—Sir H. Hallford.

In speaking of the coronation of Anne, Miss Strickland says,

"Contrary to every precedent in

British history, the consort of the Queen was excluded from all participation in her dignities. Whether this exclusion emanated from the Queen, from the Parliament, or from the wishes of Prince George of Denmark himself, has never been clearly analyzed; but popular opinion leads to the conclusion, that the Prince himself declined sharing in the honors of regality. It has been surmised that England having suffered most severely under the sway of Philip the Second, who, during the illness of his regnant partner, introduced the Spanish Inquisition, had determined the people never to admit the sway of any King Consort. There is semblance of historical truth in this suggestion, yet it is contradicted by the fact, that the immediate precedent of William and Mary presented an example of usurpation of the King Consort, not only on the lineal rights of the nearest Protestant heir, his Queen, but on those of her sister Anne. The fact is undeniable, that the English never for an instant contemplated that consorts of their Queens regnant should hold rank no higher than that of Prince George of Denmark. It was considered that royal children would not pay their father the natural duty of a parent, unless he retained not only the name but the power of a King. Thus Henry VII. reigned peacefully many years after the death of his wife, the heiress of the English throne, and William the Third, childless as he was, followed his example. The law by which Prince George of Denmark was excluded from ascending the British throne has hitherto eluded our search, and it seems passing strange that a lawless precedent should be followed. However this may be, Prince George of Denmark was only reckoned among the first of British peers, as Duke of Cumberland, and he actually did homage to his wife as such."

We now come to one of the most singular of the stories relating to the famous rupture between the Queen and her envious favourite, and a very curious story it is.

"One afternoon, not many weeks after the death of the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Anne noticed that she had no gloves on; she therefore told Abigail Hill, who was in attendance on her toilet, to fetch them from the next room, as she remembered that she had left them on the table. Mrs. Hill obeyed her Royal Highness, and passed into the next room, where she found that Lady Marlborough was seated, reading a letter, but the gloves of the Princess were not on the table, for Lady Marlborough had taken them up by

accident and put them on. Abigail most submissively mentioned to her, 'that she had put on by mistake her Royal Highness's gloves.' 'Ah!' exclaimed Lady Marlborough, '*have I on anything that has touched the odious hands of that disagreeable woman!*' then pulling them off, she threw the gloves on the ground, and exclaimed violently, 'Take them away!' Abigail obeyed silently, and retired with her usual stealthy quietude, carefully closing the door after her, which she had previously left ajar. Directly she entered the room where she had left the Princess, she plainly perceived that her Royal Highness had heard every word of the dialogue. But neither discussed the matter at that time, and the incident remained a profound secret between them; for it so happened that the Princess had had no one but Mrs. Abigail Hill in the room with her. Lady Marlborough soon left the adjoining saloon, and certainly remained for ever unconscious of what her mistress had overheard. Anne had hitherto borne daily insults with patient humility, when they had only cast contempt on her mental capacity; but this unprovoked manifestation of personal disgust and ill-will she never forgot or forgave. The whole story is completely in keeping with Sarah of Marlborough's own descriptions of her usual sayings and doings; it is withal, in some degree, corroborated by the incertitude perceptible in all her subsequent contests with Anne, in which she seems, in a puzzled manner, to seek for the original cause of offence she had given, without ever finding it. Late in life she received vague hints, that the whole was connected with some story about gloves; yet it is evident that she had not the least clue to the truth, as the following passage appears in one of her letters, dated nearly half a century subsequently. 'Mr. Doddridge writes a good deal to me, and expresses his satisfaction at reading the book, but wishes I had added more to the clearing of my character, as the King of Prussia has written a book in which he imputes the ruin of Europe to have happened from a quarrel between Queen Anne and me, about a pair of gloves. I did once hear there was such a book printed, and that his Majesty said, 'that the Queen would have her gloves made before mine, which I would not suffer the Glover to do.' Sarah of Marlborough proceeds to deny the story entirely; but the very passage shows that there was some tale circulating in Europe, that the division between her royal mistress and herself originated with some trifling occurrence regarding a pair of gloves. It may be believed that she was wholly ig-

norant of the real incident, having forgotten her petulant and injurious words as soon as uttered, at the same time being *totally unconscious that Anne had been within hearing of them.* Her Royal Highness, contented with the insight she had gained, by this slight accident, into Lady Marlborough's real feelings towards her, never brought the matter to discussion. As for Abigail Hill, she was the most silent and secretive of human creatures, and in all probability never detailed the anecdote until her courtly life and all concerning it had for ever passed away."

It is added that this court tradition has been preserved orally, from the narrative of the late *Countess of Harcourt*, of the elder line, the widow of Simon Earl of Harcourt. This noble lady was nearly a centegenarian, and had every means of knowing correctly the internal history of the English court since the days under discussion.

Let us mention another, perhaps still more extraordinary, of the same persons.

There is one remarkable circumstance mentioned by Miss Strickland, that, after the quarrel and disgrace of the Marlboroughs, there were *perpetual threats* of the Duchess of Marlborough from the continent to reveal something which should be painful and disgraceful to the Queen, and for two years previous to the death of Godolphin the Queen had been kept in a state of perpetual agony by the *base threats* of the Duchess of Marlborough that she would publish the whole of the Queen's letters to her when she was Princess. There was also something connected with Godolphin relating to a sum of money (20,000*l.*) which the Queen said he brought to her and asked her to take care of. "Was it a sum," says our historian, "which Godolphin had wrongfully abstracted from the Treasury before her flight? Twenty thousand guineas were no light incumbrance for the fugitive Princess, if the circumstances of her flight from the Cockpit be remembered; nor could that solid weight of treasure be conveyed from place to place, according to the words of the Queen, 'wheresoever she went,' without many persons giving assistance and having cognisance thereof. The Marlboroughs, after the enmity between them and their once indulgent mistress swelled

to an alarming height, *always threatened to disclose some secret which would cover her with disgrace. Anne shrank and cowered beneath the shaking of this terrific rod*, until after 1712, when Godolphin died, and the Marlboroughs went into voluntary banishment. The tale they had to tell it is possible related to this twenty thousand guineas, and they had to say '*that Anne had robbed her father as well as betrayed him.*' To this, the not less curious story may be added that follows :

"There was one series of letters in which Anne had bestowed the epithets of 'Caliban' and 'Dutch Monster' on William III. who was set up as a sort of idol of the Whigs, high and low, and by them such documents (*as the above mentioned*) would have been regarded as little less than sacrilege. Harley, Lord Oxford, astutely relieved his mistress from the terrors of her tormentors, as he himself was a correspondent with the exiled court. He wrote a request to the widow of James II. from St. Germain, and obtained a letter supposed to be the original of one of Marlborough's base letters, which betrayed General Tollemache and his armament to their certain destruction, at Brest, in June 1694. *Marlborough's life was then in Harley's hands* ; there is little doubt but that he could have recriminated dangerously on the Queen, although her Prime Minister might not be equally compromised. Lord Oxford had an interview at his brother Mr. Thomas Harley's house with the Duke of Marlborough, who came by a back door in a sedan. *He was shown this letter to King James II. and immediately after left England.*"

This remarkable document is to be found in Dalrymple's *Memoirs of Great Britain*, vol. ii. p. 44, where it is mentioned also, that on her return the Duchess of Marlborough contrived to get this letter from among the Harley Papers, and destroyed it.

It has been proved, says Miss Strickland, that the Marlboroughs drew from the public purse at that very moment the enormous revenue of 64,000*l.* per annum ! Before the death of the Duke their income amounted to 94,000*l.* Yet before the *second* year of Queen Anne's reign they were so much limited in their means *as to have no conveyance of their own.*

The following anecdote, strange as it may seem, appears corroborated by sufficient authority, and shows that

there are no limits to the violence of party feeling and factious rage.

"Lord Hertford told David Hume, 'that towards the end of Queen Anne's reign, when the Whig ministers were turned out of all their places at home, and the Duke of Marlborough still continued in the command of the army abroad, the *discarded* ministers met and wrote a letter, which was signed by Lord Somers, Lord Townshend, Lord Sunderland, and Sir Robert Walpole, desiring the Duke of Marlborough to bring over the troops he could depend upon, and that they should seize the Queen's person, and proclaim the Elector of Hanover Regent. The Duke of Marlborough replied, 'It was madness to think of such a thing.'"

The following anecdote is new to us, and is a striking picture of the manners of a court so little distant in time from the present, when one sister art has been discarded for another, and *music* has taken the place of *poetry*.

"The patronage Queen Anne bestowed on Tom D'Urfey, the song-writer of her era, resembled that extended by the sister queens, Mary and Elizabeth, to their dramatic buffoons, Heywood and Tarleton. After her Majesty's three o'clock dinner, D'Urfey took *his stand by the side-board at the time of dessert, to repeat political gibes or doggrel ballads*, prepared to flatter some of the well-known prejudices of his royal mistress. It is said that D'Urfey received a fee of fifty pounds for a *stave* which he compounded soon after Queen Anne's refusal to invite the Elector of Hanover's son, for the purpose of taking his place as Duke of Cambridge in the House of Peers. It is added, that the Electress Sophia greatly displeased and irritated Queen Anne, by uttering a speech which was reported ; it was, 'that she cared not when she died, if on her tomb could be recorded that she was Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.' Such report pointed the sting of satirical doggrel, so bountifully rewarded by Queen Anne.

"The crown's far too weighty
For shoulders of eighty,
She could not sustain such a trophy,
Her hand, too, already
Has grown so unsteady,
She can't hold a sceptre ;
So Providence kept her
Away—poor old dowager Sophy !"

The letter we now conclude with is, Miss Strickland says, the only specimen from the pen of Queen Anne in her *girlhood*. It still remains in the

Bathurst family, and is a curious specimen of royal proficiency in education.

“ ‘Bruxelles, Sept. 20.

“ ‘*I was to see a ball at the court inognito, which I liked very well; it was in very good order, and some danc'd well enough.* Indeed, there was Prince Vode-nunt that danc'd extremely well, as well if not better than *ethere* the Duke of Monmouth or Sir E. Villiers, which I think is very *extrordinary*. Last night againe I was to see *fyer-works* and *bon-fyers*, which was to celebrate the King of Spain's *weding*; they were very well worth seeing indeed. All the people *hear* are very *civil*, and except you be othere ways to them, they will be so to you. As for the town it is a great fine town. Me-thinks tho, the streets are not so clean as they are in Holland, yet they are not so dirty as ours; they are very well paved and very easy—they onely have *od* smells. My sister *Issabella's* lodgings and mine are much better than I expected, and so is all in this place. For our lodgings they *wear* all one great room, and now are divided with board into severall. My sister *Issabella* has a good bed chamber with a chimney in it: there is a little hole to put by things, and between her room and mine there is an *indiferent* room without a chimney; then mine is a good one with a chimney, which was made a purpose for me. I have a closet and a place for my trunks, and *ther's* a little place where our women dine, and over that such another. I doubt I have quite *tirde* out your patience, so that I will say no more, onely beg you to believe me to be what I *realy* am and will be, your very affectionate *freinde*,
ANNE.

“ ‘Pray remember me very kindly to Sir Allin.’ ”

The Rise and Progress of Literature.

By Sir Daniel K. Sandford, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. 8vo.

THIS little essay was written by the late Professor Sandford for the editor of the “*Popular Encyclopædia, or Conversation Lexicon*,” but, as many expressed a desire to possess it in a small and separate form, their wishes have been judiciously met by the publishers. It was the author's intention, had he lived, to have expanded it into two volumes, one on ancient, the other on modern literature; but he did not survive to carry out this intention. Such little compendiums, or, as they may be called, *bird's-eye* views of litera-

ture in its progress, and its fulness of growth, are both useful and interesting, if they are not executed in a loose and superficial manner. They assist the memory and the judgment in the important task of classifying and distributing the copious materials of knowledge. The present appears to us to be well executed on the whole: and therefore is not discreditable to the memory of a laborious and learned scholar.

We must take one extract from that portion which will be most generally interesting to our readers, that which relates to the last age of our own literature.

“ ‘What a thorough master of idiomatic prose was *Swift*. *Defoe* narrates as well as he. *Cobbett* in the present day has passages of freer eloquence than *Swift* could reach; but, though both these writers equal him in raciness of language, *Swift* surpasses them both in variety and learning. Even, however, from the strength of *Swift* and the *sprightliness* (?) of *Bolingbroke*, we turn with pleasure to the sober elegance of *Addison*. His style is like green among the colours. We could rest on it for ever. It never dazzles—it never wearies. *Swift's* poetry is his prose versified, unequal, therefore, in poetical merit to the effusions of *Gay*, *Young*, *Pope*, *Thomson*, and *Gray*. Theirs is the poetry of art, but not on that account the less beautiful. We may laugh at the silly question whether *Pope*, the greatest of the series, was a poet. If you ask what he was as to *invention*, read the *Rape of the Lock*: what he was as to *passion*, read *Eloise's Letters*, and the *Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady*; besides, he was as original as many other great poets. If his mind took in foundling thoughts from all quarters, it dressed them up in a livery of its own.’ ”

This is, on the whole, just. The “*Essay on Man*” is as wonderful in execution, as its design is crude and imperfect; and the translation of *Homer* is a great work.

He passes to the Novelists.

“ ‘*Richardson* too often paints the impossible in character, but he is unrivalled in the elaborateness of representation. *Fielding's* *Tom Jones* is the epic of romances. *Sterne*, though he could not equal *Fielding* in fluent wit, is a paragon of lucky quaintness, and in pathos is approached by *Mackenzie* alone. Life is no longer picturesque enough to produce a match for *Smollett* in descriptive humour.

Goldsmith, too, who belongs by style to this first generation, would be enumerated as a novelist, had he not so many more claims to immortality: a poet more simple and touching than Pope ever was—a prose writer more vigorous than Addison ever could have been."

To much of this all must subscribe; but Sterne's quaintness was hardly to be called lucky, arising as it did from the laborious study and imitation of a certain class of older writers.

"If the second generation were to be estimated by Johnson and Gibbon, it might justly be condemned for Latinized expressions, and a pompous fashion of adorning common phrases; but with their monotonous, though sounding, rhetoric, we must contrast the *spotless* style of Hume, and, somewhat later, the lively rhythm of Paley. Robertson is a fine writer: who does not feel at home with his pen? The literature of modern oratory has no name so lofty as that of *Burke*, though, from the want of wealth or high alliances, he never had a fortune, and from the mixed nature of a parliamentary audience he was not always an effective speaker. The largeness of his political views is enough to preserve that name from degenerating into a party toast; and the opulence of Burke's style is so vast, that it would hardly seem enhanced were we to make out his title to the *Letters of Junius*."

We only add, that, in a famous Letter to Dr. Markham, Burke has given his solemn denial of being the author of those Letters.

"High finish in the execution of literary designs is a character often common to both the generations through which we have hurried. The low state of poetical genius in the second might be inferred from the temporary popularity of Darwin. Cowper and Burns supply the two exceptions to this inference. The fervid piety of the one, the fervid passions of the other, gave wings to their poetry; and, even after Dunbar and Allan Ramsay, Burns disclosed new powers in the Scottish dialect. For any dearth of poetry in the preceding generation, full amends has been made by the present. If we must call Scott, Byron, Moore, Crabbe, Campbell, Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Montgomery, in the foremost rank, a multitude of not ignoble crests may be seen waving behind them. Some of those here mentioned are great poets, without having written great poems. But this is not true of Walter Scott. Granting that his novels may be included

in the conception of his poetical character, he rises to the level of Homer,

And rivals all but Shakspeare's name below.

In prose composition British writers seem to be now gathering their breath, and proving their arms for future efforts. Meanwhile they succeed best in biography and criticism. The first place is due perhaps to those periodical works which owe their force, and much of their spirit, to the great abilities of Jeffrey, Gifford, and Wilson," &c.

No doubt in what we have quoted, as in other parts of his work, the author, when he came to enlarge and perhaps to remodel it, would have found much to change and perhaps to improve: some criticism to alter, and some characters to move and re-adjust in the balance of his judgment; but, on the whole, this book, as a rapid commentary on literature, ancient and modern, may be read with advantage.

Revelations of Ireland in the past Generation. By D. Owen Madden, Esq.

THE old Munster bar—the eloquence of the Irish pulpit—O'Connelliana—the Irish nobility—and others,—these subjects afford a variety of characteristic sketches, lively portraits, and humorous anecdotes: as, p. 4, speaking of the Munster bar, which was the leading one, like our northern circuit:—

"In later times Curran stood alone, without any one even to approach him. After him came O'Connell, who in his day was foremost, with all the disadvantages of his stuff gown and his Catholicism. O'Connell, however, had a large family connexion and hosts of powerful friends on the circuit, which helped his great talents into notice. He met with many competitors. In eloquence he was equalled by Waggett,—in law he was surpassed by Burton and Pennefather (Baron). Harry Deane Grady could cross-examine an Irish rascal as skilfully, and Serjeant Gould could browbeat and bluster with as much vehemence and simulated fury. But, in variety of resources, in genuine talent for business, and in that harmonious union of powers which gives ascendancy, none of his contemporaries came near him. Yet he found many among them who often tasked his powers, rivals worthy of a noble contest. But he was a host in himself. He was like a bundle of lawyers and advocates rolled into one."

The Irish bar of the present day, says the author, lives too much on its former fame.

"Its Malones, Boyles, Currans, Plunkets, and Burkes were doubtless men of extraordinary brilliancy and eloquence; but in our generation something better might be done than to ring the changes on their celebrity. The past history of the bar, and a present review of it, show that our barristers are wanting in distinct moral purpose. Familiarity with Irish life in all its variety enables me to state that its defects are in no respects so prominent as in its want of calm, moral purpose."

Some interesting account is given of Dean Kirwan, so eminent for his pulpit eloquence. We extract the following, not only as remarkable in itself, but as showing how the audience must have been in harmony with the preacher:—

"On one occasion he had to preach for the Dublin Orphan Asylum. A vast crowd assembled to hear him. Great expectations were excited, and numbers eagerly desired to listen to the flow of his pathetic sentences, and watch his features glowing with impassioned feeling. Amid the deepest silence he entered into the pulpit, and all eyes were fixed upon him. He remained seated for a considerable time. At last he rose, labouring under emotion, and essayed to speak in vain. He buried his face in his handkerchief for a minute, and again appeared on the point of commencing his discourse. Turning towards the gallery where the orphan boys were seated, he pointed silently towards them, and, looking imploringly to the assembled crowd, retired from the pulpit convulsed with tears. *The effect was electric.* The suddenness and novelty of such a *coup de théâtre* powerfully excited the audience. Not one of his sermons was more effective."*

The third chapter, relating to the abduction of the Honourable Miss King by Colonel Fitzgerald, with the singular duel and the death of the latter, will be read with that interest which must accompany one of the most singular and romantic tales of real life in later days. It cannot be abridged, and must be read in its full details and circumstances. The same

* The eloquence of the present *Bishop of Killaloe* is much praised. Sir Robert Peel complimented publicly the Melbourne Whigs when they raised the Hon. Ludlow Tonson to the see of Killaloe.

we may say of O'Connell's encounter of the tongue with Biddy Moriarty, as seen at p. 113; but we can find room for another:—

"O'Connell was a capital actor, and his dramatic delivery of a common remark was often highly impressive. A few years since he went down to Kingston near Dublin with a party to visit a Queen's ship of war, which was then riding in the bay. After having seen it O'Connell proposed a walk to the top of Killiney Hill. Breaking from the rest of his party, he ascended to the highest point of the hill, in company with a young and real Irish patriot, whose character was brim-full of national enthusiasm. The day was fine, and the view from the summit of the hill burst glaringly on the sight. The beautiful Bay of Dublin, like a vast sheet of crystal, was at their feet. The old city of Dublin stretched away to the west, and to the north was the bold promontory of Howth, jutting forth into the sea. To the south were the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, enclosing the lovely vale of Shanganah, rising picturesquely against the horizon. The scene was beautiful, with all the varieties of sunlight and shadow. O'Connell enjoyed it with nearly as much rapture as his youthful and ardent companion, who broke forth,—'It is all Ireland! Oh, how beautiful! Thank God, *we see nothing English here!* Everything we see is Irish!' His rapture was interrupted by O'Connell gently laying his hand on his shoulder, and pointing to the ship of war at anchor, as he exclaimed,—'*A speck of the British power!*' The thought was electric: that speck significantly pointed out by O'Connell suggested the whole painful history of his fatherland to the memory of this ardent young Irishman."

Let our last extract be on a subject more serious and more important:—

"Zealous and distinguished Catholics, earnest for the honour of their ancient and wide-spread Church, have lamented the evils produced by the *Maynoothian* clergy. The disadvantages resulting from a priesthood selected only from one class have been dwelt on. But this is a curious point, worthy of reflection, in connection with this subject,—*If Maynooth had never been founded, what would have been the fate of the Irish population, which has so rapidly increased within the last fifty years?* It is plain that during the rage of the French Revolution, and the long war against Napoleon, the Catholics of Ireland could not have obtained a clergy from the continent. If left to themselves, would the Catholics have founded colleges

equal to the emergencies of their case? I rather think that an enormous amount of total spiritual destitution would have taken place in many populous districts, and that vast hordes of our peasantry would have grown up wild, ferocious, and desperately irreclaimable. It is easy to say flippantly that in the absence of a Catholic priesthood they would have become Protestants. There is no ground for such a presumption; and there was very faint zeal and much worldliness among our Established clergy thirty years ago. I do not think it too much to say that *Maynooth* went far to save a large part of the Irish people from the barbarism consequent on a total want of religious instructors, which, from the state of affairs, would have resulted if no Irish Catholic Church had been founded. It will be wise therefore not to censure the *Maynoothian* system recklessly. It would be better to improve, purify, and ennoble its operations. *Maynooth* was established by two of the most illustrious statesmen our empire has produced,—by Burke, 'the greatest philosopher in action whom the world ever saw;' secondly, that comprehensive and unperishing genius, the younger and greatest of the Pitts. Their efforts were sanctioned by a real Irish patriot and an illustrious ornament of his country—Henry Grattan. If this trio of great men were now alive, there can be little doubt that they would be the first to admit the evils of a *tribunitian* clergy, uninterested in civilisation, divided between politics and religion; but they would doubtless seek to remedy the evil. To secure the empire and to advance civilisation in Ireland, their attention would be directed towards the improvement of the Catholic clergy, by elevating them in the social scale, and enlisting in that powerful order men of birth, of refined manners, and legitimate ambition. *Maynooth* has only provided a clergy for the multitude. To expand the views of the Catholic population, to diffuse education widely through its various ranks, and raise it by moral means, clerical intelligence purified from *demagogueism* and exalted above vanity or influence, must be employed," &c.

The author, apparently with justice, ascribes most of the evils complained of to the *political* character and habits of the Catholic clergy, to the absence of a *Catholic gentry*, and to the low state of the churches, into which the sons of the gentry and of the upper classes *abstain from entering*. There is much in this chapter in our opinion well stated, and well supported by fact and reasoning, and therefore

well worthy of deep attention. The subject being both *politically* and *religiously* of the greatest importance, we should say, it is the *duty* of a government to give to its subjects the best religion it can; if they will not take that, give them the next best. If they refuse ours, let them have all the advantage they can derive from their own. "In England," said the great Burke, "the Catholics are a *sect*, in Ireland a *nation*."

The Pentamerone; or, the Story of Stories, &c. By Giambattista Basile. Translated from the *Neapolitan* by John Edward Taylor.

THIS collection of fairy tales was made in the seventeenth century by G. Basile. It was called "*Pentamerone*." It was little known in other countries, and was first introduced by Fernand in his *Römische Studien*. The author spent his early youth in Crete, visited Venice, and followed his sister Adriana, a celebrated singer, to Mantua. When Milton was in Italy he was introduced to Adriana and her daughter, and heard them play at the concert of Cardinal Barberini at Rome. He has celebrated Leonora in his Latin Epigrams, and in an Italian canzone. Basile retired after his travels to Naples, and, it is supposed, died about 1637. The translator says that—

"This collection of tales is the best and richest that has been made in any country. The author had a proper knowledge of the *Neapolitan dialect*, and he has introduced no alteration, scarcely any addition, of importance. His narrative has all the sportive, witty, and lively spirit of the Neapolitans; he makes continual allusions to the customs and manners of the country, as well as to ancient history and mythology, an acquaintance which is pretty generally diffused in Italy. In this respect these tales present a striking contrast to the quiet and simple style of the German stories."

The *Pentamerone* first appeared in 1637, under the title of "*Lo Cunto de le Cunte, overo Trattinimienta de li Peccerille*." It is translated into German by M. Liebrecht, to which translation it appears that very learned scholar Dr. Grimm has contributed a valuable preface, from which the translator has been able to give a short extract. In it Grimm, comparing *Basile* to the well-known tales of *Straparole*, gives the

preference to the former, and, indeed, his praise is of the highest kind. The fondness for Concetti was that of his age; but his images are true, and in the spirit of the Neapolitan people. A comparison is made between the quaint conceits and extravagant metaphors of this work and of Sir Philip Sydney's *Arcadia*. The translator's learned friend, Mr. Keightley, who has traversed this province of literature, as he has many others, with the success which results from learning and diligence, thinks that the author met with these stories in Crete and Venice. Dr. Grimm observes, "They are unquestionably the wonderful and last echoes of *very ancient myths*, which have taken root over the whole of Europe, and opened in an unexpected manner passages of research which were considered to be closed up, and given the clew to the relationship of fable in general."

This work has afforded materials to later authors, as to the author of that difficult work for us in the north, the *Malmantile Racquistato*, and others. Though ten editions of this popular work had appeared in Naples, till this last year it is remarkable that it had never been translated into any language out of Italy; and now two translations, quite independent of each other, have been given to the press almost at the same time, one in German the other in English. Mr. Taylor executed his work under difficulties which only zeal and labour could enable him to overcome. He had no grammar, no dictionaries, nor any stray *lazzaroni* to be picked up in London; his only assistance was Fassano's "*Tasso Neapolitano*," in which he *studied the dialect by comparison*. The brothers Grimm have spoken of the unusual difficulties attending a translation of Basile, and Mr. Liebrecht confirms what they have said to the fullest extent. The *Pentamerone* contains *fifty* stories, of which Mr. Taylor has restricted himself to *thirty*, for very satisfactory reasons. It is impossible to keep the press too pure.

Such is a short recapitulation of what is said in the preface. We are really sorry that we cannot give a specimen of the tales, but their length in comparison to our space absolutely forbids such a hope. We must however say
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

that nothing can be more entertaining than they are, and a little deeper than entertainment lies their wisdom. Mr. Taylor has given throughout short notes, but very much to the purpose, explaining the proverbial expressions, and jokes and language of the Chiaia and Pizzo Falcone; and altogether he has conferred a great favour on all who like the interesting research of tracing fable to its source, and following it in its migratory channels through various centuries; and we have also to thank him for having made known to us a treasure of Italian literature, which but for his labour of love might have lain hidden for years to come; and we cannot help adding, that Mr. Keightley's *Fairy Tales and Popular Fictions* would be the best accompaniments of this delightful work.

Duplessis-Mornay, par Joachim Ambert, Officier Supérieur de Cavalerie. Paris, 1847, 8vo. pp. 560.

"IN our times an interest entirely novel attaches itself to the great events of the sixteenth century. This study has been nearly altogether neglected by the writers of the reign of Louis XIV.: it inspired them only with disdain and dread; they despised an age in which science and literature were still mixed up with so much barbarism; and they feared to agitate recollections of revolt and bloodshed, under the serene and well-ordered rule of the great king. Louis XIV. like Napoleon, did not like to let people's memory revert to the times when crowns were shattered by the shock of tempests. The philosophers of the eighteenth century, who were brought nearer to the Reformers by their principles of liberty, were separated from them by their prepossessions on religion. They wanted leisure too for the patient researches of erudition. Incessantly occupied with the object of demolishing a state, they had no time to examine how other labourers in the cause of humanity had demolished a church; and Voltaire, in his *Essai sur les Mœurs*, confines himself to collecting some striking or curious facts, which show that he had not caught the deep and universal meaning of the Reformation.

"It was reserved for the historians of the nineteenth century to return with

a patient sympathy to the study of the sixteenth. Great works have been accomplished on this subject in Germany, Switzerland, and France. Others are announced which are not less considerable; and if M. Mignet finishes in the midst of our political agitations the extensive edifice which he has begun, France will possess a history of the Reformation, insufficient perhaps in a doctrinal point of view, but composed with an upright conscience, a deep acquaintance with events, and a high elevation of genius.

"This revival of interest for the men and the works of the sixteenth century is not surprising. There are striking analogies between that epoch and our own. In both cases a new era commences, and a new world appears. The ancient state of society rocks on its foundations; enemies of every kind, and of different opinions, but impelled by a common force, apply themselves to overthrow it. After having demolished to a great extent, comes the wish to reconstruct the roof, under which future generations are to dwell. In Luther's age, as in ours, it is a progression of the general conscience that provokes all these destructions and causes all these re-organisations; for every time that public morality ascends a degree, it necessarily aspires to conform everything to its own likeness. In both periods a formidable conflict takes place between the waning and the growing opinions, because the past does not consent to an arrangement with the present, till after being overthrown by it. In both centuries there appears on the stage not only men of genius, but also the great actor in all human dramas, namely, the people, who, with an irresistible arm, driving princes, nobles, and priests, like a feeble flock before it, marches toward its object across waves of blood, rests only for a while to rise up with greater energy, and does not return to complete repose, till the two parties have been compelled to accept of an equitable settlement.

"The differences between the spirit of the age of the Reformation and our own are doubtless numerous and profound, yet less so than might be supposed after a superficial examination. The more we penetrate into the causes and the characters of events which

affect entire nations or many nations, the more shall we believe that man does not change, so much as one might be tempted to imagine. We certainly are far from denying a change, and especially a progress: it is one of our dearest convictions, and the only one, to speak the truth, which revives and supports our hopes in the presence of such grievous errors.

"But let us look attentively: human nature is always the same in its essential traits; and beneath the modifications it undergoes subsists this original quality of our being, which suffers no alteration. Man is not only rather *one* than *several* in all countries of the globe, he is also such in all ages of history. When it is asserted, that between the epoch of the Reformers and our own there is an almost absolute contrast, because heavenly interests were then the object, and now men are busy about earthly ones, this opinion is stamped with a double exaggeration. The contemporaries of Luther were not such *spiritualists*, nor are ours really such *materialists* as is maintained. In the former period social ideas had their place; in the latter religious ones have theirs as well, as will at length be acknowledged. Not that we deny the differences; they ought to be allowed; but on the other hand some account must be made of the resemblances, which in our opinion are greater.

"Among the personages who bore an eminent part in the transactions of the sixteenth century Duplessis-Mornay could not be forgotten. With a vast and comprehensive mind, he had studied and retained everything. He wielded the pen and the sword with the same success. A councillor, a warrior, a diplomatist, an orator, a civilian, a learned theologian, and an able writer, he deserves on all these accounts the attention of posterity. The habits of cabinet life in no wise impaired the energy of his will; he was as fruitful and as powerful in action as in thought—a rare assemblage of qualities, which seemingly exclude each other, and which constitute one of the most perfect characters that the world has ever seen. But what distinguished Philippe Mornay still more was his thorough integrity, based on his vital and enlightened belief. Historians do not reproach him with a single ma-

terial error. He was concerned during nearly sixty years in the most complicated struggles, without failing in his duties, and exhibited such constant virtues, that his very enemies have been compelled to do him homage. Ultramontane writers, who have respected nothing, and who seek for faults to reprove even in the actions of Coligny, prostrate themselves before the irreproachable memory of Duplessis-Mornay.

"His life has been often written. Madame de Mornay was the first who related, in a plain and affecting memoir, the history of her husband till the year 1605. She had undertaken this work for her son. 'It is the example of your father (she said at the beginning) that I adjure you to have always before your eyes.' When she had the misfortune to lose this son, who was killed at the assault of Guelders, in Holland, the pen dropped from her hands. 'Here it is proper (wrote the unhappy mother) that my book should end with him, which was only undertaken for him.' Other biographers have taken up and completed the work. A list of them would be long, and of little use.

"M. Joachim Ambert is the latest. He is not a *litterateur* by profession. He himself relates with great frankness how he has written it. The book was composed between the duties of military service. An unfinished sentence was interrupted by the sound of the trumpet: a page just begun had to be left in order to mount his horse. In the evening, after the fatigues of the review, and in the tranquil hours of night, M. Ambert, having put off his cuirass, returned to his papers and continued his labours. Hence resulted some inconveniences, but also some real advantages. This work has not a professional air. If the ideas are less closely linked, and the phrases less roundly turned, it possesses an attraction that is lively, rapid, and unencumbered; the author proceeds with a firm step, like a brave regiment marching into a foreign territory. His recital is loyal and free, like the word of a soldier.

"We shall make, however, two remarks in the way of criticism. M. Ambert seems to have designed a

sort of medium between history and romance. He places in the mouth of his personages, for instance, of the mother of Philippe de Mornay, speeches imbued with the opinions and expressions of the present time, an anachronism which displeases the enlightened reader. Moreover, he imagines, at his own pleasure, that his hero has heard things, and has been in situations which could not have happened. This produces an *effect*, as the phrase now is, but the effect which is attained at the expense of strict historical truth is bought too dear. Besides, M. Joachim Ambert does not appear to have sufficiently studied and appreciated the religious questions. Of the demands of conscience, which form the vital element of all true religion, he has little knowledge. He defends Catholicism by the aid of the imagination, like M. de Chateaubriand. He does not descend, if we may employ the term, into the interior of Protestantism, and only judges of it by externals, or by political considerations. This want of enlightenment and of personal experience is particularly to be regretted in a biographer of Duplessis-Mornay. The primary requisite in biographical composition is to comprehend one's hero in every thing essential. Without that the writer wants the guiding clue in this labyrinth of events, and curtails, mutilates, transforms, or even omits the very things, which held the chief place in the sentiments and resolutions of his principal personage. This is precisely what has happened to M. Ambert. One is quite astonished, or rather one is not so at all in reading his book, not to find in it some of the circumstances with which Duplessis was chiefly occupied, such as his famous controversy with Duperron, and others of the same kind. Could he revisit this world he would thank M. Ambert for his good-will, and congratulate him on his fine talents, but he would complain of being almost entirely misrepresented in that which formed the substance of his entire life."

The preceding article is taken from a French weekly periodical, entitled "*Le Semeur*," which was commenced

in 1831.* Our readers are thus presented not only with a notice of a recent French work, but also with a specimen of French criticism, and—as the publication from which it is extracted is not extensively known in this country, they will probably read it with interest. They will think, no doubt, that full justice has been done to the philosophers of the last century, in whom there was more alloy than gold; but who, along with their pernicious opinions, combined some objects which religion need not have repudiated, and in which, to speak candidly, it should have anticipated them.

The remainder of the article is devoted to the early years of Duplessis-Mornay, and, if we omit it, our reason is, that this is only the first of a series of papers on that eminent person, and not confined to the particulars related in M. Ambert's book. We have given it thus far as containing the criticism on that work. The following passage, however, may be added, as it also serves to place the author and the critic before the eyes of our readers:

"Philippe de Mornay, Seigneur du Plessis, was born at the château of Bussi, in the former French Vexin,† the fifth of November, 1549. His father, Jacques de Mornay, was a brave and loyal *chevalier*, ready to answer at the call of his kings, but slenderly educated. It is asserted that he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation in the last years of his life; nevertheless he made no open profession of his new faith, and was buried according to the Catholic rites. It was the mother of Philippe who opened the gate of the manor-house of Bussi to the creed of Calvin. M. Ambert is astonished at this. 'How singular (says he) that a woman, whom the tender and spotless Mary should draw incessantly to the feet of the image of a dying son,—that a woman was the first to introduce the doctrines of the Reformation to the domestic hearth. Have moral historians overlooked this, or have they not condescended to

investigate the causes?' These causes are not very difficult for the believer to discover. Woman has not only imagination and feeling, she has also as well as man a conscience which suffers from its sins, which is anxious for the eternal future, which seeks the means of grace and salvation, and which finds it only in believing on Jesus Christ crucified. The *tender* and *spotless* Mary may engage the soul in drawing it out of self, and in *diverting* it, as Pascal says, but she cannot satisfy it entirely; and a reflecting and serious woman must needs seek something else in the gospel than images and emotions. Pray then let us learn to treat religion, the judgment of God, and eternity, like solid persons and not merely as poets."

Many readers will be surprised at the result which the study of the Fathers had upon Mornay. His uncle, Philippe du Bac, Bishop of Nantes (and subsequently Archbishop of Rheims), who saw with displeasure the tendency of his nephew's mind, advised him to read the Fathers as a corrective of *his errors*. "Mornay did so, delighted to draw from a new fountain of religious knowledge; but the perusal of these ancient teachers had quite a different effect on his mind from that which Philippe du Bac expected. He found in them numerous and solid arguments against the instructions and the practices of Rome. Hence arose a correspondence which often embarrassed the Bishop of Nantes. His nephew quoted passages of the Fathers, and asked for precise explanations. The uncle did not know what to answer; he had believed, on the word of his tutors of the seminary, that all Christian antiquity supported the pretensions of Gregory VII. of Innocent III. and of Leo X."

We quote a curious anecdote concerning his residence at Venice, where he was troubled by the Inquisition.

"A familiar of the Holy Office came to require his declaration on the controverted articles of the Romish faith. A misconception, arising from his being unpractised in the Italian language, saved Mornay from all persecution. He replied to his interlocutor, that there was no need of his making a declaration, that he was neither a cul-

* The number now before us, that of May 17, 1848, vol. xvii. No. 20.

† Now the department of the Seine and Oise.

prit nor an infidel, but a religious person (*religioso*). The officer of the Inquisition supposed that he was a religious, that is to say, a monk, and insisted no further."

Mornay was often entrusted by his master Henri IV. during the civil wars with diplomatic commissions, and the confidence reposed in his wisdom and integrity was so great, that it should be given in the words of Chaudon, the Romish biographer: "Il n'eut jamais d'autres instructions de son maître, qu'un blanc-signé. Il réussit dans presque toutes ses négociations, parce qu'il étoit un vrai politique et non un intrigant." In connection with this interesting circumstance we would make another extract from the article in *The Semeur*.

"He committed himself to God at all times, in all places, and in the most trying circumstances, when his companions in arms or his colleagues in the council reckoned only on their calculations. Hence he sometimes remained in the second rank when entitled to the first. He was less loaded with honours than Sully; he did not like him obtain the title of duke and ample wealth; even in history he bears a less illustrious name: but if the characters of these two men are accurately studied, Duplessis-Mornay must be placed above his rival."

When Louis XIII. was preparing to make war on the Huguenots, Mornay wrote in strong terms to dissuade him: "Faire la guerre à ses sujets, c'est temoigner de la foiblesse. L'autorité consiste dans l'obéissance paisible du peuple: elle s'établit par la prudence et par la justice de celui qui gouverne." This is very different language from Malherbe's ode, which compares the king to Jupiter making war on the Titans.

Voltaire has given a character of Mornay in his *Henriade*, which deserves to be quoted as a portrait, as well as for the beautiful comparison he has introduced.

Non moins prudent ami que philosophe austère,
Mornay sut l'art discret de reprendre et de
Son exemple intruisoit bien mieux que ses discours;

Les solides vertus furent ses seuls amours;
Avide des travaux, insensible aux délices,
Il marchoit d'un pas ferme au bord des précipices.

Jamais l'air de la cour et son souffle infecté
N'altéra de son cœur l'austère pureté.
Belle Arethuse, ainsi, ton onde fortunée
Roule au sein furieux d'Amphitrite étonnée,
Un cristal toujours pur et des flots toujours
clairs,

Que jamais ne corrompt l'amertume des mers.

As the Reviewer in *The Semeur* has passed over the biographies of Mornay, we may mention that his *Memoirs* were arranged by the celebrated Daillé, who was tutor to his two grandsons, and printed in 1624-25, in four quarto volumes.* In 1822-25, M. Auguis, the editor of Rulhière, published from original MSS. the *Memoirs and Correspondence*, preceded by Madame de Mornay's account of her husband. A *Life of Mornay* was published at Leyden, in 1647, 4to. by his secretaries Meslai and Chalopin, and David de Liques. An *Eloge* by M. Henri Duval, inserted in the *Athénée* of Niort, was printed separately in 1809, 8vo. The English reader will find a sufficiently copious *Life* in Mr. R. B. Hone's *Christian Biography*, in which Sully's inadequate account of the dispute with Duperron (which has been generally followed) is corrected from the family sources.

Helps to Hereford History, Civil and Legendary; in an account of the ancient Cordwainers' Company of the City; the Mordiford Dragon; and other subjects. By J. Dacres Devlin. 12mo.

MR. Devlin is the author of "The Shoemaker" in Knight's Series of Trade Guides. The origin of the present volume is as follows: In the summer of last year he was induced to leave London, in order to take up his abode in "some less smokey and more field-environed city or town. He came to Hereford; and there, after securing some trifling share of work at his trade, which is that of a boot-closer, he recommenced his old habit of seeking for such intellectual gratification as might be attainable within the new sphere where he was placed." The columns of the *Hereford Times* afforded him the desired field for the exercise of his pen; and the present little volume is a revised and connected

* The dedication prefixed to his "Use of the Fathers" contains some particulars of his connection with the Mornay family."

republication of his contributions to that journal.

Its contents principally relate to two subjects: the Cordwainers' Company; and the Mordiford Dragon.

The materials for the former were acquired from his fortunately obtaining access to some old books of account; which at once illustrate the economical history of an old trade guild,* and in some particulars reflect a light upon the general history of the city. One of these is the old practice of paying wages to the burgesses sent to represent a town in parliament. In 1618 serjeant Hoskyns, a man of some celebrity among the scholars and wits of his day, was paid the sum of £92, "allowed him by the King's writ, now in the Sheriff's [hands?], for his Parliament expenses for nine hundred and odd days, after the rate of 2s. per diem." The author remarks that Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, has expressed some hesitation in believing that Andrew Marvell—who is usually quoted as one of the last instances of a paid member—received anything more from his constituents of Hull than an annual cask of herrings. The point is one which still requires some further elucidation: as it seems that Mr. Devlin himself supposes that Mr. Walter Hardman, who was serjeant Hoskyns's associate, received no remuneration. We would ask whether the payment was not con-

tinued by the larger towns to lawyers, who, by reason of their professional talents, might be considered the most efficient advocates of local interests, after it had been abandoned in the greater majority of cases, on the townsmen ceasing to send to Parliament persons of their own body, and availing themselves instead of volunteers from the neighbouring gentry, or the nominees of powerful noblemen.

Another matter is the paving of the city. Mr. Devlin finds that the Cordwainers contributed to it in the reign of Henry VIII. and he comes to the conclusion that "this very important feature in social improvement was no sooner seen to exhibit itself in London than it found an imitation in Hereford," an opinion he is led to adopt in consequence of placing reliance on the following very ill-considered assertion in the *Pictorial History of England*:—

"About the same time (reign of Henry VIII.) began the paving of the streets of London, the first act for that purpose being the statute 24 Henry VIII. c. 11, passed in 1532-3 for paving the highway between the Strand Cross and Charing Cross."

Few require to be told that the highway described was at the time in question not a street, but a suburban road, only partially lined with buildings: and we think it scarcely possible that the narrow streets of the city itself could at any period have been maintained without some kind of pavement. Street pavements of the Roman era have been uncovered in London, and it may be concluded that in all subsequent ages the like indispensable assistance to internal communication was in use. Even the causeway between the Strand and Charing Cross had probably been a causeway for many centuries before it was controlled by act of Parliament. And a little inquiry in the patent rolls, or in the rolls of parliament, would obtain many memorials of the paving of cities and towns long before the reign of Henry VIII.—in most cases, be it remembered, a renewal of former works, and not marking the date of a great invention or improvement.

Mr. Devlin has fallen into another misapprehension with respect to the following entry,

* They are styled in the heading of an account in the year 1570 "the corvisars and showmakers within the cyttey of Hereford." *Corviser* Mr. Devlin considers as only another form of the term *cordwainer*; and the latter is clearly derived, through the French *cordouannier*, from the city of Cordova in Spain, where an excellent leather was manufactured. The Scotch corruption of the same trade was *cordiner*, which still exists as a surname. Mr. Devlin suggests, with apparent probability, that the distinction between a *cordwainer* and *shoemaker* was little more than this,—that the former term was of higher estimation, because it implied an artisan working upon a superior material, and was therefore assumed as a refinement upon the other—an affectation by no means uncommon in more modern days. The cordwainer and shoemaker were the "solicitor and attorney" of the gentle craft.

"Given to the prince's players at the request of Mr. Mayor, &c."

when he supposes it to show that Henry Prince of Wales visited Hereford in the year 1609. The players were not travelling, as he imagines, in the Prince's train; they were merely a company which had received permission to call themselves by the Prince's name, a practice which has been fully illustrated in the pages of our dramatic historian Mr. J. P. Collier. The "seven days" in the same place (p. 70) is, we perceive, a mere slip for "years;" and the word "guyste" which has puzzled Mr. Devlin in the preceding page, is nothing more than "guyfte" (gift).

The second part of the volume is occupied by some poetical pieces, and a long preliminary dissertation on the legend of the Mordiford Dragon and other cognate matters. Mr. Devlin's inquiries have led him to invoke the learning of the late Sir Samuel Meyrick on the ancient Ophite worship, and to refer to the Rev. J. B. Deane's work on Dracontian temples; but we are not sure that all this is really to the purpose in the case of Mordiford. Having obtained access to the account of this place left in manuscript by Mr. Duncomb the county historian, Mr. Devlin has been permitted to copy it. It appears that the dragon was pictured on the outside of the church, on its west wall, facing the bridge; that it was seen there in the reign of Charles the Second, and that it was subsequently renewed from time to time, being recoloured and varied in colour, as the fancy of the painter suggested. Mr. Duncomb also states

that the priory of St. Guthlac in Hereford was formerly patron of the church of Mordiford, and that *the arms borne by that house, in the fourteenth century, were, Gules, a wyvern or.* Now, this heraldic circumstance militates very seriously against the dragon of Mordiford being set up as a rival against the dragon of Wantley; and, whilst we can have no objection to Mr. Devlin's exercising his fancy in legendary poetry, we must confess that we think his serious disquisition on the matter not only very prolix, but not very satisfactory; as he himself admits, "there would seem to be no end to discovery and conjecture on this very fruitful subject."

We shall therefore revert, by way of conclusion, to the prospectus of a series of "Trade Histories," which follows the former part of the book. Mr. Devlin proposes to devote one of those works to "The Trades of Dress;" another to "The Tanner, Currier, and Leather Manufacturer in general;" and the third to "A general View of the Rise, Progress, Usages, and Decline of our early incorporated Trade Companies or Guilds." These books, which we have no doubt he will make interesting, are to be published by subscription; but he previously wishes to print an original poem, already some years written, and entitled "The Solace of Solitude;" and also to reprint "The History of the Gentle Craft," a rare and curious book, written by Thomas Deloney in the reign of Elizabeth. In these honourable efforts of his literary ambition we wish him every success.

The New Testament Pocket Commentary. 18mo. pp. 356.—This is really a surprising achievement of the press when we consider its cheapness (1s. 4d.), nor does the execution appear to have been sacrificed to that consideration, as is too often the case. The text is not given, as the reader may justly be supposed to have a Testament at hand. The comments are divided into paragraphs, as Colossians iv. 1—6, 7—18; they are taken chiefly from Henry, Scott, Doddridge, and Burkitt, and explanatory notes are added at the end of each chapter. On the Apocalypse the compiler has generally made the com-

ment practical; in other respects his remarks appear rather to follow in the track of *Keith*. This little volume might be called "The Traveller's Commentary," as the space it will occupy is so small as to induce him to take it with him where larger ones would be out of the question. In this way it may be the means of doing much good during the intervals of a journey or voyage, and as such it deserves to be made known.

The Jewish Nation. 12mo. pp. 452.—A library book which will amply supply the place of more expensive works, while

the numerous wood-cuts with which it is illustrated make the various subjects familiar to the eye. It only wants an index of texts to which allusion is made, but these are obviously so many that it would have increased the letter-press greatly. Several of the illustrations are Egyptian, a source of information which has been opened only in our times to such an available extent.

Look Up; or Girls and Flowers. 18mo. pp. 180.—This tale contains some beautiful illustrations of the vicissitudes of human life, and other moral lessons, derived from flowers. What is called "the language of flowers" is here applied to higher uses than the writers of such comparisons have generally attempted.

Jane Hudson; or Exert Yourself. 18mo. pp. 110.—This lively narrative was written for the young people of the United States. It contains several allusions to American customs and manners, but is reprinted without alteration, as these appear suited to enforce the moral of the book, viz. the duty of exertion in fulfilling the duties of life. Its sum is, that "The habits we form in youth abide: if we are taught to be earnest, intent, courageous, and faithful in the duties and amid the trials of youth, nothing in after years can wrest our habits from us." (p. 108.) The whole narrative is well worth the perusal of the young, especially such as have been suffered to pass their time in self-indulgence, in a sprightly indolence, or undisciplined activity. That it is calculated to please, we can testify, as we put it into some children's hands, while they were confined by sickness to the nursery, and they were delighted with it.

The Sister's Friend. 12mo. pp. 180.—As this is "a new edition," we presume that success has warranted the republication. It turns upon "Christmas holidays spent at home," and the development of character during that period. We quote an instructive passage from p. 54: "Good thoughts, like good company, will never stay where they are not civilly entertained: while bad thoughts, like ill-mannered guests, press for admittance; or, like nightly robbers, lurk secretly about, waiting for an unguarded moment to creep in and destroy." This should be got by heart.

Christian Memorials, designed and drawn on stone by William Osmond, Jun. Sarum. 4to. Parts I.—IV.—Mr. Osmond senior has for some years distinguished himself in the art of monumental sculpture, and

many pleasing examples of his skill are to be seen in the cathedral of Salisbury and the neighbouring churches. His son, to whom we are indebted for the present work, has formed the honourable resolution to pursue a similar career: and this series of tasteful designs will at once promote an object to which the public taste has already been directed by some of our architectural friends, and supply a practical guide for his professional brethren. The work, he says, has been undertaken at the request of many of the Clergy and others, who have long felt the want of a few designs for appropriate and *inexpensive* Memorials to mark the resting-places of those who

— sleep awhile

Within the Church's shade.

Some of Mr. Osmond's designs are for flat stones, like the ancient coffin-lids; others for ornamental headstones or crosses; and he has judiciously introduced some that may be executed in wood.

Bibliotheca Londinensis; a Classified Index to the Literature of Great Britain during Thirty Years. By Thomas Hodgson. 8vo.—"The design of this work is new, and was suggested in consequence of many persons referring to the London Catalogue being unable to find out the books required. They knew perhaps the title of the book, but not the name of the author." Such is the editor's own account of this very laborious and useful compilation. The London Catalogue of Books furnishes an alphabetical reference to authors' names, and the present volume exhibits a classification of no fewer than thirty-six thousand books, which have been either published or advertised by the booksellers as still on sale, during the last thirty years. It is obvious that such a book will prove very useful to book-buyers as well as book-sellers.

What is my Duty? Edited by the Rev. Arthur Martineau, M.A. Vicar of Whitkirk.—This is a series of essays, suggested by the general distress of the calamitous winter of 1846-7, but suited to all periods, and destined, we would hope, to have many readers for a long period to come. The author's main argument is, that the best remedy in seasons of difficulty or distress is that every man should fulfil the duties of his own particular station in society: and this is successively considered under the inquiries, What is my Duty to God?—to my family?—to my dependants?—to the poor?—to my neighbours?—to my country?—as holding office or rank in the state?—to myself?

The arguments of the author, and the manner in which they are enforced, are alike admirable; and great indeed must have been the satisfaction with which the Editor performed his task, if, as we have been informed, the writer is the partner of his own domestic cares.

The Soul's Conflict with Itself. By the Rev. R. Sibbs, D.D. 18mo. pp. 270.—The celebrated Izaak Walton bequeaths in his will a copy of this book to his son, desiring him "to read it so as to be well acquainted with it." This eulogy has given a wider celebrity to the book, and, though its *value* intrinsically was always the same, still Walton's testimony is one of the highest importance, perhaps the more so, as he and the writer did not belong to the same school in theology. It has caused this treatise to be republished in various forms, from the elegant library edition to the small popular one, according as the readers may be presumed to belong to the *thousand* or the *million*. Those who are not acquainted with the book will learn its nature from the text (Psalm xlii. 11.) on which it is an extensive comment. The class of writers to whom the author belonged were fond of bringing a numerous assemblage of ideas within the compass of a single subject; a plan in which imitators would be likely to fail. With their vigorous minds, their active imaginations, and their depth of knowledge, they handled (mentally speaking) the bow of Ulysses, which it would be rash in others to touch. The sententiousness of Dr. Sibbs's treatise may be shown by a single quotation, the comparison in which is extremely happy; when recommending meekness he says "It is ill sowing in a storm, so a stormy spirit will not suffer the word to take place" (p. 32). When he observes at p. 19, on malicious speaking, that "there is a murder of the tongue, a wounding tongue as well as a healing tongue," we cannot help asking whether he had read the little work of Erasmus, entitled "*Lingua*," which treats "*De Lingue usu atque abusu*," and is full of similar language. We give a passage from p. 186, ed. Lug. Bat. 1624: "*Sicarii vocantur qui ferro perimunt hominem; qui idem faciunt lingue gladio sicarii non vocantur, sed tamen sunt omnibus sicariis sceleratiores.*"* It is curious that the class of persons whom he blames most severely for the "*lingue*

abusus," are the monks of his time, against whom a considerable part of the work is a vehement invective. To revert to Dr. Sibbs, he says that he began to *preach* this treatise about 1623 in the city, and finished it afterwards at Gray's Inn, where he was Preacher. Most of the writings of the Puritans were founded on Sermons they had previously delivered, and as they often preached courses of sermons on a particular subject, they were at no loss for materials to serve as the ground of a volume. This practice accounts for their being such voluminous authors, or rather places their *authorship* on the footing of *preachership*. An eminent writer in the present day (Mr. Bickersteth) has adopted the same method in several of his publications.

The Parable of the Unclean Spirit. By the Rev. Thomas Whitaker, A.M. 18mo. pp. 142.—The name of *Whitaker* is connected with the north of England by several literary links, of which this is one of the first, for the author of this little volume is described of "Leeds, Yorkshire, A.D. 1710." It is important, however, on other and better accounts. It is one of the latest specimens of solid *divinity*, at the beginning of the last century, when *morality* was usurping a place to which it was not entitled, and forgetting that it ought only to reign in conjunction, like one of the Spartan kings. Theologians were then becoming, what Bishop Horsley afterwards charged them with being, viz. "the apes of Epictetus." A work of this kind deserves, therefore, to be regarded as one of the brilliant streaks in the sky which precede the sunset. But it cannot be considered merely comparatively, and must, as concerns its claim to revival, be estimated on the ground of its own merits. It is one of the most successful specimens of this kind of writing, being a treatise on the Parable in Matt. xii. 43—45, and, though far from bulky, it contains a body of doctrinal and practical matter. So copious indeed is the subject, that to suggest additional ideas would not be difficult: for instance, the expression *dry places* might have been farther illustrated from Psalm lxiii. 1. But on the whole there is little to desire, and the author has found the happy medium between jejuneness and prolixity. The subject, although not unfrequently treated in the pulpit, has not equally engaged the attention of writers, perhaps from the difficulty of following up the metaphor which runs through the parable. We would here suggest that the word *σκολάζοντα* (empty) is probably a term used in *house-letting*, and such as

* The expression "*a healing tongue*" also has its parallel: "*Contra sacerdos qui linguam habet ipso dignam . . . pharmacum habet adversus omnes animi morbos*" (p. 320).

may be rendered by vacant, or unoccupied, i. e. open to the first applicant, and just in order for his immediate reception, as the words *swept and garnished* denote. Some sentences, chiefly of a recapitulatory character, are omitted in this reprint. The following passages, at pp. 140, 141, are not quoted merely as specimens of the author's manner, but as containing truths, which to call awful is certainly not to overrate them: "A re-entering devil will be a tyrannical devil. He is tyrant enough at all times, but he is never more so than when he gets possession again, after he has been for some time out.... Possibly it may be too rash to say that none are ever recovered out of his hands after the second possession; but this may safely be said, that few escape his hold again." We scarcely do more than justice to this volume by saying that no person, no Christian minister especially, acquits himself of the duty of studying the subject, if he neglects the assistance with which he is furnished here.

Modern Hagiology. By the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, M.A. fcp. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. xxiii. 308, 304.—These volumes profess to be "An Examination of the Nature and Tendency of some Legendary and Devotional Works, published under the sanction of the Rev. I. H. Newman, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, and the Rev. F. Oake-

ley." They consist of papers reprinted from the *British Magazine*, and originally written as strictures, on the "*Lives of the English Saints*," as edited by Mr. Newman, and similar works. The changes which have since happened to some of the contributors to that biography corroborate the writer's remarks. He has made few alterations in reprinting, and those chiefly for clearness' sake. As might have been expected, these volumes have been virulently attacked, in more than one quarter, where their efficacy was felt, nor could a better compliment have been paid them. We cannot sometimes help thinking that more might have been made of the argument, but the form in which they were originally written allowed little time for auxiliary researches. The author is too ready to discover Puritanism everywhere, and few will agree with him "that, after all, the Tractarian movement is nothing more than a new development of Puritanism" (p. xii. Preface). Such charges weaken rather than strengthen the impression they are meant to make. On the whole, however, these volumes deserve the attention of divinity students, for nowhere else will they find so much, of what it is necessary they should know something of. A small edition for general use would also be desirable, and we hope the author will turn this suggestion in his mind.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Oxford has this year witnessed another "Grand Commemoration:" which was celebrated with great éclat, and enlivened by a constant succession of gay assemblages. On Sunday, July 2nd, the University sermon at St. Mary's was preached by the Rev. W. Jacobson, D.D. the new Regius Divinity Professor; on Monday was a very crowded ball at the Town Hall; on Tuesday the sermon for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary was preached by the Bishop of Hereford; in the afternoon Haydn's Oratorio of the Creation was performed in the Theatre; and in the evening a ball was given in St. John's college hall.

In the Convocation on Wednesday, the following eminent persons received the Honorary Degree of D.C.L. to which they were presented by Dr. Phillimore, Regius Professor of Civil Law: the Earl of Harrowby, Baron Hugel, the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, late Governor of Bombay, the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, one of the members for the University, Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart., John Mas-

terman, esq. M.P. for London, Alex. J. B. Hope, esq. M.P., Henry Hallam, esq. the historian, William Cotton, esq. late Governor of the Bank of England, and Austen Henry Layard, esq. the Oriental traveller, now attaché to her Majesty's embassy at Constantinople. The Creweian oration was pronounced by the Professor of Poetry; and the Prize compositions, enumerated in our last number, p. 68, were recited by their respective authors.

On the same day a miscellaneous concert took place in the Theatre, an horticultural fête was held in Worcester college gardens, and Mr. Green made his 399th ascent in a balloon from a field adjoining. On the next day Handel's Messiah was performed, and the festivities were closed with another ball at the Town Hall.

June 19. The judges appointed to decide the Denyer Prize Essays awarded that on "The Doctrine of our Lord's Incarnation as distinguished from the principal Heresies on that subject" to the Rev.

Thomas Bell, M.A. of Exeter College; and that on "In what sense it is a *New Commandment* to Christians that they should love one another," to the Rev. Edward Walford, M.A. of Balliol college.

The Examiners appointed to elect a Hebrew scholar on the Pusey and Ellerton foundation have announced the successful candidate to be Henry John Marlen, of Wadham college; and the Examiners appointed to elect a Hebrew scholar on the foundation of Mrs. Kennicott have chosen Richard Meux Benson, B.A. student of Christ Church.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The list of this Society for the present year contains the names of 142 members, of whom 35 have paid compositions, and the remainder are annual subscribers. There have been eight new members elected since the last annual report; and only three deaths have occurred,—the two Archbishops and Sir David Pollock. At the anniversary meeting, the President, Mr. Hallam, delivered an address giving some account of the communications received during the year, preceded by the following observations,—

"The papers read before the Society during the last year have been interesting and important contributions to those departments of antiquity which it has become, perhaps too exclusively, our habit to cultivate. Not that I would insinuate a word in disparagement of these most useful inquiries, forming of course a great branch of our original design; but, without wishing for one word less in this direction, we might desire to see a more copious stream of philological literature, and especially that of our own and other modern languages. Such variety in the subjects of our published 'Transactions' would conduce to the general reputation of this Society, and invite many to join its ranks who are now withdrawn to what we may not invidiously call rival institutions.

"A Memoir on the Inscribed Pottery of Rhodes and Cnidus has been communicated, though Colonel Leake, by Mr. Stoddart, British Consul at Alexandria. It had long been known that Greek amphoræ, stamped on the handles with the names of magistrates, were found in Sicily, and they had been supposed to be of the manufacture of that island. But in 1842, Mr. Stoddart accidentally found some fragments on the site of Alexandria, and in two years increased his collection to five hundred. These he has referred to Rhodes as the place of manufacture, those found in Sicily being also of the same origin. Both the Sicilian and the Alexandrian pottery are marked with the rose,

and device of Rhodes, and bear on the legend a proper name, in the genitive case, frequently with the word *ῥεφός*. This word appears to have denoted a sacerdotal dignity at Rhodes, conferred on the eponymus, or magistrate, whose proper name was used to designate the year. The names of not less than one hundred and sixty-nine of these Rhodian magistrates have been recovered by means of these broken jugs,—a striking proof that what is most vile and useless in one age may become precious to the learned antiquary of another; just as, by dint of a much greater lapse of time, a fish-scale, a shell, or even a coprolite, is hoarded, like gold or rubies, by the geologist.

"Another class of these remains of pottery contains the names of magistrates from a city neighbouring to Rhodes, on the Asiatic coast, Cnidus. These belong to the imperial age, between the reigns of Vespasian and Marcus Aurelius. It appears that at Cnidus, as at Rhodes, the priest of Helios, or the Sun, was the eponymous magistrate whose name indicated the year, and is preserved to us in these earthen relics. We may infer from their abundance at Alexandria, that both cities had commercial relations with Egypt. The whole of this Memoir will do honour to our 'Transactions,' by the originality as well as interest of the historical circumstances which it has brought to light.

"Mr. Stoddart is not the only contributor to our proceedings this year from the city of Alexandria. A gentleman to whom we have already been often indebted, A. E. Harris, esq. has communicated his discovery of a remarkable fragment of a Greek manuscript, purchased by him at Thebes. It is in disjointed pieces, and will require some care to put together and to supply where deficient. But it has been ascertained to be of high importance to literature, being the oration of Hyperides on the charge against Demosthenes for receiving money from Harpalus, pronounced before an Athenian tribunal. It is of course impossible, with our insufficient knowledge of the contents, to form a judgment as to the genuineness of this oration. Should it prove to stand the test of philological criticism, it will be an interesting illustration of Greek history in one of its remarkable periods, as well as an accession to our stores of Attic oratory. Little more than slight fragments of the orations of Hyperides remain, but his name stood high among the eloquent men of Athens. It may also be observed, that no other Greek manuscript has yet been found among the ruins of Thebes, so that we may look with some hope to the diligent search of our Egyptian travellers for

further illustrations of Grecian antiquity, as well as that which they have so successfully explored.

"The public attention has been within the last two years quite as forcibly drawn towards the monuments of Assyrian as of Egyptian empire. Known to us generally as the former monarchy has been by scriptural as well as profane testimony, so thick a cloud has rested over its history, that not only its chronology has been very little ascertained, except in its last period, but the line of its sovereigns, the extent of their dominion, and even its duration within some centuries, have been controverted questions among the Oriental scholars of Europe for many years. The splendid discoveries of Major Rawlinson and of Mr. Layard seem to have already dispelled a part of this gloom, and we may fairly consider what has been done an instalment of still greater accessions that will speedily be made to this very curious and important portion of ancient history. Mr. Birch, in presenting an outline of a cartouche found by Mr. Layard among the ruins of Nimroud, has communicated to us his own remarks on the connexion which we may infer to have existed between Egypt and Assyria. The style of the ornaments which surround this cartouche is so much formed on Egyptian models, that Mr. Birch considers it probable that, during the eighteenth dynasty of Egypt, artists from that country were employed to embellish the Assyrian palaces.

"A veteran in these researches, Mr. Landseer, has contributed a Memoir on Cuneiform Inscriptions, in which he dissents from the system of explanation applied to Assyrian monuments by Major Rawlinson. It appears to him deficient in that simplicity which he conceives essential to the language of so early a people as the Assyrians. These controversies are generally advantageous to the cause of truth; the public being for the most part exempt from the prepossessions in favour of old or novel theories which may sometimes actuate a disputant, and not taking interest enough in the discussion of Assyrian antiquities to feel the bias which, on subjects of more general importance, attracts them to the banners of party spirit.

"The Geographical Memoirs read at the meetings of the Society during the last year have been, in the first place, one by Mr. Hogg on the proofs alleged by Dr. Lepsius that Mount Serbal is the true Mount Sinai of the Mosaic history. Mr. Hogg concurs in the opinion of the learned German, in opposition to the hypothesis of Dr. Robinson, who con-

ceives the mountain called Gebel Horeb to merit better that distinction. But the latter is of very difficult ascent, while Mount Serbal seems, from its insulated grandeur and accessible slope, peculiarly suited to have been the scene of the solemn occurrences recorded in the book of Exodus.

"A second paper, which may, in a considerable degree at least, be reckoned geographical, has been communicated by Colonel Leake, relating to the ancient city of Syracuse. His observations could not easily be rendered generally intelligible without the assistance of a map, but they elucidate the topography of a city than which few were more celebrated in Hellenic history, and than which none, without exception of Athens, in the judgment of Colonel Leake, was of equal extent; for, though the periphery of Athens, including the Long Walls, was greater, its superficial area was not equal to that of the Sicilian city."

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The following particulars on this subject were collected in a paper by Edward Edwards, esq. read before the Statistical Society on the 20th of March. The number of public libraries in Europe is 383; of these 107 are in France, 41 in the Austrian States and in the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, 30 in the Prussian States, 28 in Great Britain and Ireland (including Malta), 17 in Spain, 15 in the Papal States, 14 in Belgium, 13 in Switzerland, 12 in the Russian Empire, 11 in Bavaria, 9 in Tuscany, 9 in Sardinia, 8 in Sweden, 7 in Naples, 7 in Portugal, 5 in Holland, 5 in Denmark, 5 in Saxony, 4 in Baden, 4 in Hesse, 3 in Wurtemberg, and 3 in Hanover. Comparing the number of volumes in the libraries of the chief European capitals with their respective populations, there are in Weimar, 803 volumes to every 100 inhabitants; in Munich, 750; in Darmstadt, 652; in Copenhagen, 465; in Stuttgart, 452; in Dresden, 432; in Hanover, 335; in Florence, 313; in Rome, 306; in Parma, 278; in Prague, 168; in Berlin, 162; in Madrid, 153; in Paris, 143; in Venice, 142; in Milan, 135; in Vienna, 119; in Edinburgh, 116; in Petersburg, 108; in Brussels, 100; in Stockholm, 98; in Naples, 69; in Dublin, 49; in Lisbon, 39; in London, 20. We see, therefore, that Brussels is 5 times better provided in this respect than London; Paris, 7 times; Dresden, 21 times; Copenhagen, 23 times; Munich, 37 times; and the little city of Weimar, 40 times. The average annual sum allotted to the support of the Royal Library at Paris is 16,575*l.*; of the

Arsenal Library, 1,790*l.*; of St. Geneviève, 3,400*l.*; of the Mazarine, 1,790*l.*; of the Royal Library of Brussels, 2,700*l.*; of Munich, about 2,000*l.*; of Vienna, 1,900*l.*; of Berlin, 1,460*l.*; of Copenhagen, 1,250*l.*; of Dresden, 500*l.*; of the Grand-Ducal Library of Darmstadt, 2,000*l.*; of the Library of the British Museum, 26,552*l.* The present average number of volumes annually added to the Royal Library at Paris is stated to be 12,000; to that of Munich, 10,000; to that of Berlin, 5,000; to that of Vienna, 5,000; to that of Petersburgh, 2,000; to the Ducal Library of Parma, 1,800; to

the Royal Library of Copenhagen, 1,000; to the Library of the British Museum, 30,000. The Americans have reason to be proud of the extent of their establishments in this kind for public advantage, and especially in furtherance of popular education. There are in the States at least 81 libraries, of 5,000 volumes and upwards, to which the public, more or less restrictedly, have access; and of these 49 are immediately connected with colleges or public schools. The aggregate number of volumes in these libraries is about 955,000.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

April 3. C. Fowler, esq. V.P.

Mr. R. W. Billings read a paper "On the Ancient Architecture of Scotland." After stating the earliest remains of construction in Scotland to consist of one or two Roman bridges and earthworks of stations, some Druidical remains of considerable extent, and the Picts' houses resembling bee-hives in form, Mr. Billings mentioned that the first recognizable style of importance in that country was the Norman; and he pointed out the similarity of style in the architecture of that period in Scotland to that of the north of England. The transition to "early-English" and "early decorated" took place in the two countries almost simultaneously; but during the latter part of what may be called the decorated period, at the end of the thirteenth century—when the dispute for the Scotch crown caused the severance of the two kingdoms—a striking difference became visible between their styles of architecture. This became the more marked as the alliance which had then sprung up between Scotland and France grew stronger. From that time forward the architecture of Scotland has borne the impress of her ally; and the ancient and modern houses and hotels of Edinburgh of the present day resemble very much those of the French capital. It is also to be remarked, that during the period last alluded to (the latter end of the decorated period) there existed a considerable affinity between the ecclesiastical and domestic architecture in Scotland:—for instance, the hanging tracery of Roslyn Chapel is found also in the court-yard of Linlithgow Palace, and at Stirling. The "four-centred" arch is not to be found in Scotland,—the circular arch being used at all periods; and from these circum-

stances the form of the arch, so important an element with us in ascertaining dates, is in that country no guide for the purpose.—Mr. Billings alluded to the immense strength of the fortresses previously to the introduction of powder; and said that when experience proved that no lengthened resistance could be opposed to that terrific power, the picturesque semi-castellated architecture was introduced,—a style as peculiar to Scotland as the perpendicular or the Elizabethan is to England. The system of having a small circular loop-hole under each window in the private dwelling-houses was particularly alluded to. The Reformation and the zeal of the followers of John Knox swept away a large portion of the interesting buildings of Scotland; but the real spoliators, Mr. Billings remarked, were the town authorities. Their example was followed by the lower classes,—who in their turn regarded the ruins as "quarries" for obtaining materials; and in the present day railway works are equally destructive to many of the most interesting ruins in the kingdom. Mr. Billings expressed a strong opinion that some official means should be taken to prevent this destruction. In the time of Charles the First the revival of Italian architecture and its mixture with the Gothic produced the picturesque effect so remarkable in the buildings of that period. Heriot's Hospital, Wintown House, and Glasgow College, were especially instanced.

May 1. At the annual meeting the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, Earl de Grey. *Vice-Presidents*, T. Bellamy, A. Poynter, and S. Smirke. *Honorary Secretaries*, G. Bailey and J. J. Scoles. *Honorary Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, T. L. Donaldson. *Ordinary*

Members of Council, R. D. Chantrell, W. J. Donthorn, G. Gutch, E. I'Anson, H. E. Kendall, G. Mair, A. Mee, C. C. Nelson, F. C. Penrose, and J. Woolley. *Treasurer*, Sir W. R. Farquhar. *Auditors*, J. J. Cole and H. B. Garling.

May 8. This was a special meeting, called to consider a memorial submitted to the Council, urging the formation of a Benevolent Fund for the less fortunate members of the profession. A resolution was passed declaring the importance of establishing such a fund, and appointing a committee of nine to consider in what way it could be best effected.

May 15. T. Bellamy, esq. V.P.

Mr. J. W. Papworth presented drawings of the remains of the ancient city of Præneste, and of its celebrated Temple of Fortune; together with a design for the restoration of the Temple and the buildings that occupied one side of the hill on which the city stood—and gave some history of the subject.

Mr. J. Thomson read a description of the Village Church of Legh de-la-Mere, Wilts, which has lately been restored under his direction.

A communication was read from J. Bonomi, esq. descriptive of the Map of Ancient Egypt recently constructed by S. Sharpe, esq.

May 29. A. Poynter, esq. V.P.

The paper read was an "Essay on the Application of Sculpture and Sculptured Ornament to Architecture, and the Principles which should regulate their introduction into Buildings generally, both with regard to Beauty of Embellishment and Propriety of Style," by Mr. H. B. Garling, to which the silver medal of the Institute was awarded in February last. It has been published in the Builder of June 10.

June 12. Sydney Smirke, esq. V.P.

The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D. read an interesting memoir of the Theatres and Porticoes of ancient Rome, describing particularly the remains and traditions of the theatres of Pompey, Cornelius Balbus, and Marcellus, and the Portico of Octavia.

June 26. T. Bellamy, esq. V.P.

A discourse was delivered by the Rev. Professor Willis, on the Triforium of ancient churches, in which he displayed much research and ingenuity in unraveling the mystification into which successive alterations, and changing purposes and habits, and meanings of terms, have plunged this question. As for the term itself, there was something rather curious in its history. The only ancient work in which such a term could be found at all was a history of Canterbury (by Gervase), in which it occurred in three places, and with a local meaning quite different from

the sense in which it is now used. He verily believed that the modern term was a mere clumsy latinisation of "thorough-farium." In the Basilicas the manifest triforium was an upper gallery, high and lofty, and so arranged that men with business to transact might have freedom to walk and talk without interruption. In front was a high parapet, for the sake of privacy; in fact, it was a practicable gallery for business transactions. The first ecclesiastical triforium was that of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. Privacy was here, too, more particularly preserved, as it was intended for women, the separation of whom from the men was thus provided for by the formation of an upper floor. In the Ravenna churches the triforium was still a practicable gallery; and where flat roofs were used it is evident there was a reason for the introduction of a triforium other than the mere desire to turn the space beneath a high roof to some account, or to get rid of the difficulty by converting it into a gallery without reason or purpose at all. The Professor then, with the assistance of diagrams and models, referred to the peculiarities and alterations affecting the triforium in a multitude of churches, including, as to its origin, those in the East, a few in Italy, with the early basilican churches at Rome, Romanesque and Lombard buildings, with curious triforia. On the banks of the Rhine, he remarked, no ancient triforia were to be found, nor in the Romanesque churches of Germany. In its ritual use the sexes had changed places, but at length the triforium went to sleep with ancient usages, and was lost. The Professor pointed out by aid of models, &c. the awkward way of getting rid of the triforium at York, and also the curious changes at Ely. One great object in many alterations of the triforium was evidently to remove darkness; and thus the triforia, in many cases, became practicable galleries lighted from without. High roofs were converted into flat ones, the outer wall being raised, and ornamental windows, visible from the body of the church, introduced.

Mr. Tite asked whether the period was known when that division of the sexes to which allusion had been made was most prevalent or most generally ceased, as it might shed some light on various particulars connected with the triforium, and the history of its changes or alterations?—In reply, Mr. Willis admitted that his knowledge on this particular point was rather imperfect. He feared it was impossible to form a continued history of the triforium, and its changes in the Western churches. After the period when processions to chapels in the different stories,

including the triforium, ceased, it had failed in use and died out. The time of the Reformation was hinted at as probably a critical period in the history of the triforium, the use of which, as the chairman observed, then ceased, and buildings were no longer erected on the same type; but the separation of the sexes did not then at once cease.

The meetings of the Institute were adjourned to the 6th of November.

ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.

The Canynge Society, associated for the restoration of this beautiful church, recently held its first anniversary meeting. A report from the committee was read, which stated that nearly 200 members were enrolled, whose annual subscriptions amounted to 300*l*. In addition to that sum were contributions, the first result of their operations, to the amount of nearly 500*l*. The required sum of 40,000*l*. could not be hoped for at once, but they might perhaps raise 1,000*l*. or 1,500*l*. a-year, and with this much could be done. On the health of the architects being drunk, Mr. Britton remarked that he trusted the good work which had been commenced would progress to completion. The connexion he had had with Redcliffe Church had given him the greatest plea-

sure, and his fondest hope was to see the church restored to its pristine beauty. He had resigned his part in the undertaking to his friend Mr. Godwin, who then stated, that on a careful survey that day the timbers of the roofs not yet attended to were found in a much better state than could be expected, so that they might be made perfect and releaded with comparatively small outlay. The more thoroughly the works of the medieval architects were studied, the more manifest their beauties became—inventive genius and constructive skill were alike displayed. Within a very short time men highest in authority had believed and taught that, picturesque and beautiful as these works were, they were the result of caprice and chance, whereas late researches had proved that little had been left to chance,—the whole was the result of a system of geometrical proportion, even not yet thoroughly mastered. In no building was the genius of the early architects shown more fully than in the church which was the object of their care, and which all England were interested in preserving. If the spirit of the present age was opposed to the erection of such elaborate and costly structures, at least we should preserve and hand down to our children those which our forefathers have left us.—*Builder*.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

CAERLEON ANTIQUARIAN ASSOCIATION.

This society (the formation of which we recorded in our December Magazine, p. 623,) held its first anniversary meeting on the 5th of July. Several antiquities found in the neighbourhood were displayed upon the table, among which were bronze fibula of various forms, Samian ware, several figures of animals in bronze, bone pins, &c. &c. together with the glass sepulchral vessels hereafter described. Around the room were several inscribed stones. The chair was taken by Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. and a report of the committee was read. It stated that the erection of a museum was now in progress, from designs gratuitously supplied by Mr. H. F. Lockwood, architect, of Hull; that to the liberality of Charles Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre, they owed the restoration of two inscribed stones removed from Caerleon nearly two centuries ago, which are particularly interesting, for one of them relates to the restoration of the temple of Diana, probably to the very pillars about to be removed from the

town-hall to the museum; whilst the other perpetuates the names of the same two individuals, who erected the altar to Salus lately found in the churchyard.

Three papers relating to Caerleon were read to the meeting; the first, entitled *Traces of past generations in and around Cheltenham*, by the Rev. Daniel Jones the vicar; the next, *A Description of the Antiquities found near Caerleon, on the works of the South Wales Railway*, by Francis Fox, esq.; and the last, the *Historical Annals of Caerleon*, from the earliest times to the present, by Thomas Wakeman, esq. of The Graig, near Monmouth. The antiquities enumerated by Mr. Fox consists of two Roman stone coffins, one of which was described in our Magazine for October last, p. 411: the second was found near the first, and a glass lachrymatory was placed between the thigh-bones of the skeleton. It contained a cylindrical glass jar, or urn, and was discovered on the slope of the same cutting, nearer the Usk, not far below the surface. It was half filled with clay,

which was removed by repeated washings, and left the urn about a third part full of bones, which, from the alteration in their structure, appear to have been burnt. Portions of the skull may be observed amongst them. This vessel is to be remarked for its size, the regularity of its shape, and the good quality of the glass of which it is composed. A smaller square glass vessel, also on the table, was found on the same spot. It contained a little clay only. It is conjectured to have been a perfume bottle, but it did not appear to be connected with any other remains. A glass bowl, of which some pieces are preserved, was discovered only by being shattered by an iron bar. Sufficient fragments remain to shew that when entire it was an unusually large and handsome bowl. In another cutting, not far from the Cold Bath, was found a grave resembling a well. It was empty, but the stone which covered it bears a Latin inscription, "In memory of Aurelius Herculanus, knight, who lived 28 years, his wife has caused this to be made." Another grave or trough, recently excavated, was exhibited to the members in its original position. About 400 yards of the same cutting have still to be made, and it is confidently hoped that other interesting remains may be found.

The Rev. J. M. Traherne, of Coedriglan, communicated an architectural description of the church of Peterstone in Monmouthshire, which was also read: and the whole party then adjourned to Pilbach, a farm belonging to John James, esq. by whose permission an excavation had been made in search of a Roman tessellated pavement. Workmen had been employed in the morning to remove the ground to within a few inches of the pavement, and, on the arrival of the company, the remainder of the earth was cleared away, and a large portion uncovered, nearly sixteen feet long by three broad. It was of rather coarse workmanship, and consisting only of stones of two colours, white and blue; but another has since been found of finer workmanship, and consisting of stones of three colours.

The party, while the excavation was proceeding, sat down to an excellent luncheon, probably on the identical spot where many a classic feast had been given by some officer of the Augustan Legion, nearly two thousand years ago. The exquisite view seen from this point, of the winding Usk, the wooded hill of Brynglas, the picturesque farm of St. Julian's, in front, and the old town of Caerleon, with its church in the distance, formed a scene scarcely less beautiful than the dense wood almost concealing the river, and the

dark battlements of Isca Silurum, which in all probability completed the Roman landscape.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland held in Edinburgh on the 1st of June a curious collection of portraits and relics relating to Mary Queen of Scots and her history was exhibited:—a list of which and of their possessors may probably be of interest to some of our antiquarian readers:

1. Mary of Guise, a kit-cat, on canvas; an ancient family picture, believed to be an original. Sent by Mrs. Campbell of Loch-nell. A copy of the portrait at St. James's, by Mytens.—2. Mary of Guise, on panel. Discovered behind the wainscot of the Laigh Tolbooth, or Council-House, Parliament Close, Edinburgh, on its demolition. By Alex. Mackay of Blackcastle, esq. Very fine; an undoubted original.—3. James V. and Mary of Guise; copied from the original miniatures, in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.—Also 4. La Roynne D'Escosse, a crayon drawing, ascribed to Janet. By David Laing, esq.—5. Queen Mary, at the age of 14, in the Dress of a Page. This picture was presented many years since to two English ladies at Rome, by an Italian sculptor, in whose family it had been for some generations, and was believed to be a genuine portrait of the Queen of Scots. By Rich. Huie, M.D.—6. Queen Mary, a half-length, in a figured dress; brought from Holland, and formerly in the possession of the Earl of Albemarle. Ascribed to Federico Zuccaro. By A. Mackay of Blackcastle, esq. The head injured by coarse retouching.—7. Queen Mary, an early copy of the Mar Portrait, destroyed at the burning of the Tower of Alloa in 1800. By P. B. Ainslie, esq.—8. Queen Mary; a cabinet picture on panel. By C. Maclaurin, esq. An early copy with variations from the original of No. 10.—9. Queen Mary; a head size, in a rich crimson dress, ascribed to Zuccaro. By Humphrey Graham, esq. Very fine.—10. Queen Mary, in a black dress. Formerly in the Holyrood Collection. An early copy from the original in the Scots College, at Paris. By Mrs. J. R. Stodart, the translator of Albert Durer.—11. Marie Stuart, *Femme de François II.* A copy from a window at the Cordeliers in Paris, now destroyed. By David Laing, esq.—12. Queen Mary. De Lamotte, who painted Mary Queen of Scots for the King of France's closet, took this unfinished picture from it for himself. His lineal descendant, the late Mrs. Sutherland of Woodend, Stirlingshire, having survived

all her own family, authorized her husband, when at a very advanced age, to leave this picture by will to Walter Stirling Glas, esq. of that ilk and of Sauchie. By Mrs. Glas of Glas and Sauchie. The same as one frequently engraved, usually styled "The Orkney Portrait."—13. Queen Mary; on panel. In a black dress, slashed with white; a French painting, representing the Queen in early life. Believed to be an original. By Mark Napier, esq. Advocate, Sheriff of Dumfriesshire. This is a fine old painting, but probably misnamed. It bears no resemblance to other portraits of Mary. The royal arms in the corner are not those borne by the Queen, but by her son, James VI.—14. James VI. when a Boy, marked IACOBVS. D. G. REX. SCOT-ORVM. On panel. By David Laing, esq. All the appearance of a genuine original.—15. John Knox and his Second Wife.—16. Margaret Stewart, Daughter of Lord Ochiltree. By the Marquess of Breadalbane.—17. John Lesley, Bishop of Ross. An original portrait, formerly in the Scots College, at Paris; and very fine, well worthy of engraving.—18. Cardinal Beaton. A copy of the original portrait at St. Mary's College, Blairs.—Also, 19. A View of Cardinal Beaton's House, Blackfriars Wynd, Edinburgh, as it existed in 1829. By the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis.—20. A collection of Engraved Portraits, including many of Queen Mary. By D. Laing, esq. Jas. Drummond, esq. and other Members.—21. Queen Mary's Watch and Solitaire. The watch is the same described in M'Crie's Life of Knox, as having been presented to the Reformer by Queen Mary, and which Professor Leslie pronounced to be of very early workmanship, consistent with the tradition. By the Rev. Alexander Torrance of Glencorse.—22. The coins of the Reigns of James V. Queen Mary, and James VI. From the collections of Wm. Ferguson, esq. and David Laing, esq.—23. The Keys of Loch Leven Castle; dredged up from the Loch.—24. Medal struck on the occasion of the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to the Dauphin of France, in 1558. By C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, esq.—25. Queen Mary's Clock, formerly in Linlithgow Palace. By R. Bryson, esq.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF GREEK ART.

On the 12th of May a lecture on this subject was delivered at the Royal Institution by Charles Newton, esq. F.S.A. of the British Museum.

Mr. Newton commenced his lecture with the following general definition of Archæology. The memorials of races, which it is the business of archæology to collect,

to classify, to interpret, have been handed down to us—some in spoken language, in manners, and in customs—some in the form of literature and written documents of various kinds—some in the remains of sculpture, painting, architecture, and the subordinate decorative and useful arts. Hence a complete view of the archæology of the Greeks would embrace a field of inquiry far too extensive for the limits of time allotted to him; he should therefore confine himself to what was more within the scope of his own knowledge—"the consideration of that branch of the subject which, treating of monuments of art and of the material productions of man generally, is conveniently designated the Archæology of Greek Art." In dealing with this varied subject, two chief points would be selected—the visible or external characteristics of Greek art, and the ideal or mythical subjects it represents.

He commenced with the former of these two points, giving a sketch of Greek art—first, according to its geographical relations, then according to its chronological epochs. It took root wherever Greek civilization was planted, grew with its growth, decayed with its decay. In that central area—comprising Hellas, Magna Græcia, Sicily, the Archipelago, the coasts and islands of Asia Minor, which may be regarded as the heart of true Hellenic civilization—all the most beautiful works of Greek art were produced; as the boundaries of this area were extended by colonization or conquest to the Indus, the Crimea, the Danube, and Spain, we find an inferior art more or less barbarous according to the proportion of the Hellenic element in the population.

The whole space of time during which Greek art was produced may be conveniently divided into four periods. The first, or archaic period, from the earliest dawn of Greek civilization to the close of the Persian war, B.C. 478. The second, from the close of the Persian war to the accession of Alexander the Great, B.C. 433. The third, or monarchical period of Greek history, from the accession of Alexander to that of Augustus; and the fourth, or imperial period, from Augustus to Constantine. He then proceeded to point out the external characteristics of art in these four periods; showing how the scrupulous love of truth and intelligent study of nature in the archaic school prepared the way for the noble ideal style of Phidias; and traced the gradual transition from the stiff, ungainly forms of the earlier artists to the life and the graceful energy which we see in the sculptures of the Parthenon—the consummation of art in this great work of Phidias, and its modifi-

cations, not without symptoms of decline, in the specimens which remain to us of the period, if not from the school, of Praxiteles and Scopas—the great change of style attributed to Lysippus and his successors, and really resulting from the altered religious feelings of the Greeks, the deification of monarchs during their lifetime, and the consequent prevalence of what may be called the ideal portrait. This investment of individual likeness with divine attributes became henceforth the chief aim of the artist rather than the construction of the purely ideal types of divinities, and must be counted as one chief cause of the mannerism and affectation of art between the reign of Alexander and that of Augustus. After this last epoch, the inspiration of art passed away under the degrading influence of military despotism and pantheism. The best original specimens of the sculpture of the period are the portraits of the emperors; the decline of art after the time of Commodus becomes evident in the clumsy and crowded compositions of the sarcophagi and other monuments.

After this outline of the external characteristics of Greek art, followed the consideration of its ideal subject-matter. The interpretation of the motive and meaning of Greek art is essential not only to the understanding of the art itself, but also to the due appreciation of the Greek mind. What is commonly called mythology or the tradition of the myth, as recorded and interpreted in Greek literature, appears to ordinary minds but as darkness visible, an image distorted by the various media through which it is conveyed; but the traditions of the same myth in contemporary art, which we may call mythography, enables us to trace out far more clearly and readily the expression of popular faith before a rationalistic philosophy had refined away its essence. Without mythography, as it is conceived, we cannot understand mythology. "The monuments of art which archæology has collected acquaint us with the mythography of many races, and thus through the comparison of visible objects made by the eye enable us to compare that which is matter of thought, the religious idea, conveyed in this sensuous form."

If we pass from the Elgin to the Egyptian Room we feel a contrast, a difference, not of forms merely, but of the thoughts suggested to us by those forms. To account for this difference, we must not only compare the two races by whom these two styles were produced in regard to their original character and habits of thought, but recur to the primary sources of mythology itself.

The earliest religious and philosophical teaching in pagan races generally was conveyed in the figurative expression of art and poetry, not so much from choice as necessity, from the imperfect development of conventional language and writing. The process by which the myth was thus, as it were, self-engendered out of the natural wants and questionings of primeval man was probably common to pagan races generally. Its subsequent development was affected very variously according to the mental qualities, climate, and external circumstances of the different nations; and it is thus that the myth, as represented in their art and literature, becomes a standard by which we may measure their relative mental capacities and intellectual progress. The Greek myth, as it underwent the plastic influence of the poet and the artist, became a beautiful work of the imagination—a bond of sympathy between the Greek and all future civilised races. The myth of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and other less favoured races, remained, as it was from the first, the monstrous creation of a fancy unrefined by culture. It was the free and vigorous growth of art and poetry that emancipated the Greek myth from the thralldom of prescribed forms; it was the inborn sense of beauty and fitness in the Greek mind that in the construction of their mythic types rejected, with a few exceptions, those combinations which nothing but long association can make pleasing to the sight or the mind. As Greek poetry and art grew up independent of all such influence as checked the growth of the Egyptian mind, the myth lost a hieratic and assumed a popular form. When once permanently recorded in sculpture and written poetry, it unconsciously underwent modifications, not suggested by religious feeling, but imposed to meet the conditions of art.

As we trace the history of the myth, these its modifications from external influences become more complicated. Poetry suggests new varieties to the artist—art to the poet—mythography and mythology re-act on each other—the figurative language of both becomes more subtle and expresses fewer intellectual distinctions. As mirrors multiply light, so is the natural fertility of the Greek imagination quickened by these mutual reflections of its art and poetry. Types breed and increase, the love of novelty demands new combinations, and, as imagination becomes exhausted in the supply, these are sought for in the types of exotic deities introduced by commerce or conquest, or in the revival of archaic and forgotten myths. The tradition of the myth, subjected generally to these modifying influences of art and

poetry, was further changed by transplantation into different localities. The isolation and unwillingness to centralize, which is the characteristic of the Greek communities, led to endless local varieties in the common myth,—differences which are as peculiar dialects in the figurative language of ancient religious teaching. Again the exotic influences which must have been more or less in action from the first become very apparent after the conquest of Alexander in the fusion of Greek with foreign types of divinities,—the result of the blending of races in the kingdoms formed by that monarch's successors. This led rapidly to the motley pantheism of the Roman empire. In the art of the Augustan age and subsequently we find many examples of these combinations in mythography, sometimes treated with exquisite skill, as in the blended types of Bacchus and Cupid,—sometimes monstrous anomalies, as in the well-known Diana of Ephesus.

"These remarks on the Greek myth are offered rather as hints for their interpretation than as a matured scheme for their arrangement. A general history of mythic tradition can only result from the separate investigation of the individual myths—it is the sum of these biographies. Many of them we cannot trace to any intelligible origin. The cumbrous learning of the last century failed to prove their derivation from exotic or from esoteric sources—the ingenious sagacity of German criticism will scarcely divine how and when they were first engendered. Each myth is a separate thread—the whole system an intricate network. We cannot subject it to a strict anatomy, lay bare its tissues, and trace each fibre to its insertion; but it is possible to learn something of the organic laws as well as of the external circumstances which have influenced its growth. It is possible to compare the popularity of myths by noting the relative frequency of their recurrence in art and literature; to arrange their varieties locally, and in many cases chronologically, and to note the successive predominance of special influences in causing these varieties.

"With what success such a method of inquiry can be applied to mythology has been shown in the masterly dissertation in Mr. Grote's '*History of Greece*'; how it can be further carried out in mythography it is the province of the archæologist to show. His part in the division of labour is to arrange the monuments of Greek art now extant as far as possible in chronological sequence and in geographical relation, and then on the base of this arrangement to enter on the mythical subjects which they represent. His task will

then be one of interpretation. He must seek out the motive of each composition, the names and attributes of the beings represented by each figure or symbol. He must gradually master every phrase and idiom of the language of ancient art. He must read the expression of the mental qualities in the external form, he must appreciate that fine delineation of character which the ancients called *Ethography*. Having acquired the intuitive sagacity which at once recognises mythical affinities and distinctions, he will follow the history of the types by the aid of his chronological and geographical data. Art will be his guide to pursue the myth through all its windings and interpenetrations, its evasions and subterfuges;—as his eye pierces through its Protean disguises, his mind will learn to analyse and decompose its subtle combinations. He will discern under the poetic or sculpturesque garb of the myth the traces of its more ancient hieratic form, half obliterated, like the original text of a palimpsest. He will separate off from the primary idea such peculiarities of treatment as are the result of the conditions of art; he will distinguish the purely religious symbol from accessories chosen as a means of expression by the sculptor. He will detect the presence of an exotic element in the myth, and point out the probable sources whence it was derived. He will show how the streams of tradition flowing onward for a time in separate channels had a natural tendency to confluence as time and conquest broke down the barriers which divided races,—how, as the types of the earlier paganism were thus fused and blended, the language of art, expanding with these new ideas, became not figurative merely but transfigurative, more copious but more obscure, full of the barbarous corruptions of a pantheistic age."

After offering some remarks on the influence which a more familiar acquaintance with the Greek myth would exercise over the modern school of ideal art, enriching its allegories with those correct and copious forms of expression which so ennoble the poetry of Milton, Mr. Newton concluded his lecture with enumerating those branches of the archæology of Greek art which want of time had compelled him to leave unnoticed; such as the Palæography of Vases and Coins, the great basis of all archæological arrangement—Structural Art—Decorative Art—and lastly, those miscellaneous antiquities which, though devoid of beauty to the eye, are yet, like the fossils of geology, instructive and capable of arrangement.—*Athenæum*.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 26. The EVICTED DESTITUTE POOR (Ireland) Bill was, after a division of 58 against 47, read a third time and passed.

July 3. The COMMONS INCLOSURE Bill was read a third time and passed.

July 4. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond the Game Certificates for KILLING HARES Bill was read a third time and passed.

July 6. The IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL UNIONS Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Earl Fortescue.

July 7. Lord Brougham moved the second reading of the BANKRUPT LAW CONSOLIDATION Bill. There were now 42 acts regulating the bankrupt law, and the trade of the country justly complained of the obscurity of the law on this subject. Before 1824 there were 21 acts relating to the law of bankruptcy, and since that time 21 others had been passed, making altogether 42 acts. He claimed no credit for the compilation of the present measure; it was entirely due to a most excellent officer of the Court of Bankruptcy, Mr. Miller, who had digested the whole law and brought it within the scope of 342 sections. After some remarks from the Lord Chancellor, the Bill was read a second time.

July 11. The Bishop of Oxford moved the third reading of the PROTECTION OF FEMALES Bill.—Lord Brougham and the other law lords declared that it would be impossible by any legislative enactments to remedy the undoubted evils against which the bill was directed.—The Bishop of Oxford, however, insisted on dividing the House, when the numbers were—Contents, 21; non-contents, 28; majority against the bill, 7.

July 13. Lord Brougham obtained leave to bring in a bill for facilitating the prosecution of persons making fraudulent representations to FEMALES for the purposes of seduction. The Bill was read a first time.

Lord Campbell moved the committal of the CRIMINAL LAW ADMINISTRATION Bill, the object of which was to give power to move for a new trial in criminal as well as in civil cases. It was deemed advisable, however, to limit the operation of the bill to points of law, as otherwise the ends of justice would be constantly interrupted

by unfounded delays.—Lord Denman approved of the Bill, and also of the limitation of its operation as proposed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 29. After many evenings' debate on the SUGAR question, the House divided, for going into Committee 260, for the amendment 245; majority for Ministers, 15.

June 30. In committee on the Sugar Duties, Mr. Bright moved an amendment, "That it is not expedient that any alteration should be made in the Sugar Duties Act of 1846." After a lengthened discussion the committee divided, for the resolution 302, for the amendment 36.

July 3. In committee on the Sugar Duties, Sir J. Pakington moved, as an amendment, the establishment of a differential duty of 10s. between colonial and foreign produce, in favour of West Indian sugars. He did not call upon the House to do this by raising the duty on foreign, but by reducing the duty on colonial sugar, and by this course the revenue would suffer much less than it would do by the government proposition. This amendment was negatived by 233 to 171.

July 4. On the order of the day for going into committee on the INCUMBERED ESTATES (Ireland) Bill, Sir L. O'Brien moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to extend its operation to England and Scotland.—The motion was resisted by the Solicitor-General, and the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Banks moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the RAILWAY COMMISSION Act.—Mr. Labouchere resisted the motion; which was negatived by a majority of 73 over 62 voices.

July 6. The consideration was resumed of Mr. Hume's motion for PARLIAMENTARY REFORM (see p. 79).—After a long debate, eliciting the greatest variety of opinions from the Reformers themselves, the House divided,—for the motion 84; against it 351.

July 17. Lord John Russell stated what were the Bills which the Government hoped to proceed with during the present session, and what were the Bills which they intended to abandon. The Public Health Bill; the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill; the Bill relative to Corrupt Practices in Boroughs; and the Diplomatic

Relations with Rome, are those which the Premier hoped the Government would be able to pass into law. The amendment of the Navigation Laws is postponed, but the Government propose to introduce that measure, and to carry it if possible, at a very early period of the next session of

Parliament. Two other Bills connected with this measure were also deferred,—viz. the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill, and the Light Dues Bill. A measure for Ireland, relating to the Elective Franchise, likewise stands over.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The bloodless revolution of February—so much extolled for its moderate, humane, and pacific character—has been followed in June by the most desperate insurrection, and the fiercest fighting, which even the blood-stained annals of Paris can show. As a first step towards abating those nuisances the national workshops, the Government had ordered that 3,000 of the men employed in them, who were natives of the provinces, should be obliged to leave Paris for their homes on Thursday the 22d of June. They were supplied with money for their start, and with orders for board and lodging at points of their journey. They left town, but halted immediately outside the barriers, where wine is cheap, not being liable to the toll paid on its importation into Paris, and there they spent a portion of the day, and a large part of their travelling expenses. Many of them then returned to town, and a body of 400 paid a visit to the Executive Government at the Luxembourg, where some of their delegates had an interview with M. Marie. After an ineffectual attempt to break into the church of St. Sulpice, probably with the intention of sounding the tocsin, they marched along the quays and through the faubourgs of St. Antoine and St. Marceau, receiving continual additions to their number, many of them shouting *Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!* Another body of workmen, amounting at least to 5,000, marched from the Pantheon between eight and nine o'clock to form a junction with the first body, but no acts of violence were committed that evening. Meanwhile the drums beat to arms throughout Paris and the Banlieu; the military posts were strengthened; the troops were *consigné* (confined to barracks), and the *Garde Mobile* held in readiness. The conflict between the insurgents and the troops began at half-past ten on Friday June 23, and was carried on with great animosity on both sides of the river. The troops had the advantage at every point. A great many barricades were taken by means of artillery or the bayonet, and vast numbers of the

insurgents were made prisoners. When defeated at the Porte St. Denis and its neighbourhood, they established themselves in the narrow intricate streets of the poorer districts, St. Antoine on the north or right bank of the river, and St. Marceau, St. Michel, and St. Jacques on the south, as well as in the island of the *Cité*.

On Saturday, Paris was declared in a state of siege. The Executive Commission ceased to exist, and General Cavaignac became the sole depository of power. On the right bank of the Seine, the Clos St. Lazarre, a wide elevated plain, in the neighbourhood of the Northern Railway station, covered with building materials and half-built houses, was occupied by thousands of the insurgents, and fortified in a manner that made it almost impregnable without a regular siege. Guarded by immense barricades at all the outlets, the insurgents entrenched themselves strongly in an unfinished hospital, lately called the *Hopital Louis Philippe*, and now the *Hopital de la Republique*. This formidable post was united by ways which showed a degree of strategical skill that does not fall to the lot of *ouvriers*, with more advanced works, constructed rudely and hurriedly, but excessively strong, and extending in continued succession all along the heights of the Faubourg St. Denis, the Faubourg St. Martin, La Chapelle, La Vilette, the Quartier du Temple, the Quartier Poppincourt, and the Faubourg St. Antoine. All this immense position was in the complete possession of the insurgents, and it is sufficient to say that it occupies nearly the whole of four out of the twelve arrondissements into which Paris is divided. On the left bank of the Seine, the principal seat of the operations of the insurgents was the Pantheon, the Rue St. Jacques, the Rue des Mathurins, the Place Maubert, and other neighbouring streets, which were cut up with enormous barricades every ten or twelve yards, and as the houses were occupied by the insurgents, it was impossible for the troops to enter those narrow and intricate streets. Besides this, the

insurgents had four pieces of cannon, which were brought to bear upon those streets, and which were especially employed for the defence of the Pantheon. The leaders of the insurrection in this quarter installed themselves in the Church of St. Severin, from which all orders were issued. The insurrection also extended to the islands in the Seine. In the Cité, the Hotel Dieu was the seat of their operations, and it was ably chosen, as it afforded a ready communication with the Quartier St. Jacques. The military skill exhibited in this arrangement combines with other facts to show that the insurgents must have had able leaders, and that they acted upon no sudden and desultory impulse, but upon a regular and long concerted plan. The chiefs were composed of the officers of the Republican Guard that had been rejected upon re-organization of that corps, and of the Montagnards, as they were called, who served under them, of some deserters from the Mobile Guard, of violent clubbists, and of liberated prisoners. There were many old soldiers amongst them, but no members of the schools. In the main body were thousands of liberated felons and villains, whose passion and trade were murder and robbery. The barricades were erected with such skill as to show that they were the work of engineers, and were constructed on scientific principles. The largest presented angles so as to turn off the balls, or to permit a cross fire. In many streets communications were opened through the houses to admit of advance and retreat. The windows commanding the barricades were provided with mattresses, behind which marksmen were placed, whose guns were loaded by others. The struggle continued during the whole of Saturday and Sunday, and until one o'clock on Monday; but it was not till twenty-five minutes to ten P.M. on the latter day that M. Senard, the President of the National Assembly, announced that all was terminated. Still later, about midnight, a dreadful struggle took place in the Place de la Concorde on some prisoners attempting to escape, and more than sixty men were killed. The carnage was by far the most terrible that has ever desolated Paris. The number of killed and wounded will probably never be known; but they have been estimated at many thousands. The following, however, are the official numbers stated by the *Moniteur du Soir*.—Killed during the engagement or who have since died of their wounds, 1,400; wounded, still remaining in the hospitals or at their residences, 1,100; insurgents arrested during and since the battle and detained in prison, 8,686. Besides the

Archbishop of Paris (who was shot whilst attempting to remonstrate with the insurgents), four or five of the members of the Assembly are among the killed, and about as many among the wounded. Fourteen general officers have been put *hors de combat*, several being killed. The loss in superior officers has been greater than in the most brilliant engagements during the wars of Napoleon. The most distinguished are Generals Negrier, Brea, and Duvivier. The Pantheon was not won from the insurgents until after 300 discharges of cannon, and is consequently much injured. Many houses were wholly destroyed.

The National Assembly have voted a provision for the wife and family of Gen. Negrier—a million of francs to the families of the National Guards, and another million to the Garde Mobile. The whole of those known to have been engaged in the revolt have been disarmed, and an act has passed the Assembly for their transportation to the Marquesas. On Wednesday, June 28, Gen. Cavaignac returned into the hands of the National Assembly the executive power with which he had been invested. The Assembly passed a vote of thanks to the general by acclamation, and agreed to a decree confiding to him the executive authority, with title of President of the Council, and power to appoint his ministers, which has been composed as follows:—General Cavaignac, President of the Council; Bethmont, Justice; Senard, Interior; General Lamoriciere, War; Verninac de St. Maur, Marine; Goudchaux, Finance; Recurt, Public Works; Tourret, Commerce; Bastide, Foreign Affairs. General Changarnier was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of Paris and the Banlieu, and General Bedeau Governor of Paris.

On the 3rd July General Cavaignac announced in the National Assembly that the *ateliers nationaux* were already dissolved; but the mayors of arrondissements would be instructed to aid the necessitous and the deserving, until the Government had time to take measures, which, he hoped, would put an end to the present state of things, and restore workmen who desire employment to their ordinary habits.

SPAIN.

The affairs of Spain appear to be of a very portentous character. General Cabrera entered the north of Spain, on the 24th June, by Pla de Salinas, followed by a numerous staff and an escort of cavalry. He was met by Boquica, an old Carlist chief, with 1,000 soldiers; one of his attendants was Gonzales. Another body of 1,000 Carlists are at Mount Zubiri. Nu-

merous guerillas are in the valley of Ulzama, and General Elio, attended by Arroyos and Sopelana, has entered Navarre. Cabrera has issued a proclamation in which he calls upon Spaniards to fight for Charles VI. (the Count de Montemolin) and independence, and to expel from the throne the usurper Queen, her mother, and all their adherents. They are extremely sanguine of success, founded on the despotism of Narvaez,—the financial ruin of Spain,—the confiscation of all liberties,—military dictatorship,—the quarrel with England, and the indifference of France, neither of whom will now lend ships, money, or men. All the English Embassy have left Madrid, leaving only a Consul to sign passports. An indecisive engagement took place on the 28th of June in the neighbourhood of Barcelona. Gen. Alzaa was taken in a house near Tolosa, and was afterwards savagely shot by order of Narvaez: while Cabrera states that the lives of his prisoners will be preserved. Narvaez has demanded a forced loan of 100 millions of reals, and a deduction of one month's salary from all persons holding civil employments.

GERMANY.

On the 28th of June a law passed the constituent assembly at Frankfort by a majority of 450 to 100 votes, to vest the provisional central power in a Regent (*Reichsverweser*), and on the following day the Archduke John was elected to this office. This prince, who is a well-known moderate liberal, had 436 votes recorded in his favour; the Baron Von Gagern, the president of the constituent assembly, 52; and Herr Itzstein, the radical—but not republican—member of Baden, 32. This election, it is thought, will give umbrage to Prussia, which inclined towards a prince of one of the minor reigning houses of the Confederation. Thus, for the first time for centuries, Germany has a common head, and a common government will necessarily follow.

According to accounts from Prague, up to the 24th June, that city was still in a state of semi-siege, the inhabitants being prevented from walking on the quays, and certain districts being still occupied by the troops. The national guards have been allowed to retain their arms; but all the other citizens have been deprived of their weapons. 600 men fell during the late insurrection, which was the result of a vast Slavo-Polish conspiracy. The

Emperor has accepted the mediation of England for the settlement of the Italian question. The terms to be proposed are the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia on the one hand, and on the other the payment of part of the public debt of Austria by Sardinia.—Radetzky has been ordered to conclude an armistice while negotiations are going on.

PRUSSIA.

New tumults and popular excesses have broken out at Berlin. The populace, after some bloodshed, took the arsenal, and engaged in pillaging this immense collection of arms. The concentrated force of the Barcher Guard then appeared, and the arsenal was retaken without difficulty. The next day many of the ring-leaders were arrested; a vast quantity of arms was reclaimed from the people by the Guards; and a great number of arrests were made. Numbers of valuable models of arms and unique inventions, and, above all, flags and trophies of the seven years' war and the latter campaigns against Napoleon, are missing or destroyed.

VENICE.

Venice has separated herself from Austria, and formed a provisional government. All soldiers and persons employed by the Austrian Government were allowed to take their departure for Trieste. The revolution was effected without bloodshed.

SICILY.

The Sicilian Parliament was opened at Palermo on the 25th June with extraordinary pomp, in the church of St. Dominic. When the religious ceremony was over, the President ascended a tribune erected in the centre of the church, and read the opening speech.

Letters from Palermo speak of the rejection of the terms proposed by Sicily to Naples as pregnant with the most fatal consequences, the two countries being now considered in a state of bitter war, the first step of which would be a blockade of the Sicilian ports. A suggestion has been discussed to elect either the half-brother of Queen Victoria (the son of the Duchess of Kent by her first marriage), or a son of the King of Sardinia as sovereign of the island. It was believed that if the existing government should not be at once recognised by Great Britain, the Sicilians would call in the aid of the French Republic.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The old church of *St. Pancras* has been almost entirely reconstructed. Before this alteration, it had room for no more than 150 persons. It is now able to accommodate about 700. The free sittings amount to 300. The building has been extended about 30 feet, and it has been constructed from the materials of the old tower, the design being of the early Norman character, in correspondence with the original style of the building. At the east end, adjoining the chancel, are three painted windows. The centre represents our Saviour on the cross, on the left side being St. Peter, and on the right St. Paul. On either side of these are two painted windows, one descriptive of the Conversion of St. Paul, and the other a representation of St. Paul before Agrippa. The alterations have been effected by Messrs. Gough and Romeo, and it is stated that the expense will be about 2,000*l*. A portion of the money has been supplied by the Church Extension Society. It is intended to erect a tower, after a design from a church in Belgium.

July 11. The extension of the *South-western Railway* from Nine Elms to Waterloo Bridge was first opened for traffic. It is entirely formed on a lofty viaduct, consisting of 300 arches, like those upon the Greenwich line. Proceeding from Nine Elms station, the first bridge is over the Wandsworth-road, of large iron girders of 70 feet span—a handsome and solid structure. Similar bridges cross South Lambeth-road and Kennington-lane, between which is situated the Vauxhall station, facing the entrance to Vauxhall gardens. The extent of platform at this station is about 300 feet. Over Church-street, in the vicinity of Lambeth Palace, the bridge consists of two iron arches, with piers in the centre of the road. The principal bridge is that over Westminster-bridge road, and its singularity consists in the greatness of its skew span, which, at a stretch of 90 feet, compasses the whole road. The extent of room at the Waterloo station is at present 5 acres, but the company have purchased ground to the extent of 12 acres, so as to provide for their own future accommodation, and that of the South-Eastern, the Brighton and South Coast, or any other line that may ultimately join them. The whole of the land from Nine Elms to Waterloo Bridge has cost 500,000*l*. and the total sum for the construction of the entire extension is estimated at about 2,000,000*l*. The present booking-offices and waiting rooms

are only temporary; but the sheds, engine-houses, and other appurtenances are permanent. In a short time a substantial terminus, under the superintendence of Mr. Tite, the company's architect, will be commenced upon a large scale. The total length of the present iron-roofed platform is 300 feet, but when completed it will be upwards of 600 feet. Its full width is about 154 feet. There are six lines of rail, and at 250 yards beyond there are four lines of rail, two for the Richmond and Windsor, and two for the main-line traffic, the whole way to Nine Elms station. The latter will be converted into a locomotive depôt and into wharfs and workshops. The property disturbed in carrying out this extension has been very considerable; between 600 and 700 houses having been purchased, but the effect of it has been to raise the rents in the neighbourhood between 30 and 40 per cent.

July 4. The consecration of the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. George, erected in St. George's Fields, Lambeth, had been an event looked forward to with intense interest by all the English members of that communion. This church is the largest and most magnificent erected in England since the Reformation for worship of the Church of Rome. Great numbers of the ecclesiastical dignitaries on the continent were invited to the ceremonial; but the troubled state of the times prevented most of them from attending. There were present, however, the Archbishop of Trèves, the Bishops of Liège, Tournay, Chalons, and Chersonese, with their canons and chaplains. Of the British Roman Catholic prelates there were present, besides Dr. Wiseman, who officiated, Drs. Brown (Liverpool), Brown (Wales), Brown (Elphin), Sharples (Liverpool), Gellis (Edinburgh), Davis (Maitland, Australia), Waring (eastern district), Briggs (York), Morris (Troy). There were 260 priests, together with members of the orders of Passionists, Dominicans, Cistercians, Benedictines, Franciscans, Oratorians, and Brothers of Charity. The entire body of the church was filled with Roman Catholic laity, amongst whom were the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, M.P. Lord Camoys, Lord Stafford, Lord Lovet, &c. &c. At eleven o'clock the bishops were received at the western door, and the procession formed, consisting of the Thurifer (the Hon. E. Petre), the Incense-bearer (Sir T. Acton), Acolytes (Hon. E. Stonor and Mr. Burke). The secular clergy in soutan and surplice, two and two; the regulars in the dresses

peculiar to the different orders; and lastly the bishops in their mitres and robes. Youths bearing lights and lilies preceded and followed the procession. Dr. Wiseman celebrated high mass, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Doyle, the pastor of the church. It was partly Hummel's and partly Drobisch's mass that was chanted. The offertory was sung by Tamburini.

The church is the work of Mr. Pugin, in the middle-age style of architecture. It is 240 feet in length, 70 in width, and 57 in height. It is divided lengthwise into three compartments—the nave and two aisles. At the head of the nave stands the chancel, which is decorated in the richest manner. At its furthest end the principal altar is placed, which is profusely gilt and ornamented; and over the altar is placed a beautiful window of stained glass. Opposite the altar is the large cross, also richly gilt, bearing the image of the Saviour. The floor of the chancel is richly carpeted, and the covering of the bishop's throne is of purple velvet. At the end of each aisle stand two smaller altars, of scarcely inferior richness; one called the "Altar of the Blessed Sacrament," and the other the "Altar of the Virgin." There is a massive tower, on which a spire is intended to be raised hereafter. The edifice has already cost 40,000*l.* and is capable of containing 4,000 persons.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The sale of a second portion of the Duke of Buckingham's property situated in the neighbourhood of *Risborough*, took place recently at Aylesbury, by order of the directors of the Norwich Union Fire Office, who were the mortgagees. It was divided into 16 lots. Lot 1 was the rectory of Horsendon (subject to the life of the present incumbent, now aged about 40 years), consisting of about 20 acres of glebe land, and a rent-charge of 155*l.* per annum; also the manor of Horsendon, with Horsendon House, pleasure grounds, and farm, containing 106*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.*; and a farm of 153*a.* 0*r.* 31*p.* of superior land. This lot, after several biddings, reached 11,200*l.*; the reserve bidding was then announced as 12,000*l.* and it was not sold. It was, however, after the sale disposed of to the Rev. Mr. Partridge, the occupier, at 12,000*l.* 2. Was a farm, also in Horsendon and Prince's Risborough, called the dairy farm, containing 46*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.* of pasture land, in occupation at 70*l.* per annum. This lot was sold to Mr. White, the occupier, at 2,100*l.* 3. A farm at Longwick, in Prince's Risborough, containing 118*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.* and let at 150*l.* per year, after the sale disposed of at 4,000*l.*

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

4. The advowson to the perpetual curacy of Prince's Risborough (subject to the life of the present incumbent, now aged about 35 years), consisting of a residence and about 79*a.* of glebe; with a farm of 284*a.* 1*r.* 2*p.* in occupation at 580*l.* per year, and a water corn-mill, house, and premises, and 3*a.* 0*r.* 6*p.* of land on lease at 70*l.* per annum, and two pieces of accommodation land, containing 3*a.* 1*r.* 29*p.* which reached 13,300*l.* and after the sale is said to have been disposed of at 14,300*l.* 13. The manors of Prince's Risborough and Abbot's Risborough, extending over about 130 messuages and homesteads, and nearly 800 acres of land, all heriotable, of the annual value of upwards of 2,000*l.* now held by 130 tenants; the average annual fines and quit-rents amounting to upwards of 220*l.* Also, the several woods, containing together 273*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.* in hand; and a cottage and several parcels of meadow and garden ground. This lot, considered of some political importance in its connection with the borough of Aylesbury, was withdrawn, only 5,000 guineas being offered for it. After the sale it was, however, sold to T. Tindal, esq. for 13,000*l.* Of the minor lots, some were sold and others not.

ESSEX.

A single branch line has been opened, which connects the East India Docks with the Eastern Counties Railway. It branches off just beyond the Barking-road station, and, crossing the river Lee by an iron swing bridge, enters the docks by the extensive pepper warehouses which the company have purchased. By this line, via Peterborough, goods may be removed without break of carriage from this important depôt of East India produce, to the Mersey, Humber, Tyne, or any point in the manufacturing and northern districts.

KENT.

June 29. The consecration of the chapel of the new College of St. Augustine at *Canterbury* was solemnised, and attended by a large concourse of the friends of the institution. The history of the site is well known. In former times the Benedictine monastery of St. Augustine was scarcely inferior in importance to the neighbouring cathedral church and the shrine of the martyred Becket. Its buildings were preserved after the Reformation as a royal palace, and its two gateways are still among the most interesting architectural remains of the city. The great tower, of Norman architecture, named after St. Ethelbert, was partly standing until within the last quarter of a century, and may be seen in all views of

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the ruins taken before 1824. The most perfect portions of the premises had been for some years occupied by a public house, skittle-ground, and bowling-green, when in 1844 they were offered for sale. Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P. for Maidstone, inherited a taste for architecture from his father, whose works on architecture are well known. But, besides this taste, Mr. Hope is better appreciated as a most liberal and devoted churchman. He purchased the site of a considerable portion of the desecrated abbey, and having entered into communication with the promoters of the intended Missionary College, undertook to adapt the remains of the monastery, and to contribute a considerable sum of money towards the settlement of the college. The buildings were commenced at the latter end of the year 1844. Mr. Butterfield was the architect to whom the commission of restoration and rebuilding was intrusted. The new college is built in the style of the 14th century, and harmonizes admirably with the fine old gateway, which has been incorporated with it, and now forms the grand entrance. The walls all round are faced with square flint and ragstone, which, contrasted with the red-tiled roofing, and the quaint Gothic forms of the stone masonry where it intervenes, has a singular but very pleasing effect. The general effect of the buildings is excellent, their character and subordination as a consistent whole being skilfully preserved, while over them is cast an air of modest and grave seclusion well befitting an institution dedicated to theological study. The gateway leads to a turfed quadrangle with diagonal and straight gravel walks; a gravelled terrace runs round the north and east side and part of the south. On the north terrace stand the cloisters, with the students' dormitory above them. The cloisters are 150 feet in length, and occupy the space of eight arches.

In the buildings above the cloister are apartments for 50 students, consisting of a sitting-room and small bed-room adjoining for each; the rooms warmed with hot-water pipes, and opening from either side into a gallery 250 feet long. On the east side of the quadrangle is an undercroft, intended for a museum, a fine room floored with red tiles and vaulted with brick, the arches having stone groinings. Above the museum is the library, the entrance to which forms the principal feature in this portion of the buildings, and for the unostentatious beauty of which the architect deserves great praise. It has a pitched oak roof, and is lighted on each side by six windows, and at the end by a large one, with stained glass. Some pro-

gress has already been made in the collection of books, and the arrangements for reading are very good. On the south side of the quadrangle stand the apartments of the warden and five fellows, the chapel of the College, the dining hall, and the kitchens. The chapel is fitted up with 64 stalls of carved oak, ranged in double rows on either side. The great window at the east end is filled with stained glass. The altar is raised on three successive steps, distinguished by tessellated pavement of distinct patterns. The lowest step is covered with tiles relieving a *fleur-de-lis* stamp. On the second are tiles of a circular form, bearing each the inscription "*Miserere domine Jesu.*" The foot-pace of the altar is a rich mosaic pattern of enamel-work, the colours being dark-brown, green, red, and blue. On either side of the sacra-rium are two windows filled with stained glass.

The hall which adjoins the chapel is that part in which the ancient building has suffered least, the roof being original. The present library, chapel, and dormitories are built upon the old foundations; and perhaps the most picturesque feature in this beautiful reproduction of our ancient monastic buildings is to be found in the "fair conduit," which occupies the centre of the quadrangle.

The constitution of the College is that of a warden and fellows, to be under the appointment of the two archbishops and some of the bishops. Bishop Coleridge, formerly Diocesan of Barbados, has been appointed the first Warden. Mr. Pearson has been nominated the Sub-Warden, and one of the vacant Fellowships has already been bestowed on the Rev. J. Moore. The College will receive its first students in about two months or less from the present time. The Queen has granted the College a charter of incorporation.

The ceremonial of the day commenced by the consecration of the chapel. The Archbishop, Mr. Hope, and his party of immediate friends, left town at 5 o'clock by a special train from the London-bridge station, and were received by the Corporation of the college in the common room. The remainder of the congregation, which, owing to the small size of the chapel, was confined to about 130, took their places in the chapel. The procession from the common room consisted of the College officers, the Bishops, and Archbishop, attended by his chaplains. The antechapel was occupied by Lady Mildred Hope, and six or eight ladies. Among the congregation were the Bishops of London, Oxford, Brechin, Lichfield, and Fredericton; the Deans of Canterbury,

Hereford, and Chichester; Archdeacons Thorp, Harrison, and Merriman; the Warden of Winchester College; Rev. Doctors Jelf (Principal of King's College, London), Mill, Vaughan, Moberley, Wordsworth, Russell, Spry; Earl Powis, Earl Nelson; Justice Patteson, Justice Coleridge, Baron Alderson, &c. &c. After the consecration service, the Holy Communion was celebrated by the Archbishop, the Warden reading the Epistle, and the Bishops of London and Lichfield assisting; the alms given at the Offertory amounted to nearly 460*l*.

The morning service at the cathedral commenced at 12 o'clock. Before the doors opened the choir was crowded by a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen; there could not have been less than 600 clergymen among them, nearly all dressed in their academic robes. The choir of Canterbury of course put forth all its strength on this occasion, the anthem being "The Lord gave the word," with the well-known treble solo, "How beautiful on the mountains!" Dr. Russell, one of the canons, read the lessons, and the altar service was taken by the Dean, Dr. Spry reading the epistle. The Archbishop then preached a consecration sermon, choosing for his text the Epistle to the Ephesians, chap. iii. verse 10, "To the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the Church the manifold wisdom of God." The amount collected at the Cathedral and chapel was 900*l*. At the close of the service Mr. Hope received nearly 1200 persons at luncheon in the college, and with this the proceedings terminated. The founding of this college must have cost Mr. Hope from 30,000 to 40,000*l*., but he has reason to feel proud of a work which has now received the whole authority and sanction of the Church, and which, if the objects for which it has been raised are adhered to, will fulfil a lofty mission of usefulness. It may not become as wealthy as that institution, founded and fostered by Kings and Popes, from the ruins of which it has been raised; but, resting its security upon the basis of Divine truth, it may hope to weather the storms beneath which the proud walls of the ancient monasteries, and that of St. Augustine among the number, have long since crumbled into dust.

SURREY.

June 17. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. James the Great, at *Weybridge*. This church is in the style of the fourteenth

century, and consists of a nave, with aisles and porches; a tower on the west opens into the church, and a chancel with vestry on the north side. The seats of the nave are all open, of stained deal, with square framed ends. Those in the chancel are of oak, returned with carved finials on the ends, and carved panelling in front. There are stone sedilia. The pulpit and prayer-desk are of oak, richly carved. The aisles are paved with black and red tiles, and the chancel with encaustic tiles arranged in patterns. The doors of the church are all of oak, with wrought-iron hinges of elaborate workmanship. Every kind of ornament was the gift of individuals. Such as the font, with carved oak cover; the stained glass windows, five of which are by Wailes and one by O'Connor; the oak eagle, new communion service of plate and altar cloth, carpets and cushions, and the whole of the service-books. The expense of the whole of the wood carving in the chancel was defrayed by one parishioner, and the painting of the Commandments and texts, with which the various parts of the church are adorned, together with the whole of the carving of the corbels in the interior of the church, by several others. After a sermon preached by the Bishop, the offertory sentences were read by his chaplain, and a collection was made, which (including 25*l*. towards the erection of the spire) amounted to 335*l*.

The Redemptorists have purchased the mansion and grounds of the late Lord Teignmouth at Clapham, for the purpose of erecting a church and monastery upon the site. In the mean time the house will be occupied as a residence for the fathers. It is very singular, in connection with this circumstance, that the first meeting of the Bible Society was held in the drawing-room of this mansion. There is already a convent of the ladies of *Nôtre Dame*, with a chapel, at Clapham. As soon as the reverend fathers are settled, the public chapel will be transferred to their house, and the present conventual chapel be used in private.

WILTSHIRE.

July 2. A new organ has been presented to the church of *Chilmark*, by Mr. Frederick King, the principal landowner in the parish. It contains eight stops in a general swell, inclosed in a gothic oaken case; built by the Revingtons, of Greek-street, Soho.

A very commodious market-house has been erected by subscription at *Malmesbury*. It was opened on the 15th of June, and the event celebrated by a dinner, to which between sixty and seventy of the

inhabitants sat down, Lord Andover in the chair. The company expressed high hopes that their new market-house and the establishment of a weekly pitched-market for the sale of corn will greatly conduce to the welfare of the town. Among the contributors to the building are the Earl of Suffolk, 100*l.*; Earl of Radnor, Mr. Neeld, Mr. Long, Mr. Sotheron, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Halford, 20*l.* each; Mr. Mullings, Lord Andover, Mr. S. B. Brooke, 10*l.* each, &c.

YORKSHIRE.

June 30. The church of St. James, *Woodside, Horsforth*, received consecration. It is designed in the Decorated style by Mr. C. W. Burleigh, of Leeds, and has been built with reference to future enlargement, by the addition of another aisle and a western tower. At present it consists of a nave and chancel, north aisle and porch, and a bell-gable at the west end. The placing of the porch on the north side has been rendered necessary by the nature of the site, there being no southern approach. The length of the nave is 60 feet, that of the chancel about 30 feet. The west window is of four lights, the east window of three. The tracery in nearly all the windows is varied, and of purely geometrical character. The hood moulding over the interior of the windows, though of simple construction, casts a depth of shadow upon the upper portion of the tracery. The roof is of high pitch, and open to the ridge. An octagonal font, designed by the architect, was presented to the church. The entire cost, including land, repairs' fund, site of parsonage-house, and repairs of damage recently done to the church by lightning, will be about 2,500*l.* The expenditure on the church itself, and the wall inclosing the churchyard, has been about 1,800*l.* Sittings for 400, all free. The foundation stone of this church was laid on 26th October, 1846.

A bed of coal beneath the village of *Lower Haugh*, near Rotherham, on the estate of Earl Fitzwilliam, has been on fire, burning with greater or less intensity, for at least 20 years. A feeling of apprehension as to the ultimate fate of the village has always continued to prevail, and many years ago the destruction of the mausoleum of the Wentworth family was threatened by the approach of the fire, but the calamity was averted by severing the bed of coal, for which purpose a shaft was specially sunk. Latterly the work of destruction appears to have been going on

with unwonted rapidity, and naturally enough has created a corresponding degree of alarm: The ground, in several large tracts, is one huge hotbed, and where the heat is not so intense as to destroy vegetation, the villagers turn it to very good account in raising early crops of vegetables. The unnatural heat engenders a disagreeable smoke, which is continually ascending and adulterating the atmosphere, doubtless to the detriment of animal health; and the houses in the worst localities are often filled with warm air strongly charged with sulphur.

Earl de Grey is restoring, as far as possible, *Sawley Abbey*, founded by William Percy in 1146. The workmen have already cleared away rubbish to the depth of nine feet, and have discovered the floor, which is quite perfect, being a beautiful specimen of tile, laid in various figures. The altar table has perished, but the steps remain; and in front of the altar is a tomb covered with a flagstone, on which a cross is curiously sculptured. *Sawley* is a small village in Ribblesdale, situate on the banks of the river Ribble, where the forefathers of Sir Robert Peel carried on very extensive print-works. The factory is now a row of dilapidated dwelling-houses. The greater part of the village has been built out of the ruins of this abbey; and many specimens of sculpture may be seen in the corners and gable of old ruined houses, and even in their stables and cowsheds. Many of them will be collected and brought back to the abbey. The entrance hall had been converted into a dwelling-house, but all is removed except the two ends, now made into two arches about eight yards apart, where may be seen several shields bearing the arms of Percy, Lacy, Tempest, &c. in good preservation.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the officers of his household, has assisted in the ceremony of opening the portion of the Great Southern and Western Railway which runs through the county of Tipperary, and forms a junction with the Lime-rick and Waterford line. A *dejeuner* was laid out in the demesne of Lord Hawarden, at Dundrum, near Thurles, and the chair was taken by Mr. Carr, deputy-chairman of the board of directors. After the usual loyal toasts were drunk, the chairman proposed "The Health of the Lord Lieutenant, and Prosperity to Ireland," which was drunk with great applause.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 27. The Earl of Bessborough, and the Right Hon. S. M. Phillips, sworn of the Privy Council.

June 30. William Alexander Tinkler, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

July 7. Dockyard Volunteers, Portsmouth Brigade. To be Colonel Commandant, H. Prescott, esq. C.B.; to be Lieut.-Colonel, J. Fincham, esq.; to be Majors, J. Davies, C. P. Bellamy, G. Vintner, and W. M'Pherson Rice, esqs.—Devonport Brigade. To be Col. Commandant, Sir J. Louis, Bart.; to be Lieut.-Colonels, J. Henderson and W. Edye, esqs; to be Majors, J. E. Mills, W. Stigant, F. V. Gottlieb, and W. Spiller, esq.—Breakwater Battalion. To be Lieut.-Col., W. Walker, esq.—Sheerness Brigade. To be Colonel-Commandant, D. Price, esq.; to be Lieut. Colonels, R. Easto and S. Read, esqs.; to be Majors, J. Underwood, W. C. Edwards, and W. L. Freeman, esqs.—Chatham Brigade. To be Colonel Commandant, Sir T. Bourchier, K.C.B.; to be Lieut. Colonels, A. Karley and F. J. Laire, esqs.; to be Majors, J. Miller and T. Baldock, esqs.—Woolwich Brigade. To be Colonel Commandant, Sir J. J. G. Bremer, K.C.B.; to be Lieut. Colonels, T. Elson and O. Lang, esqs.; to be Majors, W. Jenkins and F. L. Mouchet, esqs.—Deptford Brigade. To be Colonel Commandant, Sir J. Hill; to be Lieut. Colonels, G. F. Morice and C. Willcox, esqs.; to be Majors, Thomas Irving and J. Elliot, esqs.—Pembroke Brigade. To be Colonel Commandant, G. T. Faicon, esq.; to be Lieut. Colonel, R. Abethell, esq.; to be Majors, G. Chiles, esq. and R. Weatherley, esq.—Royal Clarence Battalion. To be Colonel Commandant, Sir W. E. Parry; to be Major, T. F. Grant, esq.—Royal William Battalion. To be Colonel Commandant, J. T. Nicolas, esq. C. B.; to be Majors, J. W. Armstrong and A. Pike, esqs.

July 8. John William Dupré, esq. to be Procurator General in the island of Jersey; John Hammond, esq. to be Advocate General of that island.—Commission Signed by the Lord Lieutenant.—Staffordshire. Hon. F. Gough to be Deputy Lieutenant.

July 11. Capt. the Hon. Joseph Denman, R.N. to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* Codrington.

July 17. Robert Claxton, esq. to be Chief Justice; James George Piguenit, esq. to be Puisne Justice; and Henry J. Woodcock, esq. to be Attorney General for the island of St. Christopher.—William Fergusson, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Sierra Leone.

July 18. Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. E. Goulburn to be Capt. and Lieut. Colonel.—70th Foot, Capt. T. C. Timins to be Major, *vice* M'Niven, who retires.

July 21. 6th Foot, Major Randal Rumley, to be Lieut. Colonel; brevet Major T. S. Powell to be Major.—Brever, Capt. John Nembbard Hibbert, 97th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cheltenham.—Hon. Craven F. Berkeley.

Horsham.—W. R. S. Fitzgerald, esq.

Stgo.—John P. Somers, esq.

Yarmouth.—Joseph Sandars, jun. esq. and C. E. Rumbold, esq.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commander Peter Cracroft to the Reynard screw-schooner at Woolwich.

Comm. Lewis De T. Provost to the Pantaloon 8.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. A. Jeremie, to be Sub-Dean and a Canon Residentiary of Lincoln.

Rev. H. J. Hastings, to be an Hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. R. Antram, Tollesbury V. Essex.

Rev. I. Bell, Midhope P.C. Sheffield.

Rev. T. B. Bensted, Lockwood, P.C. Huddersfield.

Rev. W. J. Burgess, Preston V. Dorset.

Rev. W. Carpenter, St. Jude P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. R. S. C. Chermiside, Walton R. Wilts.

Rev. D. Cork, Brickleigh V. Devon.

Rev. F. C. Crick, Little Thurlow R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Davy, Lower Knottingley P.C. Pontefract.

Rev. T. Drosier, Colebrooke V. Devon.

Rev. J. Gibson, Newbold Pacey V. Warw.

Rev. H. L. Guillebaud, Thurgarton and Hovingham P.C. Notts.

Rev. G. C. Guise, Pulverbatch R. Salop.

Rev. E. Hawell, Normanton-on-Trent V. Notts.

Rev. W. G. Heathman, St. Lawrence R. Exeter.

Rev. R. I. B. Henshaw, Lydlinch R. Dorset.

Rev. H. Hutchins, Maxtoke V. Warwicksh.

Rev. R. Lawson, Offenham P.C. Evesham, Worcestershire.

Rev. W. Littlehales, Compton Bishop V. Som.

Rev. A. St. John Mildmay, Lapworth R. Warw.

Rev. T. Mitchell, jun. Long Clawson V. Leic.

Rev. R. Morris, Seasalter V. Kent.

Rev. W. Mungeam, St. Peter, Southwark, P.C. Surrey.

Rev. E. J. Owen, Llanfair Dyffrynclwyd V. Denbighsh.

Rev. T. Oroston, Sutterby V. Linc.

Rev. F. D. Panter, Brettenham R. Norf.

Rev. W. Pennefather, Trinity Church, Aylesbury P.C. Bucks.

Rev. R. Phelps, Willingham R. Camb.

Rev. W. Phillips, Buckland R. Glouc.

Rev. G. H. Phillips, Doringhouses P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. A. C. Richings, St. Matthew's District P.C. Leeds.

Rev. T. Ridley, St. Mary Sowerby P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. B. W. Saville, Newport, Barnstaple, P.C. Devon.

Rev. F. O. Smith, Sewerby, Bridlington, P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. B. Steel, Bridekirk V. Cumberland.

Rev. W. Thickens, Keresley P.C. Warw.

Rev. C. Thompson, Lea Marston P.C. Warw.

Rev. W. L. Walker, Trefrihw R. Carnv.

Rev. W. M. H. Williams, Lullington, Frome, P.C. Som.

Rev. J. Williams, Rhoscolyn R. Anglesea.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. P. M. Douall, to the Marquis of Hastings.

Rev. W. H. Pearson, to Viscount St. Vincent.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Brown, M.A. to be Principal of the Huddersfield Collegiate School.

Rev. R. Michell, B.D. to be Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

Rev. J. Earle, to be Head Master of the Western Grammar School, Brompton.
 Rev. C. S. Green, M.A. to be Master of Lewes Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

June 3. At Hazlewood Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, a son.—11. At Pitsford Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Charles F. O. Spencer, a son.—13. At Government House, Newfoundland, the wife of his Excellency Sir John Gaspar Le Marchant, a dau.—14. At Ipswich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sturt, a dau.—At Lord Denham's, in Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a dau.—16. In Lowndes-st. Lady Brakenbury, a son.—17. In Audley-sq. the Viscountess Curzon, a dau.—18. At Lee Park, Blackheath, the widow of C. A. Lushington, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. a dau.—21. At Ham House, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Tollenache, a dau.—23. In Grosvenor-st. the Viscountess Holmesdale, a dau.—24. At Edinburgh, Lady Blantyre, a dau.—25. At Brent Lodge, Hendon, the wife of Charles Tanqueray, esq. a son.

July 1. At Kinnaird House, the Hon. Mrs. Drummond, a dau.—4. At Hookfield Grove, Epsom, the wife of the Rev. Sir Christopher Robert Lighton, Bart. a son and heir.—5. In London, the wife of the Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P. a son.—6. In Russell-sq. Mrs. Geo. Clowes, a son.—8. In Eaton-pl. the Hon. Mrs. Robert Daly, a dau.—10. The wife of A. de Horne, esq. a dau.—13. At Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, the wife of Sir John S. Richardson, Bart. a son.—At Hayston Lodge, Pemb. the wife of Horton Rhys, esq. a son and heir.—14. In Half Moon-st. Piccadilly, Mrs. Oliver, a son.—16. At Barlow Hall, Lanc. the wife of W. Cunliffe Brooks, esq. a son.—At Shrivensham House, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, a son.—17. At Frant, the wife of Sir Henry Thompson, Bart. a dau.—19. At Peasmore rectory, Berks. the wife of the Rev. T. A. Houlton, a dau.—In Ebury-st. Pimlico, the Hon. Mrs. Gerard Dillon, a dau.—In Wilton-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 1. At Calcutta, Charles F. Montresor, esq. R.I.C.S. second son of the late Gen. Sir Henry T. Montresor, K.C.B. and G.C.H. of Denne Hill, Kent, to Catherine, second dau. of Welby B. Jackson, esq. Judge in Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry, youngest son of Joseph Bailey, esq. of Glamusk Park, M.P. to Mary-Louisa, youngest dau. of Col. Sir Richard Puleston, Bart. of Emral Park, Flintshire.—At Teignmouth, Comm. Grenfell, R.N. to Sarah-Matilda, only dau. of John Sweetland, esq. of Hermosa.—At Beaudesert, the Rev. George Warriner, of Bloxham-grove, Oxfordshire, to Agnes-Harcum, dau. of William Welch Lea, esq. of Beaudesert, Warwickshire.—At Islington, William Robert Perry, esq. son of Thomas Walter Perry, esq. to Emma, youngest dau. of W. M. Watts, esq.—At Lewisham, Joseph Bush, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Paterson, esq. of Blackheath, and Tilney-st. Park-lane.—At Belfast, Norman Cherey, M.D. to Emily-Anne, fourth dau. of the late John G. Victor, esq. Lieut. R.N. and grandniece of the late Forbes Macbean Cherey, esq.

27. At Bishop's Stortford, William Walford, esq. of Braintree, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Charles Spencer, Vicar of Bishop's Stort-

ford.—At Tortington, Sussex, the Rev. Samuel Minton, M.A. Exeter Coll. Oxford, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Coote, esq. of Climping, Sussex.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Tufnell, esq. M.P. to the Lady Anne Primrose, dau. of the Earl of Rosebery.—At Christchurch, Hants, Moreton Grove Mansel, esq. third son of Colonel Mansel, C.B. of Smedmore, Dorset, to Elizabeth-Arundell, second dau. of the late Rev. G. C. Frome, of Punc-knowledge, Dorset.—At Margate, Henry Plackard, esq. of London, to Agnes-Wemyss, eldest dau. of the late Roger Adamson, esq. of Jamaica.—At Hackney, Charles, eldest son of the late John Steer, esq. barrister-at-law, to Martha, eldest dau. of J. S. Nettlesford, esq. of Highgate.—At Orcheston, Wilts, the Rev. Charles Lufford, Vicar of Winterbourne Stoke, and Berwick St. James, to Julia-Frances, second dau. of the Rev. G. P. Lowther, Rector of Orcheston St. George, and Preb. of Salisbury.—At Halkin, Flintshire, Henry Spencer Cooper, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Arch. Thomson, esq. of Springfield, in the same county.—At Clifton, Edward Ellis, youngest son of John Hill, esq. to Jane-Nisbet, second dau. of Lieut. James Wood, R.N. of Clifton.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, John B. Bland, esq. to Mary-Maud, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Alphonston, near Exeter, formerly President of King's coll. Nova Scotia.

31. At Maidstone, Capt. Octavius Geo. Perrott, of the 15th Dragoons, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Henry Marsh, esq. M.D. of Maidstone.—At Edmonton, Daniel Cuthane, esq. M.D. of Dartford, to Rosalind, third dau. of the late William Crowdy, esq. of Westport House, Highworth.—At Wakefield, Yorkshire, Daniel Burton Kendell, esq. M.B. Cantab. youngest son of John Kendell, esq. of Scarthingwell Park, Ferrybridge, to Frances, youngest dau. of Samuel Stocks, esq. of Wakefield.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Vickers Sidney, esq. of Little George-st. Westminster, to Augusta-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Richards, of Llaneguid, Carmarthenshire.—At Sandwich, Edward Garraway, esq. surgeon, of Faversham, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Richard Emerson, esq. surgeon, of Sandwich.—At St. Michael Bassishaw, Henry, eldest son of Henry Miller, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Ann, second dau. of John Britten, esq. of Basinghall-street.—At Paddington, C. B. Cony, esq. son of the late B. Cony, esq. of Walpole Hall, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. L. G. Newman, of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Latelly. At Plaxtol, Kent, Joseph Snelling, esq. of St. Mary's Cray, to Georgiana, dau. of Charles Thompson, esq. M.D. late of Rochester.

June 1. At York, Edward-Lennox, son of the late Edward Boyd, esq. of Merton Hall, Wigtonshire, to Georgiana-Hannah, youngest dau. of Bernard Hague, esq.—At Dublin, the Rev. Charles Blackmore Waller, of Tulse-hill, Surrey, to Florinda, eldest dau. of the late Major Currell S. Hopkins, of the 1st Royals.—At Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, George Huddwell Westerman, esq. of Sandal Magna, near Wakefield, to Fanny-Brooke, second dau. of the late James Daniels, esq. solicitor, Witham, Essex.—At Leeds, the Rev. Robert Norton, Curate of Holbeck, Leeds, to Lucy-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Lloyd, esq. of Tring, Herts.—At St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Henry J. Hodgson, esq. barrister-at-law, Fellow of Trin. coll. Camb. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of John S. Gregory, esq. of Bedford-sq.—At Kensington, Samuel John Partridge,

esq. barrister-at-law, to Louisa-Helen, third dau. of the late C. W. Lovesy, esq. of Cox-horne, near Cheltenham.—At Stonehouse, Lieut. Henry Bayley, R.N. only son of the late Capt. Thomas Bayley, R.N. to Anne, fifth dau. of Lieut. James Russell, late 3d Royal V.B.—At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Edmund Wilmot, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden, to Anne, youngest dau. of Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley.

3. At Guernsey, Edward Hitchcock, esq. of Tottenham-green, Middlesex, to Mary-Elizabeth, elder dau. of Peter de Putron, esq. of the Bertozerie, Guernsey.—At St. James's Piccadilly, after having previously performed the marriage ceremony in the Catholic chapel, Count Pompeo Troili, Guardia Noble of his Holiness Pius IX. to Maria, dau. of Capt. Rich. Hoare, R.N. and niece of Sir Hugh-Richard Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead-house, Wilts.

4. At Walmer, J. B. Foley, esq. of London, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. E. Thompson, esq. of Walmer.

5. At Barnstaple, J. R. Chanter, esq. solicitor, Barnstaple, to Julia-Bean, dau. of T. W. Latham, esq. of the Lawn.

6. At Plymouth, Edward Phillpott Fuge, Lieut. R.N. son of the late Robert Fuge, esq. to Ann-Amelia, dau. of J. H. Fuge, esq. of Plymouth.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, Wm. Conolly Watson, esq. of Bronsil, Heref. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Chas. Ludlow Walker, esq. of Redland.—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the Rev. Henry Partington, Vicar of Wath, Yorkshire, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Roby, Rector of Congerston, Leic.—At Walcot, Bath, Edward S. Knipe, esq. of Hookfield Grove, Epsom, Surrey, to Mary-Basilia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Tharp.

—At Ardahan, co. Galway, Robt. Wright Cope, esq. of Loughall, co. of Armagh, esq. to Cecilia-Philippa, eldest dau. of Capt. Shawe Taylor, of Castle Taylor, and granddau. of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.—

At Guildford, Bridger Stent, esq. second son of William Stent, esq. of Fittleworth, Sussex, to Clara-Ann, only child of Anthony Lee, esq. of Guildford.—At Kensington, Edward Henry Hills, Esq. of Richmond, to Lucy-Charlotte-Mary, widow of Thomas Frazer Barclay, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. W. Alfred Hill, M.A. of Worcester college, Oxf. to Mary-Campbell, niece and sole heiress of the late Thomas Campbell, LL.D. author of "The Pleasures of Hope."—At Camberwell, Wm. Whyte Raincock, esq. of Pratts, Little Waltham, to Caroline, fourth dau. of the late Chas. Clarke, esq. of Dulwich.—At Trieste, the Rev. Thomas Burbidge, her Brit. Majesty's Chaplain at Trieste, to Georgiana C. A. E. Hay, eldest dau. of T. T. Hay, esq. of that place.

—At Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, John Scott Bushe, esq. eldest son of the late Robert Bushe, esq. of Dublin, to Martha-Macnamara, eldest dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Cummings, and great niece of the late Adm. Macnamara.—At Kensington, Edward Henry Hills, esq. of Tudor Lodge, Richmond, to Lucy-Charlotte-Mary, widow of Thomas Fraser Barclay, esq. and eldest dau. of William Bruce, esq. M.D. of Kensington.

7. At Plymouth, H. S. Dyer, esq. paymaster and purser R.N. son of H. Dyer, esq. R.N. to Sarah, relict of J. W. Westaway, esq. of Cheltenham, and sister of W. Amery, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major-Gen. Charles, to Anna-Maria, dau. of Sir Thos. Buckler Lethbridge, Bart.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William Malet Dansey, esq. son of Col. Dansey, C.B. to Julia, dau. of Edward Majoribanks, esq.—At St. James's, Norland, William M'Cutcheon, esq. of Bayswater, to Emilie-Rosalie, youngest dau. of the late John

Parkinson, esq. of Sackville-st.—At Chelsea, the Rev. Edward Rudge, S.C.L. Curate of St. Luke's Chelsea, to Caroline-Forbes, youngest dau. of the late R. Jackson, esq.—At Southsea, the Rev. W. G. Royle, Vicar of Islington, Norfolk, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Comm. J. H. Sparkes, R.N.—At St. John's Notting-hill, Edward Irving Lyndall, son of Oliver Lyndall, esq. of Hull, and grandson of the late Rev. Samuel Lyndall, to Charlotte Brand, of Notting-hill-terrace, youngest dau. of the late Alex. Brand, esq.—At Bath, the Rev. R. M. Boulbee, Rector of Barnwell, to Rosalind, youngest dau. of William Boulbee, esq.—John Edward Adolphus Dolby, esq. of Old Brompton, Middlesex, to Jessie, dau. of Thos. Sladen, esq. of Mearclough House, Halifax.

8. At Plymouth, Lardner Denny, esq. R.N. of Putney Heath, to Elizabeth-Mary, widow of William Hooke, esq. of Longbrook House, Plympton, Devon.—At Bury St. Edmund's, George-Lewis-Phipps, youngest son of the Rev. James Eyre, of Beverley, Yorkshire, to Sophia Le Grice Emily, eldest dau. of William Malton, esq. of Wimpole-st.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, James Edward Taylor, esq. 18th Reg. Bombay N.I. son of the late J. Taylor, esq. Bombay C.S. to Amelia-Millicent, eldest dau. of the late William Miller, esq. Ogleworth Park, Glouc.—At St. John's, Notting-hill, Henry Moore, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Emily, eldest dau. of William Kinder, esq. of Lansdowne-road, Kensington Park.—At St. John's, Cambridge-sq. Hyde Park, Christopher Brewster, M.D. of Paris, to James Maria, youngest dau. of the late James Bennet, esq. of Manchester.—At Clifton, the Rev. William B. Hole, Rector of Woolfardisworthy, to Fanny, only dau. of the late Rev. Whitworth Russell.—At Ravenfield, Yorkshire, Charles Lee, esq. son of the late Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Coldrey in Hampshire, and brother of Thos. Bosville Bosville, esq. of Ravenfield Park, to Jane-Warton, only dau. of the late Arthur Saunders, esq. formerly Capt. 12th Lancers.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. Henry Stretton, Incumbent of Hixon, Staffordshire, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cope.—At Croydon, the Rev. George Bridges Lewis, only son of William William Lewis, esq. of Woburn-pl. to Mary, eldest dau. of John William Sutherland, esq. of Birdhurst, Surrey.—At Hatherleigh, William Edger Langdon, esq. of Ilfracombe, to Charlotte-Selina, eldest dau. of James Salmon Day, esq. of Reed House, Hatherleigh.

9. At Forglen House, Banffshire, W. Cosmo Gordon, esq. of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, to Mary-Grace, third dau. of Sir Robert Abercrombie, of Birkenbog and Forglen, Bart.

10. At St. Marylebone, Edward Jordan Gracoff, esq. one of the late sworn Clerks of the Court of Chancery, to Sophia-Susanna, youngest dau. of John Gayleard, esq. of Beaumont-st. Portland-pl.—At Chelsea, Lionel Ames, esq. of the Hyde, Bedf. to Augusta-Percy, eldest dau. of Sir J. Mn. Wilson, C.B. and K.H.—At Crosthwaite, James-George, eldest son of James George Boucher, of Shidfield, Hants, esq. to Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. Jas. Bush, of Dalehead Hall, Cumb.—At St. Helier's, Jersey, Wm. Henry Franklin, esq. M.D. to Arabella-Jane, youngest dau. of the late T. P. Hart, esq. of Wimborne, Dorset.—At Hampstead, the Rev. James Long, of Calcutta, to Emily, dau. of the late William Orme, esq. of Bellvue, Worcester.

13. At St. John's Notting-hill, Frederick Lopes Slous, esq. of Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, to Ann-Holgate, second daughter of John Sberborn, esq. of Ladbroke-sq.—At Heavitree, Edward Andrew Sanders, esq. of Stoke House, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the

Rev. James Ford, of Heavitree. — At Wotton, Surrey, the Rev. Lewis Francis *Bagot*, son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Harriet Bagot, to Catherine, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawes. — At Liverpool, the Rev. Henry *Watson*, of Jevington, near Eastbourne, to Emma-Mary, dau. of the late Rich. Byrn, esq. — At Great Bealings, Suffolk, the Rev. James *Potter*, to Miss Elizabeth Mayhew Elliot. — At Budleigh Salterton, to Jane-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late C. J. Clarke, esq. — At Milford near Lymington, Francis Edward *Guise*, esq. third son of Sir John W. Guise, Bart. to Henrietta, second dau. of the late Sir James R. Carnac, Bart.

14. At Paris, the Rev. Edward *Seymour*, B.A. third surviving son of Dr. Seymour, of Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. London, to Elizabeth-Anne, fourth dau. of Charles F. Darley, esq. of Dublin.

15. At Marylebone, the Rev. Joseph *Watson*, B.A. of Long Wharton, Leic. to Emily-Lydia, only dau. of Frederic Barff, esq. of Acacia-road, St. John's Wood. — At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terr. Roderick *Fraser*, esq. M.D. Inverness, to Maria-Selina, second dau. of the late Edward Ball, esq. of Carlton Villas, Maid Vale. — At Dover, Henry *Hensley*, esq. of Bath, to Caroline Arabella, second dau. of W. H. Valpy, esq. E. I. Civil Service. — At Tadmerton, Oxon, the Rev. W. S. *Miller*, Fellow of New coll. Oxf. and second son of Lieut.-Col. Miller, of Radway, Warw. to Henrietta-Mary, only child of the Rev. Thos. Lea, Rector of Tadmerton. — At Clifton, Herbert Mascall *Curtis*, M.P. of Windmill-hill, Peasmarsh-pl. Sussex, to Paulina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sir John Godfrey Thomas, Bart. — At Bath, Captain Digby St. Vincent *Hamilton*, of the 2nd Queen's Royals, eldest son of Col. T. P. Hamilton, 3rd Fusilier Guards, to Mary-Frances, dau. of the late Hen. Sankey, esq. of Green Park, Bath. — At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. D. *Ewart*, Bengal Art. to Anne, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay. — At Southsea, Comm. Alexander G. *West*, son of Adm. Sir John West, K.C.B. to Jane, only dau. of Professor Inman, of Gloucester-pl.

16. At Rearsby, Leic. Robert, only son of Sam. *Watkins*, esq. Worksop, to Eliza-Annie, only surviving dau. of the late Henry Thomas Raven, esq. of Norwich. — At St. John's, Notting-hill, Wm. *Townshend*, esq. of Winchcomb, to Eliza, widow of Edward Andrews, LL.D. Walworth. — At St. Dunstan-in-the-West, William Tarn *Pritchard*, esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Jane, eldest dau. of Wm. Benning, esq. of Fleet-st.

17. At Marston, Heref. John Glennie *Greig*, esq. LL.D. of Walthamstow House, Essex, to Sarah-Christiana, eldest dau. of the late James Riley, esq. of Abbey House, Bermond. Surrey. — At Downton, Wm. Webb *Penny*, esq. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, to Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. J. N. Shuckburgh. — At Ealing, Middlesex, Frederick Feild *Whitehurst*, esq. of Brentford, to Kate, only dau. of Jas. Hunt, esq. of Castlebar Lodge, Ealing. — At Wendover, Morgan, elder son of Joseph *Thomas*, esq. of Liangadock, South Wales, to Charlotte, younger dau. of the late Samuel Toulmin, esq. — At Little Milton, Oxon, Captain George *Cuming*, late of 71st Light Inf. to Jane, dau. of the late S. C. Field, esq. of Deddington.

20. At Frittenden, George Augustus *Young*, Royal Canadian Rifles, youngest son of the late Sir W. Lawrence Young, Bart. of Bradenham, Bucks, to Isabella-Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Moore, Preb. of Canterbury. — At All Souls', Langham-pl. Edward Colston, esq. 18th (King's) Hussars,

eldest son of the late Edward Francis Colston, esq. of Filkins Hall, Oxon. and Roundway Park, Wilts, to Louisa Ruperta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Murray, second son of the late Lord Geo. Murray. — At Christ Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. Robert James *Bunch*, B.D. Fellow of Emmanuel coll. Camb. and Rector of Emmanuel parish, Loughborough, to Miss Mary-Anne Cooper, youngest dau. of the Rev. B. Cooper, Rector of Lewcombe, Dorsetshire. — At Tiverton, Patrick *Duncan*, esq. of Stonehaven, Kinc. to Jane-Eliza, dau. of the late Capt. C. C. Chesney, Bengal Art. — The Rev. Thos. *Clarkson*, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Lorina-Susanna, eldest dau. of Thos. Mayhew, esq. of Fairfield House, Saxmundham. — Capt. George *Wodehouse*, R.N. son of the Hon. and Rev. W. Wodehouse, to Eleanor-Charlotte, dau. of Andrew Mortimer and Lady Emily Drummond. — At Leicester, Richard Kershaw *Lamb*, esq. Savill Green, Halifax, to Ellen, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Aspland, of Hackney.

21. At St. George's Hanover-sq. William Jones *Loyd*, esq. third son of Edward Loyd, esq. of Green Hill, near Manchester, to Caroline-Gertrude, second dau. of J. H. Vivian, esq. M.P. of Singleton, South Wales. — At Hampstead, Henry Wm. *Burgess*, esq. eldest son of Henry Weech Burgess, of Temples Park, Middlesex, esq. to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of Charles Oldfield, esq. of Fitzroy Park. — At Ossidge, Herts, Maurice *Broomfield*, esq. to Henrietta-Sophia, granddau. of the late John Commerwell, esq. of Strood Park, Sussex. — At St. George's Bloomsbury, Cyrus *Slater*, of St. John's college, esq. to Maria, widow of T. C. Backhouse, esq. and dau. of John Iggulden, of Russell-sq. esq. — At Rickmansworth, Herts, the Rev. A. V. Hughes *Hallett*, Vicar of Stradsett, Norfolk, to Mary-Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Hodgson, Vicar of Rickmansworth. — At Budleigh, W. C. *Laing*, esq. late of Bengal Medical Establishment, to Charlotte-Frances, dau. of the late William James Turquand, esq. of the H.E.I.C. Bengal Civil Service.

22. At Stisted, Essex, the Rev. Thomas Garden *Carter*, B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Louisa-Harvey, second dau. of Onley Savill Onley, esq. of Stisted-hall, Braintree. — At St. Giles's Reading, Lieut.-Gen. James *Welsch*, to Marianne, widow of R. M. Thomas, esq. formerly Protector of Slaves, Mauritius. — St. George's Bloomsbury, Charles, only son of the late Charles *Churchill*, esq. of Sussex-pl. Regent's-park, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Thomas Stooks, esq. of Bedford-pl. — At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. George Grenfell *Glyn*, eldest son of George Carr Glyn, esq. M.P. to Georgiana-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Tufnell, of Uffington, Berks. — At Hackney, the Rev. William *Denton*, M.A. of Worcester coll. Ox. to Jane, youngest dau. of William Hurst Ashpitel, esq. of Clapton-sq. — At Manchester, Thomas *Hopkirk*, esq. of Eltham, Kent, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Heath, M.A. Vicar of Clitheroe, Lanc. — At Leamington, Wm. Francis *Richards*, esq. 9th Lancers, son of the Right Hon. Sir William Richards, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Exchequer, Ireland, to Frances-Jane, dau. of the late Joshua Nunn, esq. — At St. George's Hanover-sq. Sir Percy Florence *Shelley*, Bart. to Jane, relict of the Hon. Charles Robert St. John. — At Bucknall, John, son of the Rev. J. *Fendall*, Newton Kirby, Yorkshire, to Harriett, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Fendall, Bucknall, Linc. — At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Rev. F. *Howlett*, to Frances-Jane, second dau. of the late Sir William Rawson.

OBITUARY.

GRAND DUKE OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

June 16. At Darmstadt, aged 71, Ludwig II. Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was born on the 26th Dec. 1777, the eldest son of Ludwig the First (so called from being the first by whom the title of "Grand" Duke was assumed, though he had been previously styled Ludwig the Seventh,) by his cousin Louisa-Caroline, daughter of his uncle Prince George-William of Hesse-Darmstadt.

He succeeded his father on the 6th of April, 1830.

Having married, July 19, 1804, Wilhelmina-Louisa, daughter of the late Carl-Ludwig, hereditary Prince of Baden, he had issue three sons and one daughter. He is succeeded by the Hereditary Grand Duke Ludwig, who had been governing the affairs of the grand duchy since March last, when the German movement first commenced.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.

May 27. At her residence near Kensington church, in her 71st year, Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia: aunt to her Majesty the Queen.

This Princess was the fifth daughter and twelfth child of their Majesties King George the Third and Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz: and, with the exception of the Princes Octavius and Alfred, who died in their infancy, and the Princess Amelia, who died in 1810, was the youngest of their fine and numerous family. She was born at Buckingham House, St. James's Park, on the 3rd of November, 1777, and was christened on the 1st of the following month, by Archbishop Cornwallis, in the Great Council chamber at St. James's. Her sponsors were, his Serene Highness Prince Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, (brother to her grandmother the Princess dowager of Wales,) represented by the Earl of Hertford, then Lord Chamberlain, her Serene Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, represented by the Countess of Hertford, and her Serene Highness the Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin, represented by the dowager Countess of Effingham.

Her Royal Highness, like the three Princesses her sisters, enjoyed an income from the state of 13,000*l.* as arranged in 1812; previously to which they had 4,000*l.* from the Civil List, and 6,000*l.* from a Parliamentary grant (increased from 5,000*l.* in 1806).

She always enjoyed the highest respect
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

from the amiability of her character and her benevolence to her dependants and the poor. In consequence of her bad state of health, she had for some years lived in great retirement.

In moving the customary address of condolence to her Majesty, in the House of Lords, the Marquess of Lansdowne bore testimony to her Royal Highness having passed "a long life of virtue, charity, and excellence, in every position, public and private, in which she was placed." Lord Stanley, in seconding the motion, remarked that "He was quite sure that there could be only one perfect and unanimous feeling in that House on this subject. He could easily believe that death must have been a welcome relief from the long, painful, and acute bodily suffering which this illustrious lady endured, and he was aware that the Christian resignation to her sufferings and the general benevolence of her Royal Highness's character had commanded in all those who were acquainted with her a universal feeling of respect and admiration. He was certain also that her memory would long be cherished by the illustrious Sovereign to whom they were about to vote an address."

The Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Cambridge were present with her Royal Highness when she expired. The Duchess of Inverness was also a witness of the melancholy event.

The funeral took place on the 5th of June at the cemetery, Kensal Green, which already contained the mortal remains of her brother the late Duke of Sussex. The ladies and gentlemen invited to the solemnity having assembled at an early hour, the funeral procession left the Princess's residence at a quarter past five o'clock a.m. in the following order:—

Two mourning coaches, conveying the domestics of her late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, conveying her medical attendants—viz. Dr. Watson, Dr. Hawkins, Mr. John Merriman, and Mr. James Merriman.

A mourning coach, conveying the lady of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, Lady Augusta Bruce; the lady of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, Lady Augusta Cadogan; the equerry of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell; and the equerry of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, Col. Sir George Couper, Bart.

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A mourning coach, conveying two ladies of the Queen Dowager, the Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Charles Somerset; and two ladies of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Georgina Bathurst and Lady Caroline Murray.

A mourning coach, conveying the Lord in Waiting of the Queen, the Earl of Morton; the Groom in Waiting of the Queen, Sir Frederick Stovin; the Equerry to the Queen, Colonel Buckley; and the Equerry to the Queen Dowager, Captain Somerset.

A mourning coach, conveying the Lady of the Bedchamber of the late Princess, Lady Carteret; the Bedchamber Woman of her late Royal Highness, Miss Vyse; and Lieut.-General Sir Charles Wade Thornton.

A mourning coach, conveying the coronet of her late Royal Highness, the Vice Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, and Sir William Martins.

THE HEARSE,

Containing the Body of the late Princess, drawn by six horses.

A mourning coach, conveying the Chief Mourner, the Duchess of Norfolk, and her attendant, Lady Couper.

The funeral procession arrived at the chapel of the cemetery at seven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George of Cambridge; the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; the Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, the Bishop of Norwich; the Deputy Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Hereford; and the Chaplain in attendance upon her late Royal Highness, the Rev. Evan Nepean, had assembled at the cemetery, and met the procession at the entrance of the chapel.

His excellency Count Kielmansegge, the Diplomatic Representative of his Majesty the King of Hanover, was present in the chapel.

The funeral procession passed into the chapel, the pall-bearers being Lady Charles Somerset, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lady Augusta Bruce, and Lady Augusta Cadogan. Prince Albert was attended by the Groom of the Stole, the Marquess of Abercorn; the Lord in Waiting, Lord George Lennox; the Groom in Waiting, Colonel Wyld; and the Equerry in Waiting, Colonel Bouvier. The Duke of Cambridge was attended by Baron Knesbeck and Mr. Edmond Midmay.

The body of the late Princess was placed on the bier, and the burial service commenced, the Clerk of the Closet, the Bishop of Norwich, officiating, assisted by the Deputy Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Hereford. The Chief Mourner, the Duchess

of Norfolk, sat at the head of the corpse, with her attendant, Lady Couper; the Ladies of the Royal Family on either side the bier; the Lady of the Bedchamber of her late Royal Highness, Lady Carteret, and her Bedchamber-woman, Miss Vyse, being nearest the head of the corpse. The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household stood at the foot of the corpse. The part of the burial service before the interment being read, the coffin was deposited in the vault beneath the chapel, to remain until a vault is built in the open ground, for which purpose the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have purchased a plot of ground, 100 feet square, intended to serve also for such other members of the royal family as may desire to be interred there.

VISCOUNT LAKE.

June 24. In Park street, Grosvenor-square, the Right Hon. Warwick Lake, third Viscount Lake (1807) and Baron Lake of Delhi and Laswaree, and of Aston Clinton, co. Buckingham (1804).

He was the third and youngest son of Gerard first Viscount Lake, who was advanced to his dignities of the peerage in acknowledgment of his victorious military achievements in India, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Barker, esq. of St. Julian's, Herts.

On the death of his eldest brother Francis-Gerard second Viscount, May 12, 1836, (his second brother George-Augustus-Frederick, Lieut.-Colonel of the 29th Foot, having been killed at the battle of Vimiera in 1808,) he succeeded to the dignities of the peerage.

He married, Nov. 28, 1815, Elizabeth, only daughter of James Beveridge Duncan, of Damside, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, had issue one son, Warwick, who died an infant in 1817; and two daughters, the Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Augusta Lake, born in 1819; and the Hon. Elizabeth Georgiana Lake, born in 1821.

The peerage has now become extinct.

The family of Lake first rose to eminence in the reign of James the First, when Sir Thomas Lake was Secretary of State, and his brother Arthur was made Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Christian name of Warwick, which has been borne by several members of the family, was originally derived from Sir Lancelot Lake, of Canons, co. Middlesex, having married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Cheke, of Pirgo, by Lady Elizabeth Rich, daughter of Robert Earl of Warwick. Sir Thomas Lake, the elder son of this marriage, left an only daughter and heir, Mary, married to James Duke of Chandos,

(who through that marriage became possessed of Canons, and built the seat immortalized in Pope's satire); and the younger son, Warwick Lake, esq. was grandfather of the Indian general, Gerard first Viscount Lake.

HON. EDWARD R. PETRE.

June 8. In Wilton Crescent, in his 54th year, the Hon. Edward Robert Petre; uncle to Lord Petre.

He was the third and youngest son of Robert-Edward ninth Lord Petre, and his only son by his second wife Juliana-Barbara, younger daughter of Henry Howard, esq. of Glossop, sister to Mary-Bridget Lady Petre (the wife of Robert-Edward tenth Lord Petre, son of the ninth Lord by his former marriage), and also sister of the late Duke of Norfolk.

Some years since Mr. Petre was a distinguished supporter of the sports of the field, and his name gained some prominence by his winning the Great St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster several times. He also took some interest in politics, espousing the cause of Reform.

He married, July 21, 1829, the Hon. Laura-Maria Stafford-Jerningham, second surviving daughter of Lord Stafford, and had issue a daughter.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. JOHN MASSY.

March 7. At his residence, Longford terrace, Dublin, aged 53, the Hon. John Massy, Lieut.-Colonel on half pay unattached; uncle to Lord Massy.

He was born June 4, 1795, the third son of Hugh third Lord Massy, by Margaret-Everina, youngest daughter of William Barton, of Grove, co. Tipperary, esq. He entered the army in 1814, and in the following year took part in the Waterloo campaign. He had been on the half-pay list since 1826, but received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the brevet on the birth of the Prince of Wales, Nov. 23, 1841.

He married, April 12, 1828, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Homewood, esq. of Maidstone; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. Richard-Hugh-Stephen; 2. William-Augustus; 3. Dawson-Dunbar; and 4. Grace-Elizabeth-Elinor.

SIR C. W. KENT, BART.

May 8. At the Regent's Park Barracks, aged 29, Sir Charles William Egleton Kent, the third Bart. (1782) of Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk, Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards.

He was the great-grandson of Sir Charles Egleton, who was knighted when sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1743,

and who by Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Kent, esq. of Fornham St. Genevieve, and sister and heir of Samuel Kent, esq. left issue Charles, who assumed the name of Kent after Egleton in pursuance of the will of his natural grandfather, and was created a Baronet in 1783.

His son Sir Charles the second Baronet married Lady Sophia Margaret Lygon, daughter of William first Earl Beauchamp, and, dying in Dec. 1834, left issue an only child, his successor, the subject of the present notice.

Sir Charles William Kent received his commission of Cornet in the 1st Life Guards the 10th Feb. 1837, and that of Lieutenant the 16th August 1839.

Having died a bachelor, his baronetcy has become extinct. He has left personal and funded property which has been estimated for duty at 200,000*l.* besides real estates said to realize 20,000*l.* a year. His nearest relatives are, his cousin-german Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart. and his aunts Sarah-Anne, wife of Leonard Walbanke Childers, esq. and Louisa-Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Litchford of Boothby Pagnal, co. Lincoln.

SIR J. F. DUNDAS, BART.

June 16. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 63, Sir James Fullarton Dundas, the third Baronet, of that place, and of Llanelly, co. Carmarthen (1815), a Major-General in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

He was the fifth but second surviving son of Sir David Dundas, M.D. the first Baronet, Physician to King George the Third, by Isabella, daughter of William Robertson, of Richmond, esq. He entered the service of the East India Company as a cadet on the Bengal establishment in 1804, and joined the artillery, in which he attained the rank of Colonel, Jan. 18, 1837. He had been previously promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Bengal army, Dec. 1, 1829.

He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet, Nov. 13, 1840, on the death of his elder brother Sir William Dundas, who was unmarried.

Sir James was also a bachelor; and is now succeeded by his brother Capt. John Burnett Dundas, R.N. who married in 1828 Caroline, third daughter of the Rev. John Jeffreys, Rector of Barnes, Surrey.

ADMIRAL SIR W. HOTHAM, G.C.B.

May 31. At Windsor, aged 76, Sir William Hotham, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red.

Sir William Hotham was born in Feb. 1772, the second son of General Hotham,

Colonel of the 14th Foot, (a younger brother of Admiral William the first Lord Hotham, and of Sir Beaumont afterwards the second Lord, a Baron of the Exchequer,) by Diana, youngest daughter of Sir Warton Pennymann, Bart.

Having entered the royal navy at an early age, he was Lieutenant of the *Victory* under Nelson, and served on shore at the siege of Bastia in 1795. He obtained the rank of Post Captain in the *Cyclops*, a small frigate stationed in the Mediterranean, Oct. 7, 1794. He returned to England about the month of Feb. 1796; and in the same year obtained the command of the *Adamant*, a 50-gun ship employed in the North Sea. The *Adamant* was the only two-decked ship that remained with Admiral Duncan off the Texel, during the alarming mutiny of 1797. In the same year he served at the memorable battle of Camperdown, for which he received a medal. Some time after he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, on which station he continued upwards of three years, and assisted at the destruction of la Preneuse French frigate.

On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, Captain Hotham was appointed to the *Raisonable*, of 64 guns, and again employed in the North Sea; but, the then fatiguing service in that quarter causing extreme indisposition, he was some time after obliged to retire from active service. He subsequently commanded, in succession, the *Sea Fencibles* at Liverpool, and the Royal Sovereign yacht; the latter of which he retained until his advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Dec. 4, 1813. He was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815; became a Vice-Admiral, July 19, 1821; and Admiral of the Blue in 1837; and was advanced to the rank of Grand Cross of the Bath in 1840. He was also in the receipt of an Admiral's good-service pension.

Sir William Hotham married first, in June 1804, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Jeynes, Knt. who was a banker at Gloucester, and by that lady, who died on the 21st Aug. 1827, he had issue four sons and one daughter: 1. Augustus, Captain on half-pay in her Majesty's service; 2. Anne, married in 1829 to Robert Harvey, esq. of Langley Park, Bucks; 3. the Rev. Edwin Hotham, Rector of South Cave, Yorkshire, who married in 1838 Harriet, fifth daughter of Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart. and has issue; 4. John William, a Lieut. R.N.; and 5. Frederick Ernle, who died in Sept. 1831, in his 12th year.

Sir William married secondly, in June 1825, Jane Seymour, widow of Roger Pettibard, esq. of Great Finborough hall, Suffolk.

His body was deposited on the 7th of June in the family vault, at Binfield, Berks, attended by the three sons of the deceased; the Rev. C. Hotham, W. Harvey, esq. R. Harvey, jun. esq. J. Hawkesley, esq. S. Watson, esq. and H. St. Leger, esq.

SIR JOHN DE VEULLE.

June 1. At the house of his father-in-law Thomas Tindal, esq. Aylesbury, aged 49, Sir John De Veulle, Bailiff of the Isle of Jersey.

He was the only son of John De Veulle, esq. by Miss Messervy. He was admitted an advocate of the Royal Court of Jersey in 1819; was elected Jurat of that court in 1827; and appointed Bailiff or chief magistrate of Jersey in 1831, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood from King William the Fourth, March 2, 1831.

He married, in 1829, a daughter of Thomas Tindal, esq. of Aylesbury, brother to the late Chief Justice Tindal.

COLONEL SORELL.

Jan. 29. Colonel William Sorell, late Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Colonel Sorell was the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. William Alexander Sorell, of the Coldstream Guards, and Colonel of the 48th Regiment. He entered the army August 18, 1790, as Ensign in the 31st Regiment, and proceeded on service to the West Indies, with the 2nd grenadier battalion, in 1793, and in that and subsequent years served in the army, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, at the captures of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia, the siege of Fort Bourbon, the night attack on the Vigie, and the assault of Morne Fortunée, where he was severely wounded. In 1797 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney. He served in the expedition to North Holland, in 1799, and was present at the action of August 27, on the landing near the Helder, as also those of Sept. 10 and Oct. 2 and 6 of the same year. As military secretary, he accompanied the army to Ferrol and the coast of Spain in 1800. Having returned to England, he continued to serve with the army on the south coast until appointed Major in the 43rd regiment, Aug. 11, 1804; the 2nd battalion of which he commanded during the organisation and training of the light brigade under Sir John Moore. On the 17th April, 1807, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and appointed Deputy Adjutant-general at the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1816 Colonel Sorell proceeded to Van Diemen's Land as governor, and during the period of years in which he

conducted the affairs of that rising colony he secured the full approbation of the government at home. The following extracts from an historical work ("Van Diemen's Land, Moral, Physical, and Political," edited by Mr. R. Montgomery Martin), on the colony, by a local writer, will show how highly his character was appreciated in his public capacity by the colonists themselves:—

"Courteous and affable, he won golden opinions from all sorts of people; secured the universal affection and esteem, whilst his readiness to correct abuse or error—which his clear and comprehensive mind easily traced to its source—rendered his popularity as unbounded as it was merited. Prior to his embarkation for England, an address, expressive of the most affectionate attachment, and recapitulating the numerous benefits he had secured for the land he had for several years ruled, was presented, to which a suitable and earnest reply was returned. Each colonist seemed as if he were losing a cherished personal friend. The people followed him *en masse* to the shore, all eager to manifest their regard—to receive a parting glance—the sorrowing countenances around giving token how much he was beloved. This was the golden age of Tasmania."

CAPT. WARRAND, R.N.

May 17. At Brixton, aged 73, Thomas Warrand, esq. Captain R.N.

He obtained the rank of Lieutenant in Feb. 1800; and assisted at the capture of two Spanish corvettes, in Barcelona road, by the boats of the *Minotaur 74*, and *Niger* troop-ship, under the directions of Capt. James Hillyar, on the 3rd of Sept. following. He afterwards received the Turkish gold medal for his services on the coast of Egypt.

We next find Mr. Warrand serving as signal-Lieutenant to Sir Robert Calder at the capture of two Spanish line-of-battle ships, July 22, 1805; and subsequently commanding the *Bloodhound* gun-brig, on the Downs station, where he captured a small French privateer, Aug. 6th, 1810. Some time after this, he was appointed to the *Sealark* schooner, of ten 12-pounder carronades and fifty men, in which he captured, after a long and severe action, *La Ville de Caen*, privateer, of sixteen long 4-pounders and 75 men, on the Plymouth station, July 21st, 1812. The enemy's loss amounted to fifteen or sixteen men killed, and about the same number wounded; the *Sealark* had seven slain, and twenty-two, including her commander and Mr. Alexander Gunn, midshipman, wounded, several of them dangerously. This gallant action procured Lieut. War-

rand immediate promotion to the rank of Commander; and on the 15th of the following month he was re-appointed to the *Sealark*, then rated a sloop of war. On the 22nd of Sept. 1813, he obtained a pension for his wounds. His advancement to the rank of Captain took place July 27th, 1825.

CAPT. W. J. PURCHAS, R.N.

July 2. At his residence, Parker's Piece, Cambridge, aged 60, William Jardine Purchas, esq. Captain R.N. a magistrate for the county and borough of Cambridge.

He was the younger son of John Purchas, esq. Alderman of Cambridge, by Elizabeth Sharpe, daughter of a clergyman in Suffolk; and brother to the late Capt. John Purchas, of the 76th Foot, who fell before Plattsburg in America.

Mr. W. J. Purchas was born at Cambridge, in 1788. He entered the Royal Navy, in 1803, under the patronage of Admiral Sir Henry Trollope; and served the greater part of his time as midshipman, under the Hon. Alan Hyde (afterwards Lord) Gardner, in the *Hero 74*, *Ville de Paris 110*, and *Bellerophon 74*, on the Channel and North Sea stations. He was consequently present at the capture of two Spanish line-of-battle ships, by Sir Robert Calder, July 22, 1805; of four French two-deckers, by Sir Richard J. Strachan, Nov. 4, in the same year; and at the surrender of Rear-Adm. Lincois, to part of the squadron under Sir John B. Warren, March 13, 1806.

In 1809, the *Bellerophon*, then commanded by Capt. Samuel Warren, was attached to the Baltic fleet; and on the 7th of July Mr. Purchas served in her barge at the capture and destruction of seven Russian gun-boats, a large armed ship, and twelve transports, near Percola Point, in the Gulf of Finland. On the 7th of December following he passed his examination; and on the 9th was promoted into the *Erebus* sloop, Capt. William Autridge.

Lieut. Purchas's subsequent appointments were:—Oct. 13th, 1813, from the *Erebus* to the *Carnation* sloop, Captain George Bentham, fitting out for the Jamaica station; March 25, 1827, to the *Alert* sloop, Capt. John Smith; and Sept. 5, 1817, to be first of the *Scamander* frigate, Capt. William Elliot, C.B. employed at the Leeward Islands. His commission as Commander bore date Dec. 7, 1818; from which period he remained on half-pay for nearly six years.

In Sept. 1824 he was appointed to the *Esk 20*, on the African station, where he captured nine Brazilian, Dutch, and Spanish

vessels, with 2,249 slaves, between July 17, 1825, and Feb. 8, 1827. He subsequently assisted in completing the establishment at Fernando Po; conveyed stock from St. Helena to Ascension; and brought home a quantity of gold dust and ivory, with which he arrived at Spithead, May 1st, 1828. Soon after the Esk was visited by King George the Fourth and his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, who personally complimented her gallant commander for his brilliant deeds. He was immediately promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and appointed to the Royal Adelaide, 120 guns. His promotion to the rank of Captain took place on the 16th of the same month.

Having retired from active service, he passed the remainder of his days in his native town, officiating constantly both as a county and borough magistrate, and commanding by his amiable manners the esteem and regard of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

He married Aug. 18, 1820, Jane, youngest daughter of the late William Hills, esq. of Chancery Lane.

His body was deposited in the family vault in Trinity church, Cambridge, on the 10th of July.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FORD, R.M.

May 25. In the Royal Marine Barracks, Woolwich, aged 58, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Ford.

This gentleman was present, as midshipman of the Henry Addington, at the gallant repulse of Admiral Linois' squadron in the China seas, in 1804. In November of the same year he obtained a commission in the Royal Marines. He served in the Channel fleet, blockading the French ports; in Canada, under Sir Alexander Cochrane; in the West Indies in 1805 to 1808; and in pursuit of Jerome Bonaparte's squadron, with whom his ship exchanged shots. He disembarked in Portugal with a battalion, which secured a landing for the Duke of Wellington's army; and subsequently served in the expedition to Walcheren. He was made Acting Captain of the Ramilies, by Sir A. Cochrane, on the coast of America, having commanded the Marines of the squadron at the taking of Moose Island and the bombardment of Stonytown, in 1813; was engaged at the capture of Washington and action before Baltimore, where he succeeded, through casualties, to the command of his battalion; assisted at New Orleans in storming the batteries on the right bank of the Mississippi; volunteered under General Nicholls, with the Creek Indians, in the Floridas, till the peace; was also engaged in various boat

attacks on the coast of America and in the West Indies, and was three times slightly wounded.

CHARLES BULLER, Esq.

May 17. At Richmond, aged 78, Charles Buller, esq.

This gentleman was the sixth and youngest son of John Buller, esq. of Morval, in Cornwall, M.P. for Exeter, and a Lord of the Treasury, by Anne, sister to the late Sir William Lemon, Bart.

He was formerly in the East India Company's civil service at Bengal.

In the parliament of 1826 he sat for the borough of West Looe, on a vacancy occasioned by the retirement of his brother James Buller, esq.

He married Barbara-Isabella, daughter of Colonel Kirkpatrick; and was father of Charles Buller, esq. barrister at law, M.P. for Liskeard, formerly chief secretary to Lord Durham in Canada, afterwards secretary to the Board of Control, and now at the head of the Poor Law Commission.

WILLIAM Z. L. WARD, Esq.

May 26. Aged 88, William Zouche Lucas Ward, esq. of Guilsborough Hall, Northamptonshire, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

He was the son and heir of John Lucas, esq., by Anne, daughter of John Ward, esq. of Guilsborough. In 1783 he assumed the additional name of Ward in compliance with the will of his uncle Sir Thomas Ward, of Guilsborough, Knt. who died in 1778. Sir Thomas was immediately succeeded by his nephew Richard Ward; but the latter, dying soon after, was succeeded by the gentleman now deceased, who was Sheriff of the county in 1785.

Mr. Ward married, in 1783, Mary, only child and heiress of Richard Lambe, esq. of Great Addington, co. Northampton, and eventually heiress to her uncles, William Lambe, esq. of Stanwick, and the Rev. Robert Lambe, of Great Addington; and had issue four sons and two daughters. The former were, 1. William; 2. Robert-Lambe, who died s. p.; 3. Richard, in holy orders; 4. John, who, having married, in 1811, Theodosia de Malsburgh, only surviving daughter and heiress of Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart. by Theodosia, only daughter and eventually heiress of Sir Edward Boughton, Bart., assumed in 1831 the additional names of Boughton-Leigh. The daughters were, Marianne, married to William Abbot, esq. of Warnford Park, Hampshire, and Caroline, married to William Fowler Jones, esq. of Ashurst Park, Kent.

G. A. FULLERTON, Esq.

Aug. 16, 1847. In his 72d year, George Alexander Fullerton, esq. of Tockington Manor, Gloucestershire, and Ballintoy, co. Antrim.

He was the only son of Dawson Downing, esq. of Rowesgift, co. Londonderry, by Catharine Fullerton, niece and heiress of Alexander Fullerton, esq. of Ballintoy castle: and he assumed the name of Fullerton, in compliance with a testamentary injunction of his great-uncle.

Mr. Fullerton has left issue three sons and five daughters. The former were, Alexander George Fullerton, esq. Captain in the army on half-pay, who married in 1833 Lady Georgiana Leveson Gower, second daughter of Earl Granville, (a lady well known as the author of "Grantley Manor" and other novels,) and has issue; 2. George-Main, Captain in the 14th Light Dragoons; 3. David, Lieutenant in the 48th Foot. The daughters: 1. Catharine; 2. Amy; 3. Susan; 4. Frances, married to Sir Andrew Armstrong, Bart. of Gallow, in the King's County; 5. Mary-Anne.

JAMES WATT, Esq. F.R.S.

June 2. At Aston hall, Warwickshire, in his 80th year, James Watt, esq. F.R.S.

Mr. Watt was the last surviving son of the illustrious improver of the steam engine. He was born on the 5th Feb. 1769. Inheriting a large share of the powerful intellect of his distinguished father, to the extension of whose fame he had for the last thirty years shown the most zealous and truly filial devotion, he united to great sagacity and a masculine understanding the varied acquirements and literary tastes of a well-cultivated mind. His name will long be remembered in association with that of the late Mr. Boulton, as they were for nearly half a century successfully engaged in carrying out those inventions and improvements by which the genius of his father was immortalized. For the last eight years of his life, he had comparatively retired from active business, and had devoted much time and attention to the improvement of his extensive estates in the counties of Radnor and Brecon, where his tenantry will have to lament the loss of a kind, energetic, and liberal landlord.

THOMAS STEELE, Esq.

June 15. At Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, (some weeks after an attempt at self-destruction,) Thomas Steele, esq. M.A.

Mr. Steele was educated at Magdalene college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1820. He was at-

tached to scientific investigation, and an ardent supporter of Don Pedro in Portugal; but he was best known as the faithful and constant follower of the late Mr. O'Connell in his political efforts, and he received from the demagogue the title of "Head Pacificator" of Ireland.

The following remarks upon his decease are from the Standard newspaper:—

"The purest, perhaps indeed the only pure, spirit which the vile Repeal agitation produced has passed away from amongst us. Poor Tom Steele is no more. What a fate was his! Highly gifted by nature, eminently distinguished at Cambridge University, with a buoyant spirit and an ample fortune, all shone brightly through the vista before him. Mark the sequel. With a broken spirit, and a broken heart, and a broken fortune, he died, almost deserted, at an inn in London—a pauper, alas! but not a beggar. He was a follower of O'Connell in every thing but that. When, in consequence of a late deplorable attempt, his destitution was made known, many who differed from his opinions hastened to his relief; and in a few days contributions were poured in which would soon have swelled into a fortune. There could have been no doubt about it. But Steele was not of Ireland's "mendicant patriots." His gratitude shed tears at the offer which his noble nature would not permit him to accept. The country which he loved and that from which he sought to separate were strangely contrasted in their conduct towards him. Ireland gave him words, England deeds. Ireland took his life, England gave him a grave. How bitter must have been the reflections of that deathbed! Steele's great mistake was this:—Unadmonished by the fate of many who preceded him, he, a Protestant, was credulous enough to put faith in Roman Catholic professions. The faction, as is their wont, flattered him, and used him, and neglected him. May his fate warn others. Poor fellow! what must have been his feelings when he found Lord Brougham, whom he had so often denounced, hastening to his aid, and Colonel Perceval, chief amongst the Orangemen, watching by his deathbed! Fare thee well, noble, honest, victimized, Tom Steele! A braver spirit, in a gentler heart, never left earth—let us humbly hope for that home where the weary find rest."

The body of Mr. Steele was conveyed to Dublin, and was borne to the tomb by four Tipperary men, after "lying in state," as it was termed, in Conciliation Hall. The four-wheeled carriages in the procession did not exceed 30. The attendance on foot and in Dublin cars was very great.

The procession having arrived at Glassnevin cemetery, the coffin was deposited in the same inclosure (but not in the same vault) as that containing the remains of O'Connell.

By the death of Mr. Steele Charles Studdert, esq. of Newmarket-house, co. Clare, comes in, in fee, for an estate of 1,000*l.* a-year, including the beautiful and picturesque demesne of Cullane, in the county of Clare.

WILLIAM MORTLOCK, Esq.

June 22. At Cambridge, aged 57, William Mortlock, esq.

He was born on the 29th of May, 1791, the sixth and youngest son of the late John Mortlock, esq. banker at Cambridge and M.P. for that borough in Parliament. His elder brother, Thomas Mortlock, esq. is still at the head of the banking establishment; another brother, Sir John Cheetham Mortlock, was commissioner of the Excise; and a sister married Dr. Kaye, the Bishop of Lincoln.

Mr. Mortlock held the appointment of distributor of stamps for the County of Cambridge and Isle of Ely; which office he filled with the fullest satisfaction and efficiency. The principle which guided him in the many acts of charity and benevolence to which he devoted himself, was not to found new institutions for the dispensation of relief to the distressed and comfort to the afflicted, but to sustain and improve those hospitals and almshouses which already existed. He therefore, in 1818, generously gave 500*l.* for the purpose of re-building the well-known almshouses in Cambridge founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Knight in 1647, which had become so greatly dilapidated that without such timely aid the benevolent intentions of the founder would have been in a great measure defeated. Mr. Mortlock, in the year 1826, contributed a further donation of 200*l.* for the repair of these almshouses, and also defrayed the expenses of the erection of land-marks on the Swaffham property which was left for the support of the almshouses, and which produces a net income of nearly 50*l.* These almshouses are, in consequence of Mr. Mortlock's generous gift, now called the Knight and Mortlock's almshouses.

Other objects of his care were the inmates of the hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius, whose weekly pittance was scanty and insufficient. He accordingly made their case known to the charitable and the wealthy, and himself set the example of contributing to their amelioration by a munificent gift.

His body was interred at St. Edward's church on Monday, June 27; and the

funeral was attended by the Bishop of Lincoln and the three brothers of the deceased, together with numbers of the inhabitants, who took that opportunity of testifying their respect to the memory of departed worth.

NICHOLAS CARLISLE, Esq. K.H. D.C.L.

Aug. 27, 1847. At Margate, in his 77th year, Nicholas Carlisle, esq. K.H. D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., upwards of 40 years one of the Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Carlisle traced his descent from his ancestor in the fifth degree, John Carlisle, of Witton le Wear in the county of Durham, who was there buried on the 26th of May, 1670. He was himself born, we believe, in the city of York,* where he was baptized in the church of Bishophill the Younger on the 8th Feb. 1771.

His father married, first, Miss Elizabeth Hutchinson, an immediate descendant from Colonel Hutchinson, who defended Nottingham Castle; and, secondly, Susanna Skottowe, to whose father Captain Cook, our celebrated circumnavigator, owed his education; and her sister, Anne, was the wife of Robert Wood, esq. the author of the *Essay on Homer*, and of magnificent works on the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec. Mr. Carlisle was the son of the last-named lady; while his half-brother, the late celebrated surgeon, Sir Anthony Carlisle, was the fruit of the first marriage.

After receiving a "humble education" from the Rev. James Lawson at West Witton, in Yorkshire,† Mr. Carlisle entered the naval service of the East India Company; in which he attained the post of purser, and, enjoying opportunities of private trade, he amassed a considerable sum of money, most of which he expended as joint housekeeper with his brother, to whom he was much attached, and whom he thus assisted at the commencement of his professional career.

On the death of the Rev. John Brand (which occurred Sept. 11, 1806,) Mr.

* The President of the Royal Society, in his last annual address, said at Stillington, co. Durham, which had been the birth-place of Mr. Carlisle's father. See *Memorials of the Family of Carlisle*, p. 257.

† "At West Witton, in this delightful dale (Wensleydale), the author received his humble education under the Rev. James Lawson." These are his own words in the *Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools*, ii. 918: and this was not exactly the "usual grammar-school education" mentioned in the address of the Pres. R. S.

Carlisle became a candidate for the office of Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, being elected a Fellow, in order to qualify him, on the 22nd Jan. 1807. His competitor was the late Dr. Dibdin, who, in his *Literary Reminiscences*, pp. 751 *et seq.* has given some account of the contest. "In my personal history of competition (he says) nothing equalled the struggle which I endured for succeeding to the Secretaryship of the Society of Antiquaries vacant by the death of Mr. Brand. Mr. Brand was rather the *acting* Secretary for the *quasi* Secretary; that situation being held by the Rev. Mr. Wright. . . . I had powerful friends within and without Kensington. Alas! I had *one* enemy, or rather opponent, more powerful than all my friends united; one, who, in proportion to his support of the *favourite*, was as unintermitting in his opposition to myself. . . In short, I had to combat the Director of the Society in the person of Samuel Lysons, esq. However, I did not allow a feather of my wings to droop. The morning, or rather the evening, of contest at length arrived. My Kensington friends,—the Vicar (Mr. Ormerod), Rev. D. Hamilton, Mr. Willis, and Mr. Delafield, accompanied me to Holylands' coffee-house, hard by, where we dined, before 'the note of preparation' was heard. The issue is well known. On 'the house dividing,' there appeared 120 votes for my antagonist, and 77 for myself." Dr. Dibdin adds that he lost seven votes by mistake, from so many of his friends inadvertently taking up the "House list." "The favourite (he adds) proved to be the present Nicholas Carlisle, esq. a worthy and respectable gentleman, and author of many laborious and useful works, which it was found he could execute in perfect compatibility with the execution of his duties as Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. There was a third candidate, whose name I have forgotten; but I believe he had not a dozen votes."

In the passage last cited Dr. Dibdin has given a very just general idea of Mr. Carlisle's character and career. He was a man of amiable personal manners; he was the compiler, rather than author, "of many laborious and useful works," and he never did more for the Society of Antiquaries than what was absolutely necessary. He superintended its domestic arrangements (on a scale it could not properly afford), he regularly attended all its meetings, and he duly issued all its formal circulars and letters of thanks. Beyond this, he formed, for the sum of 300*l.* in 1809, the General Index to the first fifteen volumes of *Archæologia* (the *GENT. MAG.* VOL. XXX.

Society's quarto Transactions); in 1815 he compiled, for a suitable payment, a Catalogue of the Society's Library and Collection of MSS.; and in 1844 he compiled, for a second sum of 300*l.* the Index to the second fifteen volumes of the *Archæologia*. His only communications were two; the first, in 1808, "A copy of the Certificate of the Marquis of Winchester and the Earl of Leicester, upon the contest in 1569 between the officers of Arms and the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster, concerning the Hearse of the Lady Catharine Knowles; with the Earl Marshal's decree on the subject," transcribed from the Harleian Manuscripts; which was printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. XVI. pp. 279—291. The other, in 1813, "A description, and copy, of an ancient roll, preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and known by the title of Bagimont's Roll; being a Roll of the Benefices within the kingdom of Scotland:" this was printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. XVII. pp. 231—253.

He had scarcely settled himself in the Society's apartments at Somerset House, when he devoted his time to the laborious task of compiling a Topographical Dictionary of England. This was published in two volumes quarto, 1808, and was followed by a Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, in one volume quarto, 1810; by a similar volume for Wales, in 1811; and by a Topographical Dictionary of Scotland, and of the Islands of the British Seas, in two volumes quarto, 1813.

In the last mentioned year he also compiled an Index to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 4to, 1813.

In 1818 he completed, in two volumes octavo, "A concise Description of the endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales;" the materials for which he had collected by means of circular inquiries, a copy of which he had communicated to our Magazine in Dec. 1816 (see vol. LXXXVII. i. 12).

His next work bears the title of "Collections for a History of the antient Family of Carlisle. 1822." 4to. and in a similar volume, dated 1828, he published "Collections for a History of the antient Family of Bland."

In 1825 he printed "Hints on Rural Residences," small quarto. This was a cento of extracts from Price, Repton, Papworth, and other authors, arranged under heads. He was at this time contemplating the erection of a "rural residence" for himself, in the neighbourhood of Putney; but his means were soon very seriously abridged, in consequence of an injudicious investment of his savings.

Having been employed to make a Ge-

neral Index to the first fourteen Reports of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts of 58th and 59th Geo. III. to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales, Mr. Carlisle was next led to compile a small but interesting volume which is entitled, "An historical Account of the Origin of the Commissions appointed to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales, and an Illustration of several old Customs and Words which occur in the Reports. 1828." 8vo. (reviewed in *Gent. Mag.* xcvi. i. 436).

For some time Mr. Carlisle was himself one of the Commissioners of Charities, and accompanied some of their circuits of inquiry, but we are not aware when this appointment either commenced or terminated.

Mr. Carlisle also assisted in drawing up Returns to Parliament on the state of the Population, and on the subject of the Poor Laws.

In 1812, at the recommendation of Sir Herbert Taylor, Mr. Carlisle was appointed to the office of assistant librarian of the King's Library at Buckingham House, and after that collection had been in 1823 transferred to the nation by King George the Fourth, and rooms were subsequently erected for its reception at the British Museum, Mr. Carlisle was one of the gentlemen who accompanied it (see vol. I. of our present Series, p. 21), and he continued his attendance at the British Museum until within a few months of his death.

In 1828 Mr. Carlisle was appointed one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart. He forthwith undertook to investigate the history of that establishment, and in the following year he published the result in a volume entitled "An Inquiry into the Place and Quality of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber;" royal 8vo. (reviewed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcix. i. 54.)

In 1837 Mr. Carlisle published "A Memoir of the Life and Works of William Wyon, esq. A.R.A. Chief Engraver of the Royal Mint." 8vo. To this work there is both a Postscript and a Supplement, which relate to the controversy respecting the relative merits of Wyon and Pistrucci, the latter of whom was warmly advocated by Mr. Hamilton, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries.

He received the orders of the Iron Crown from the Emperor of Austria, and the Danish order of the Dannebrog, in acknowledgment of his long-continued but unsuccessful attempts to establish professorships of the English Language

in various continental universities. These honours, and that of the Guelphic Order, conferred upon him in conjunction with other prominent literary and scientific characters, appear to have directed his mind to the general subject of orders of knighthood; and he compiled "A concise Account of the several Foreign Orders of Knighthood, and other marks of honourable distinction, especially of such as have been conferred upon British Subjects: together with the names and achievements of those gallant men who have been presented with honorary swords, or plate, by the Patriotic Fund Institution." Royal 8vo. 1839 (reviewed in our present Series, vol. XI. pp. 621—626).

Mr. Carlisle was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1814, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1815. He was also an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, the Royal Academy of Sweden at Stockholm, the Literary Society of Iceland, the Society of Literature and Art of Courland at Mitau, the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Palermo, and the Archæological Institute at Rome. In 1835 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

We conclude with the character bestowed on the subject of this memoir in the last annual address of the President of the Royal Society:—

"Mr. Carlisle was remarkable for the zeal that he displayed in whatever he undertook to perform, whether for the public service or in behalf of his friends; and his persevering industry and unwearied activity were commensurate to his zeal. Pure and universal benevolence was the distinguishing feature of his private character, and in his social capacity he died, as he had lived, without reproach."

A bust of Mr. Carlisle, we believe by one of the family of Wyon, is placed in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries.

FRANCIS MARTIN, Esq. F.S.A.

June 3. In the College of Arms, in his 82nd year, Francis Martin, esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, and F.S.A.

He was the third of the five sons of Francis Martin of Charterhouse Square, some time Secretary to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, from which he retired in 1797, and died in 1808.

The late Clarenceux entered the College as Bluemantle Pursuivant, 17th June, 1797;

was made Windsor Herald, 24th April, 1819; Norroy King of Arms, 5th February, 1839; and Clarenceux, 28th April, 1846. He had filled the office of Treasurer of the College of Arms since the year 1840.

Mr. Martin was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 8, 1801. He communicated to the Society, in the year 1829, remarks upon an ancient Seal, and a Charter of Charles VI. of France, elucidating the origin of the Treasure of Scotland; printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXIII. pp. 387—392.

Mr. Martin was unmarried. His body was interred in the cemetery of Kensal Green.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Esq. LL.D.

June 1. At Tottenham, aged 71, William Robinson, esq. LL.D. barrister-at-law, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Middlesex, and F.S.A.

Having directed his attention to the local history of the parish in which his property was situated, and its vicinity, Mr. Robinson became the author of several volumes of Middlesex topography, of which the first was the *History of Tottenham*, published in 1818; and the next that of *Edmonton*, published in 1819. In the same year he reprinted (from the edition of 1631) "*The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton*. By T. B." (See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Jan. 1820, p. 44.)

In 1820 Mr. Robinson published "*The History and Antiquities of the parish of Stoke Newington*;" and in 1823 a *History of Enfield*, in two volumes. In 1840 he completed a second edition of his *History of Tottenham*, in two volumes. His last work was a *History of Hackney*, also in two volumes, published in 1843.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, March 25, 1819; and on the 3d May, 1822, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws, from the university of Aberdeen.

In 1825 he published a legal compilation, entitled "*The Magistrate's Pocket-Book*; or, *Epitome of the Duties and Practice of a Justice of Peace out of Sessions*, alphabetically arranged;" and on the 25th May, 1827, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

In 1837 he published "*A Breviary of the Poor Laws*, intended for the use of *Justices of the Peace*."

On the 28th Jan. 1803 Dr. Robinson married Mary, second daughter of William Ridge, esq. of Chichester; by whom he had a numerous family. The names of some of

his deceased children are mentioned in the *History of Tottenham*, second edit. ii. 66, and more particularly his eldest son, Mr. William Robinson, a midshipman R.N. who died in 1827, and a memoir of whom was published in our Magazine, vol. xcviii. i. 277. One of the daughters of Dr. Robinson is married to Sir Frederic Madden, K.H. Keeper of the Manuscripts at the British Museum; another to the Rev. Francis Michael MacCarthy, M.A. Vicar of Loders, Dorsetshire; and a third to the Rev. Lancelot Arthur Sharpe, M.A. Rector of Tackley, Oxfordshire.

A Portrait of Dr. Robinson, drawn by F. Simonau, was engraved by J. Mills, 1822.

W. H. ROSSER, Esq. F.S.A.

May 27. In Claremont-square, Pentonville, aged 56, William Henry Rosser, esq. F.S.A.

He was one of the well-known firm of Messrs. Rosser, solicitors, of Gray's Inn Place, and lately of Dyer's Buildings, Holborn. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 13th of March, 1823. In December, 1835, he exhibited the body of an Egyptian Ibis, or Ardea, the mummy of which he had lately unrolled (see *Archæologia*, XXVI. 483). This paper he afterwards amplified, and it was printed, with engravings, in our Magazine for August, 1836, p. 145. In January, 1839, he exhibited to the Society a bronze figure of a stag (supposed to be part of an ancient candlestick), found, in 1834, in a meadow at Nursing, near Redbridge, Hants, of which there is a figure and account in *Archæologia*, XXVIII. 441.

In March, 1840, he communicated to the Society two letters, accompanying the exhibition of a Rubbing from an engraved Sepulchral Stone in Brading church, in the Isle of Wight (*Archæologia*, XXIX. 373).

Mr. Rosser was for many years a constant attendant at the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries; and, we believe, contributed many of the reports of the Society's proceedings which appeared in the *Literary Gazette*. He was also an occasional contributor to this *Miscellany*.

During several years Mr. Rosser was a very useful member of the Committee and Council of the *Literary Fund Society*.

In consequence of investigations by Mr. Crofton Croker and Mr. Kempe, in September, 1828, on the Roman encampment at Holwood hill, near Keston, the supposed site of *Noviomagus*, an agreeable club was formed by some members of the Society of Antiquaries; and Mr. Rosser became the indefatigable Secretary of the

Noviomagian Society, displaying considerable invention and humour in the sportive record of their learned and convivial proceedings. This Society still exists under the patronage of its original President, T. Crofton Croker, esq. and has included amongst its members many of the Fellows of the parent Society, who have taken the most lively interest in archæological pursuits. On the formation of the (second) Archæological Association Mr. Rosser adhered to that party, and became an active member of its Council.

"Mr. Rosser's good humour was overflowing and inexhaustible; and his personal appearance typified the man. Robust and well-looking, simple and without a grain of affectation, he had refused to fall in with the Wellingtonian fashion, and continued to wear the now seldom seen but becoming Hessian boot; whilst at the same time his lusty throat, denuded of the swaddling of neckcloth, caused him to be particularly observed at the meetings of the antiquarian throng. Many who read this brief notice will remember the excellent person whose too early death it records, from the harmless eccentricity of costume to which we have alluded; and we may add that the outward show (not even skin-deep) pertained to one whose inward parts were all an honour to human nature. Mild in manners, but firm in purpose, he was indeed an unquestionable example of what the poet has declared to be 'the noblest work of God.' He is sincerely lamented by all who walked with him in the intellectual and social paths of life."—(*Literary Gazette*.)

Mr. Rosser was twice married; and has left issue by both marriages. His widow and children have great cause to deplore their premature loss.

REV. THOMAS LEIGH, M.A.

June 10. At his Rectory house, near London Bridge, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M.A. Rector of St. Magnus in the city of London, and of Wickham Bishop's, Essex.

He was one of the two sons of Edward Leigh, esq. surgeon, of Ashbourn, Derbyshire, by one of the daughters of Brian Hodgson, esq. of the same place, and sister to Mrs. Porteus, the wife of the Bishop of London. His only brother, Charles Brian Leigh, esq. was an officer in the East India Company's service, and died in India; and his only sister, Mrs. Margaret Leigh, died at Oxford in June, 1844.

Mr. Leigh was educated at Christ college, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796. In 1803 Bishop Porteus collated him to the rectory of Wickham Bishop's, Essex; in 1805 to

the rectory of Pattiswick in the same county; and in 1808 to the united rectories of St. Magnus London Bridge, and St. Margaret Fish-street, whereupon he resigned Pattiswick.

Mr. Leigh married, June 2, 1808, Emma-Mason, only daughter and heiress of William Morris, esq. then of Havering hall, Essex; but before of Wantisden hall, Suffolk.

Mr. Leigh lost his eldest daughter, Emma, June 19, 1826, in her 17th year; and Oct. 3, 1827, he had the misfortune to lose his amiable lady (see *Gent. Mag.* xcvi. ii. 380). He had presented his eldest son, the Rev. Edward Morris Leigh, to the rectory of Goldhanger with Little Totham, Essex; on whose death, in Aug. 1846, he presented to the same united livings his second son, the Rev. Charles Brian Leigh. He has also left two other sons and one daughter. His children have to lament the loss of a most tender and affectionate parent. Mr. Leigh was a truly conscientious parish priest, and was much beloved by his flocks both in town and country. He received a handsome present of plate two or three years since from his London parishioners.

The rectory of St. Michael Crooked-lane is now united, in accordance with an act of parliament providing for the approaches to the New London Bridge, to that of St. Magnus London Bridge, by which arrangement the present incumbent of St. Michael's, the Rev. W. W. Dakins, D.D. succeeds also to the rectories of St. Magnus and St. Margaret's Thames-street.

He was buried near the remains of his son at Goldhanger, Essex.

THE REV. RICHARD MARKS.

May 22, 1847. At Great Missenden, Bucks, aged 68, the Rev. Richard Marks, late Vicar of that parish.

Mr. Marks was in early life in the Royal Navy: and in one year was twice wrecked, first, on the 2nd Feb. in his Majesty's ship P—— on an island near the large town of C——, and again in October following, in the N——, off the coast of Holland. He afterwards served for three years in the Expedition 44, Capt. T. Wilson, employed in the Mediterranean; and then joined the Defence, Capt. George Hope, in which he was present in the battle of Trafalgar. At this period, to quote his own words, "Such was the determined manner in which I went through all the boisterous duties of my station, that I was appointed to head a party of the boarders in time of action, and also to command a company of men selected to combat and extinguish

fire whenever it might occur in the ship. In short, I left my companions at a distance, carried all before me, and was among the very first who received promotion from the Commander-in-chief after the close of the battle of Trafalgar, in which the D[efence] took no minor part."

After twelve years' unremitting service, and when he had been four years Lieutenant of the C———, he obtained leave to return home. He had become gradually impressed with deep convictions of his religious responsibilities, which led him to volunteer his services in the instruction of the crew to which he was attached, who were destitute of any duly authorized pastor. This "labour of love" he for some time continued with considerable success, but he was subsequently checked by his superior officer, and in fact forced to suppress his well-meant exertions. This painful discouragement provoked him to seek his release from the service; and, on obtaining it, he immediately directed his studies to obtain ordination in the Church, a wish which was soon after accomplished.

In 1820 he was presented to the vicarage of Great Missenden by the trustees of J. Oldham, esq.; but, with characteristic obedience to his conscientious convictions, he resigned that benefice about three years before his death, on finding his strength unequal to its duties.

Mr. Marks communicated his religious history, in an anonymous form, to "The Christian Guardian," in several papers bearing the signature of *Aliquis*; these were afterwards published (still anonymously) in a volume entitled "The Retrospect; or, Review of Providential Mercies." Mr. Marks also published,—

Danger and Duty; or, a few Words on the present State of the Times, and in behalf of Truth, Righteousness, and Peace. 1842. 12mo.

A Letter to his Christian Friends, on the subject of certain Tractarian notices of his late publication, "Danger and Duty."

Sea Sermons; or, plain addresses intended for public worship on-board of Merchant's Vessels, and for private use among seamen and plain people. 1843. 12mo.

Sermons, with an accompanying Prayer to each; intended for reading in families and sick rooms. 1845. 12mo.

The plan and style of his *Sea Sermons* were suggested by the "Village Sermons" of the Rev. George Burder, to the perusal of which Mr. Marks attributed his own recall from a state of thoughtless sin, and deep conviction of religious duty.

HENRY ZSCHOKKE.

June 27. At Aarau, in Switzerland, in his 78th year, Henry Zschokke, whose name fills no mean page in the annals of German Literature and Swiss history.

A native of Magdeburg, in Prussia, Zschokke commenced life by joining a company of strolling players, and afterwards studied philosophy and divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. After many years of travels and varied adventures, he devoted himself to the education of youth, and fixed his residence in Switzerland at the close of the last century. His political services to Switzerland were important, and he ever after considered it as his adopted country. For the last forty years he resided in his peaceful retreat at Aarau, whilst his pen almost unceasingly brought forth works of philosophy, history, criticism, and fiction. His productions belong to the pure school of classic German literature, and his histories of Bavaria and Switzerland remain as noble monuments of talent. His beautiful tales have been translated into almost every language. His chequered life had endowed him with a rare insight into the springs of human actions, and few writers in any age or country have more largely contributed during the course of a long life to entertain and improve their fellow men.

THOMAS MILES RICHARDSON, SEN.

March 7. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his 64th year, Mr. Thomas Miles Richardson, landscape painter.

He was born in that town on the 15th May, 1784; his family for many generations had been settled in the county of Northumberland, and claim to have descended from Humphrey, Lord Dacre, whose father, Sir Hugh Ridley, was cousin to Bishop Ridley "the martyr." Mr. Richardson at an early age evincing a talent for drawing, his father determined to apprentice him to an engraver in the town, who, however, died before this intention was carried out. The profession of a surgeon was next thought of, but the youth entertaining a strong aversion to it, and moreover having a mechanical turn of mind, persisted in being apprenticed to a cabinet-maker and joiner, whom he served seven years, suffering great hardships and misery during a considerable part of the time from the brutality of his master. Notwithstanding the privations he endured, and the exactions demanded of him, for like the Israelites of old he was required, not only to make bricks, but to gather straw for them also; or, in other words, was compelled to plane deals "to keep him out of mischief,"—that is, to

prevent him from drawing, he still found occasional opportunities of practising his favourite pursuit. The term of his servitude having expired, he started in business on his own account; and continued in it for five years.

In 1806, on the death of his father, who was master of St. Andrew's Grammar School at Newcastle, Mr. Richardson was appointed his successor; when all his spare time was occupied in the study of painting, but more from a love of the art than from any idea of pursuing it as a profession. His health however began to show symptoms of an alarming character; and, his medical advisers having recommended a sea voyage, he shipped himself on board a Newcastle trader, and in due time arrived in London. Here, passing along the Strand one day, he saw in a shop-window a drawing by David Cox, which he very much wished to possess; but his finances would not allow him to pay the price demanded, twenty guineas; he therefore returned to the window and studied it for a full hour. The sight of this picture determined his future career; he went back to Newcastle, his health having improved, with the fixed purpose of emulating what he so much admired. Mr. Richardson in after years used to say, he would buy that drawing at any price could he but meet with it, as it was the incentive to his own subsequent success.

After practising as a drawing-master about seven years, he resigned his appointment at the school, in order to devote himself entirely to the profession he had chosen. The first picture of any magnitude he painted was a "View of Newcastle from Gateshead Fell," which was purchased by the corporation of the town. This was followed by many other excellent works, principally landscape and marine views from the picturesque scenery in his native county and places adjoining it; many of these were exhibited at the Royal Academy and the British Institution. He was also a member of the New Water-colour Society, to which he contributed many valuable drawings. During the autumn of last year an exhibition of the works of Mr. Richardson and his sons was open at Newcastle, which showed their talent and industry in a most favourable light.

In 1816, he and the late Mr. Dixon commenced an illustrated work in aquatint, of the Scenery about Newcastle and the northern counties; but very few numbers appeared. In 1833 his brother, Mr. M. A. Richardson, and himself, undertook the joint publication of the "Castles of the English and Scottish Borders," a splendid work, intended to supply the de-

fects of Scott's "Border Antiquities." This was a work got up in a superior style; the plates were in mezzotint, and engraved by him without any assistance whatever; but, in consequence of this, the delay between the periods of publication very materially reduced the subscriptions, diminished by deaths, removals, and otherwise, so that after two numbers had appeared and a third also nearly completed, the work was relinquished. A few years previous he had etched, and, in conjunction with his brother, published, a series of etchings of antiquities in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, many of which are now levelled with the ground; and at different times engraved his large views of Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys, as also by the aid of a private lithographic press, produced various prints of the "Side, Newcastle," "Easby Abbey on the Swale," "Alnwick Bridge," and several other subjects of great excellence, both as regards design and manipulation.

After devoting nearly thirty-six years of his life to the practice of the arts, his constitution, never robust, began to give way, and on the 7th of March he breathed his last, leaving a widow and large family, of whom the eldest surviving is the present valuable member of the Old Water-colour Society.

As a landscape painter, Mr. Richardson obtained considerable reputation, not only in his own locality but also in the metropolis. His conception was good, his execution bold, original, and true to nature. In the delineation of castles and ruins seen under the effects of sunset, he was surpassed by few; and his arrangement and treatment of aerial perspective were eminently successful. *Art Union Journal.*

MR. THOMAS COLE.

Lately. At his residence near the town of Catskill, on the banks of the Hudson, at a comparatively early age, Mr. Thomas Cole, one of the best landscape painters in the States.

Thomas Cole was of English extraction; his parents emigrated while he was yet young, with the hope of bettering their fortunes. His father established a paper-hanging manufactory in Ohio, and it was while assisting in the business that the son learned the rudiments of his art. At length a portrait-painter visited the place where he lived, whose works so awakened his dormant spirit, that he left his home suddenly to follow out the object he had so much at heart. Amid many difficulties and much privation he found his way to Philadelphia, and thence to New York, where he set up his easel in a garret.

His talents soon introduced him to the notice of his elder brother artists, and likewise to some wealthy patrons; from the former he received professional advice and assistance, and from the latter more substantial encouragement. He subsequently visited Italy and England, and finally settled down in the land which his parents had adopted.

We find his name in the catalogues of our Royal Academy as having exhibited in the year 1830 a "View in New Hampshire, United States," and the "Tomb of General Brock, Lake Ontario, in Upper Canada;" and in 1831 a "View in the United States."

"No American painter," says a recent writer in that country, "has so completely identified himself with his land's features, his pencil having fulfilled the same office to our scenery as Bryant's verse."—*Art Union Journal*.

MRS. ANDERSON.

May 1. At St. John's Wood, aged 41 Mrs. Anderson the vocalist.

She was one of the daughters of the engraver Bartolozzi, and her surviving sister is the celebrated Madame Vestris. In the year 1828, Miss Josephine Bartolozzi (then a pupil of Alexander Lee) made her *debut* as Rosina, in the "Barber of Seville," at the Haymarket theatre. Her youth and personal recommendations, with her musical talent, attracted a great audience, and for many nights during the season, in the characters of Rosina; Apollo, in "Midas;" Susanna, in the "Marriage of Figaro;" the Page, in "John of Paris;" Margaretta, in "No Song no Supper;" &c. she excited much admiration. Removing to Drury-lane next season, the large arena of that theatre was too much for her delicate voice, a mezzo soprano. Shortly afterwards she was united to Mr. Joshua Anderson, then a vocalist at the Haymarket and Drury-lane theatres; and they embarked for America; but the trip was fatal to the interest of her husband, through a quarrel he had with an American passenger going out. He was never suffered to appear, and they returned in a few months. Madame Vestris then engaged her at the Olympic, since when she has occasionally appeared at the Princess's, Strand, and other houses. The cares of an increasing family have withdrawn her from the stage of late, and by her decease seven children are left, the youngest little more than an infant. Her remains were deposited in the Kensal Green Cemetery.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 2. Aged 38, the Rev. C. Jeffries, of St. Peter's chapel, Birmingham.

May 14. At Horton, Glouc. aged 76, the Rev. John Turner, Rector of that place and of Luckington, Wilts, and a magistrate for Gloucestershire. He was presented to the latter living in 1821, and to the former in 1830.

May 18. At Penrith, aged 27, the Rev. George Hayton, Curate of Bishopwearmouth. He was son of the late Rev. John Hayton, of Ryhope; and was of University college, Durham, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1845.

May 19. At Throxenby hall, near Scarborough, aged 70, the Rev. Robert Howard, Rector of Burythorpe, Yorkshire, and Perpetual Curate of Christ church, Scarborough. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1803, and was presented to Burythorpe in 1807 by the Lord Chancellor.

May 21. At Pimlico, the Rev. William Seyer Lendon, M.A. of Christ church, Oxford; Rector of Wymington and Newton Bromswold, Northamptonshire. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Abel Lendon, M.A. Rector of Friern Barnet and Totteridge, Herts. who died in 1846 (see our vol. XXVI. p. 439), and he was Curate to his father in those parishes until the spring of 1839, when the inhabitants presented him on his leaving with a silver tea-service. He was then presented by the Rev. Dr. Lee to the rectory of Wymington, and in 1841 by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls to that of Newton Bromswold.

May 22. At Athlacc a glebe, co. Limerick, the Rev. Robert Croker, Rector of Dromin and Athlacc.

The Rev. Samuel Edward Maberly, M.A. of Christ church, Oxford, Curate of Mells, Somerset, youngest son of Joseph Maberly, esq. of Harley-street.

May 25. At Leeds, aged 66, the Rev. Thomas Ferris, Vicar of Dallington, Sussex. He was the last surviving son of the late Dean of Battle. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, and was presented to Dallington in 1810 by the Earl of Ashburnham.

At Delph, Saddleworth, aged 74, the Rev. Francis Gardner, Perpetual Curate of Friarmere, in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.D. 1826, and was instituted to Friarmere in 1825.

May 29. At Torquay, aged 44, the Rev. Frederick Pym, Rector of Bickleigh, Devonshire. He was the eldest son of Vice-Adm. Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B. late Superintendent of Plymouth dockyard, by a daughter of Edward Lockyer, esq. of

Plymouth. He was presented to the perpetual curacy of Plymstock by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor in Dec. 1841, and to Bickleigh in 184— by Sir W. P. Carew, Bart.

June 4. At Mundesley, Norfolk, aged 73, the Rev. *Philip Duval Aufreys*, Rector of Scarning and Bawdeswell in that county. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800; was presented to Scarning in 1808, and to Bawdeswell in 1818, by E. Lombe, esq.

At Sladnor, Devonshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Elias Webb*, D.D. Perpetual Curate of Sherbourne, Warwickshire, to which he was presented in 1821 by S. Ryland, esq. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800.

June 5. At Anglesea Ville, aged 61, the Rev. *John Standly*, M.A. Rector of Southo, Huntingdonshire, and a Rural Dean. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Caius college, Cambridge, having graduated B.A. 1809 as second Wrangler and junior Chancellor's medallist, and dividing the second Smith's prize equally with the third Wrangler, the present Rev. G. C. Gorham, B.D. He was instituted to the vicarage of Southo in 1838.

June 13. Aged 71, the Rev. *George Allott*, Vicar of South Kirkby, and Perpetual Curate of Bolton on Dearne, Yorkshire. He was the third son of the Rev. John Allott, Vicar of South Kirkby, (son of the Rev. Robert Allott, and brother to the Rev. James Allott, both previous Vicars of the same,) by Anne, daughter of Mr. Hugh Hammersley, of Doncaster, attorney. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1814; was presented to Bolton on Dearne in 1800 by W. Marsden, esq. and instituted to South Kirkby in 1813.

June 15. At Boxgrove vicarage, Sussex, aged 86, the Rev. *Charles Webber*, Canon Residentiary of Chichester, Vicar of Boxgrove, and of Ampport, Hampshire. He was formerly Student of Christ church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1785. He was presented to the vicarage of Boxgrove by the Duke of Richmond in 1798; to the prebend of Bishopshurst in the cathedral church of Chichester in 1803, and to the vicarage of Ampport by the Dean and Chapter in 1808. He was appointed Archdeacon of Chichester in 1808, and was succeeded by Archdeacon Manning in 1840. His son, of the same name, is also a Canon Residentiary of Chichester.

June 17. At Earnshill, Somersetshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Edward Combe*, Rector of that place and Donyatt, Perpetual Curate of Barrington and Drayton. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1803.

He was presented to the last-named in 1810 by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, to Drayton in 1810, Earnshill (sinecure) in 1821, and Donyatt 1822, all by R. T. Combe, esq.

June 20. At Clifton, near York, aged 48, the Rev. *E. Wilson*, M.A. F.L.S.

June 23. At sea, on board the Pasha steamer, on his way home from Italy, the Rev. *Thomas Ramsden Agnew*, M.A. late Fellow of New college, Oxford. He was son of Capt. T. R. Agnew, 2d R. Vet. Batt. of Tipner, near Portsmouth; and was appointed Curate of Portsea in July 1839.

June 24. At the vicarage, Little Marlow, Bucks, the Rev. *Samuel Birch*, D.D. a Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch-Haw in the city of London, and Vicar of Little Marlow. He was one of the sons of Samuel Birch, esq. alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1814, by a daughter of John Fordyce, M.D. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1802 as 10th Senior Optime and 2d Bachelor's prizeman, M.A. 1805. He was presented to his city church in 1808, and to Little Marlow in 1834, and collated to the prebend of Twyford in the cathedral church of St. Paul's in 1819. He was Chaplain to Sir Charles Flower the Lord Mayor of 1808-9, and published six sermons preached in that capacity, one of which was the Jubilee sermon preached in St. Paul's cathedral Oct. 25, 1809 (see the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXIX. pp. 1038—1040, 1217.) He had also for some years filled the office of Professor of Geometry in Gresham college.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 80, the Rev. *John Garrett Bussell*, Rector of Beaford, Devonshire. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1809, and was presented to his living in 1801.

June 25. At Paris, the Rev. *George Caldwell*, formerly Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1795 as 10th Wrangler, obtaining Browne's medal and the 1st Chancellor's medal; M.A. 1798.

At his brother's house, St. Andrew's place, Regent's Park, aged 32, the Rev. *John Hamilton Foreyth*, M.A. Curate of Dowry chapel, Clifton, and formerly of Weston-super-Mare. He was the second son of Thomas Forsyth, esq. of Liverpool: was of Trinity college, Cambridge; and he married, Jan. 20, 1842, Mary-Catharine, second daughter of the late Lord Edward O'Brien.

June 27. The Rev. *Horace Lewis Knight-Bruce*, M.A. Vicar of Abbotsham, Devonshire, in the gift of the Lord Chan-

cellor. He was the eldest son of Vice-Chancellor the Rt. Hon. Sir James L. Knight-Bruce.

June 29. In Clapham park, Surrey, the Rev. *Isaac Hitchin*, M.A. late Principal of the Collegiate School and assistant Minister of St. Mary's, Glasgow. He was appointed to the office of Principal in Feb. 1842.

July 2. At Wakefield, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Rogers*, Perpetual Curate of Flockton-in-Thornhill, Yorkshire, to which he was presented by Trustees in 1810.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 23. In Giltspur-street Compter, (where he was confined on a charge of having forged the will of his brother Wm. Musgrave Bowen, who died at Taipa, in China, in 1847,) aged 61, Lieut. *Peregrinus Bowen*, R.N. (1808). He hung himself in his cell: verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

June 6. At Hackney, Lydia, relict of the Rev. H. C. O'Donohue, and only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Edward Spencer, Rector of Winkfield, Wilts.

At the residence of his son-in-law A. H. H. Lattey, esq. Baker-st. aged 79, *John Berry*, esq. late of Jamaica and Liverpool, merchant.

June 8. At Chelsea, aged 73, Mrs. *Martha Moseley*, only dau. of Dr. Moseley. In George-st. Hanover-sq. *Jane Elizabeth*, wife of Major George Wynell Mayow, of Bray, Cornwall, and third dau. of the late Samuel Kyle, D.D. Bishop of Cork. She was married in 1842.

June 9. Aged 30, *William Capel Clayton*, esq. late of the Coldstream Guards, son of Sir William Clayton, Bart.

In Upper Charlotte-st. aged 65, *Thomas Barnett*, esq. of West House, Warnham, Sussex.

In Brunswick-pl. aged 47, *Anne*, wife of *Ennis Chambers*, esq.

June 10. In George-st. Euston-sq. aged 69, *Simon Saunders*, esq.

June 11. *Thomas Henry Daniel*, esq. of Great Tower-st. and Old Kent-road.

June 12. In Clifford-st. the Right Hon. *Mary Lady Montgomerie*, mother of the Earl of Eglintoun, and wife of Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart. She was the daughter and heir of Archibald 11th Earl of Eglintoun, by his second wife Frances, only daughter of Sir William Twisden, of Roydon hall, Kent, Bart. She was married first in 1803 to her cousin Archibald Lord Montgomerie, eldest son of the 12th Earl, who died before his father in 1814, and secondly in 1815 to Sir Charles Montolieu

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Lamb, Bart. Knight Marshal. By her first marriage she had issue two sons, *Hugh Lord Montgomerie*, who died in 1817, and the present Earl.

Aged 22, *Jane*, dau. of *Samuel Lewis*, esq. Highbury-pl.

June 13. At Holloway, aged 62, Mr. *John Hall*, late of Threadneedle-st. and Rye, Sussex.

At Charing-cross, *Thomas Oliver*, esq. In Great Windmill-st. Haymarket, aged 74, *Thomas Beavers*, esq.

June 14. In the Fulham-road, aged 73, *Anne*, relict of *Elias Freeling*, esq.

In Trinity-terr. aged 76, Mr. *William Pridden*, for many years an inhabitant of St. Saviour's Southwark, surviving only a few hours the death of his wife *Jemima*, aged 72.

June 15. In London, *Fanny*, wife of the Rev. *Henry Hardinge*, Rector of Theberton, Suffolk.

June 16. At Blackheath, aged 62, *Thomas Jones*, esq. one of the late Curators of the Court of Chancery.

At the house of her son-in-law *James Ward*, esq. Clapham-common, aged 74, *Anne Bancks*, widow of the Rev. *Richard Hunt*, Vicar of Medmenham, Bucks, and of Felkirk, Yorkshire.

June 17. Aged 75, *Nancy*, wife of *Nathaniel Stallwood*, esq. of Calthorpe-st.

At Mile End, aged 65, *George Edwardes Carruthers*, esq. Surgeon to the Queen's Own Light Inf. Militia.

In Somers-pl. Hyde Park-sq. *Elizabeth*, relict of *Daniel Curling*, esq.

At Linden Grove, Bayswater, Miss *Mary Musgrave Gray*.

Aged 60, Mr. *Henry Robert Rogers*, of the Consol Office, Bank of England.

June 18. In Park Terrace, Victoria Park, aged 86, *William Soper*, esq.

In London, aged 66, *Mary*, relict of Lieut.-Col. *Charles Bevan*, and eldest dau. of the late Adm. *Dacres*.

June 19. In Walton-pl. Hans-pl. aged 59, *Samuel Remington*, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Stoke Newington, aged 84, *William Billing*, esq. for upwards of 50 years a Clerk in the Bank of England.

June 21. In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. *Amelia*, dau. of Major-Gen. *Lautour*. C.B. K.H.

In Bryanston-sq. *Sophia-Frances*, the beloved wife of *Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe*, esq. of Brickhill Manor, Bucks. She was the youngest daughter of Sir William Foulis, Bart. of Ingleby Manor, in the county of York, by *Mary-Anne*, daughter of *Edmund Turnor*, esq. of Panton House, in the county of Lincoln; was born Sept. 20, 1798, and married Aug. 21, 1823, to *Philip Duncombe*

Pauncefort Duncombe, esq. of Brickhill Manor, in the county of Buckingham, and had issue two daughters, Mary-Venetia who died in infancy, and Sophia who survives.

In Berkeley-sq. aged 3, Edward-Frankland, eldest child of the Rev. Gilbert Frankland Lewis.

June 22. In Baker-st. aged 91, Marian, widow of the Rev. Robert Hunter, D.D. late Rector of Okeford-Fitzpaine, Dorset.

At the residence of his father, North End, Fulham, aged 28, Lieut. G. H. Thomas, R.N.

Aged 74, James Peppercorne, esq. of Thurloe-sq. Brompton.

At the house of her father, in Eaton-pl. aged 19, Gertrude-Catherine, seventh and youngest dau. of the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P. Recorder of London.

June 23. Aged 57, Ann-Matilda, wife of Mr. John Distin, the celebrated Saxhorn performer.

In Sloane-st. aged 24, Ann, only dau. of John Scott, esq.

In Park-road, Clapham-road, aged 62, Mr. Henry Pownall, of the Bank of England.

In Montagu-sq. aged 76, Mary, widow of John Henderson, esq.

In James-st. St. James's Park, aged 19, Mrs. John Stanford, wife of John Stanford, esq. of Dublin, and only dau. of Sir Andrew Green.

Aged 32, Mr. George Foster, formerly of Leadenhall-st.

June 24. In Lowndes-st. Butler Edmond Thornton, esq. eldest son of the late Edmond Thornton, esq. of Whittington Hall, Lanc.

June 25. Aged 27, Isabella, youngest dau. of the late George Richard Marriott, esq. of Gray's-inn-sq. and Kentish Town.

June 26. At Bethnal Green, aged 66, James Ferguson, esq. 38 years Lieut. of the 55th Regt. of the Aberdeensh. Militia.

At Highbury Grange, Jane-Mellar, wife of John H. Mathews, esq. of the Middle Temple, and youngest dau. of Aaron Chapman, esq. of Highbury Park.

June 27. In London, aged 35, Captain Francis Wemyss, Bombay Engineers.

In Montague-pl. Russell-sq. aged 55, John Scargill, esq.

Maria-Elizabeth, wife of W. M. Coe, esq. of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. and eldest dau. of the late Gabriel Wirgman, esq. of Kentish Town.

In Lower Whitecross-st. aged 58, Mr. Thomas Douglas, Deputy-Governor of the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex upwards of 30 years.

June 28. Of injuries sustained by a fall from his horse, Frederick Allhusen, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's Park.

At Hammersmith, Miss Nancy Smith, sister of the late Gen. Sir Sigismund Smith, K.C.H. of the Royal Art.

June 29. At Argyle-sq. a fortnight after the birth of her first child, aged 26, Mary-Lea, wife of G. S. Allnutt, esq. of the Middle Temple, and dau. of Henry Allnutt, esq. of Maidstone.

Aged 23, Anne, sister of Mr. West, of Ludgate-st.

At Camberwell, aged 79, John Hingeston, esq. late of Finsbury-pl. South.

June 30. In Tottenham Court Road, Mr. T. Vinning, Leader of the Band at the Polytechnic Institution. He was the youngest brother of the celebrated Infant Sappho's father.

In Milman-st. aged 57, John Sone, esq.

Latelly. In Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq. Annette, eldest dau. of the Rev. Philip Hewett, Rector of Binstead, I. of Wt.

In London, the wife of John Nicholetts, esq. of South Petherton, Under Sheriff of Somerset.

July 1. At Hoxton, aged 61, Simon Kent, esq. late Capt. 98th Reg. Foot.

At Camden-road Villas, Mrs. Horner.

July 2. In St. James's-sq. aged 64, the Right Hon. Henrietta-Frances Countess De Grey. She was the youngest dau. of William-Willoughby first Earl of Enniskillen, by Anne, only dau. of Galbraith Lowry Corry, esq. and sister of the first Earl of Belmore. Her ladyship was married in 1805, to the Earl De Grey (then Lord Grantham), by whom she leaves two daughters—the Countess Cowper and Lady Mary Vyner.

At Hammersmith, aged 84, the wife of the Rev. W. Sergison, of Cuckfield Park, Sussex.

Thomas Irons, esq. of Brompton-cresc.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Lambert Jones, of Highbury Park.

July 3. In Hyde Park-gardens, Lieut.-Gen. John Williams Morris, late of the Bombay Establishment. He was a cadet of the year 1779; was appointed Major-General 1813, Colonel of European regiment 1817, Lieut.-General 1825.

In Somers-pl. Hyde Park-sq. William Brown Hawkins, esq. Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late William Hawkins, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

Aged 68, William James, esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand.

July 4. Aged 36, William George Roper, esq. late Lieut. in the Royal London Militia, only son of Wm. John Roper, esq. of Snow-hill and Forest-hill, Sydenham.

In Great Quebec-street, aged 73, Major-Gen. Edward Walker, K.H. He was appointed Ensign in the 59th Foot 26 Nov. 1796, Lieut. 18th Foot 1797, Captain 1802, Major 1806, Lieut.-Colonel 1812,

Lieut.-Colonel 60th Foot 1815, Colonel 1830, and Major-General 1838. He served with the 18th Foot at Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean, and the West Indies; was reduced in 1814 with the 2d battalion; and afterwards exchanged to the 60th Foot, from which he was placed on half pay in 1816.

At Hatcham-terr. New-cross, aged 77, Jane, relict of Robert Browning, esq. late of the Bank of England.

Aged 73, Ann, wife of John Risdon, esq. of Lansdowne-pl. Brunswick-square.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Sharpe, relict of Richard Sharpe, esq. Great New-street, Gough-square.

July 5. At the Cottage, Clapham Common, aged 72, Edw. Norton Thornton, esq.

Beds.—May 26. At Holme, aged 5, Philip-Henry, the eldest son of the Hon. Philip Stourton.

Berks.—June 9. At Steventon Rectory, of scarlet fever, Cecilia and Augusta, aged 4 and 3, the two youngest daughters of the Rev. William Knight; and on the 15th, Mary-Agnes, fourth daughter of that gentleman.

June 20. At Woolhampton, aged 55, Charles, eldest son of the late George Frankum, esq. of Woolhampton.

Bucks.—May 29. At Buckingham, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Pead.

June 25. Miss Selina Turner, dau. of C. Turner, esq. of Aylesbury. Her bed took fire from a candle by which she had been reading, which burnt her severely, and within three hours caused her death.

CAMBRIDGE.—June 1. At Great Eversden, aged 32, Charles, only son of Charles Royston, esq. of Little Eversden.

June 11. At Whittlesford, aged 25, Frederick, youngest son of H. J. Thurnall, esq.

June 15. At Cambridge, aged 35, John Linley Sudbury, esq. surgeon.

June 21. Arthur Ross, fifth son of the Rev. Thomas P. Fenner, M.A. of Swaffham Prior's.

CHESHIRE.—June 30. Aged 6 months, the infant son of George Cornwall Legh, esq. of High Legh, M.P.

CORNWALL.—June 11. At Rosehill, near Penzance, aged 69, John Vigurs, esq.

June 20. At Penryn, aged 92, Mr. James Hosken, gunner in H. M. navy, and father of Capt. Hosken, late of the Great Britain.

June 23. At Launceston, aged 44, Joseph Ford Smith, esq.

July 5. At her residence, in Launceston, aged 84, Charlotte-Augusta, relict of Charles Harward, esq. of Hayne House, and only surviving dau. of the late Sir

William Chambers, Surveyor General of Her Majesty's Works.

DERBY.—June 13. At Heanor, aged 86, Thomas Howitt, gent. one of the Society of Friends, and father to William Howitt, the poet.

DEVON.—June 8. At Stonehouse, First Lieut. and Adjutant Francis James Polkinghorne, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines.

June 10. At Bishopsteignton, aged 76, Christian, relict of Alexander Gordon, esq.

June 11. At the residence of H. S. Bowden, esq. Bradninch, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of the late Samuel Sharpe, esq. of Clapham Common.

June 15. At Devonport, aged 47, Harriett, wife of Capt. Rimington, R.E.

June 16. At Crediton, Eliza, wife of John Taylor, esq. R.N.

June 19. Suddenly, G. Payne, LL.D. for 20 years principal of the Western College at Exeter and Plymouth.

At Collipriest, near Tiverton, aged 23, Francis-Gawen, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Carew, Rector of Bickleigh and Harcombe.

At Braunton, Letitia, wife of the Rev. J. Landon.

June 20. At Exeter, aged 85, Mary-Elizabeth, relict of Col. Thomas Abernethie, Royal Marines, K.H.

June 21. At Braunton, the wife of T. Mortimer, esq.

June 28. At Totnes, aged 72, Neil Macvicar, esq. late of H. M. Customs, London.

June 30. Aged 83, Mary, relict of Capt. John Fox, R.N. of South Town, Dartmouth.

Aged 25, John, eldest son of William Wreford, esq. of Clannaborough, Bow.

July 1. At Dawlish, aged 76, Jane, wife of Robert Dawson, esq. of Woodleigh.

At Bridgetown, Berry Pomeroy, aged 74, Thomas Tracey, esq.

July 5. At the Rev. E. B. St. John's, Ideford rectory, aged 91, Theophila, relict of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq. of Plymouth, and last surviving niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

DORSET.—May 25. At Melbury house, aged 31, the Right Hon. Stephen Viscount Stavordale, only surviving son of the Earl of Ilchester. He was much esteemed for his usefulness as a magistrate, and for his attention and bounty to the poor. His elder brother, the former Lord Stavordale, died in 1837. Their half-uncle, the Hon. William T. H. Fox-Strangways, has now become heir presumptive to the Earldom of Ilchester.

June 7. At Came, aged 90, Mrs. Ann Quickfall.

Lately. At Dorchester, Maria-Rachel, wife of W. D. Tapp, esq.

Essex.—*May 29.* Aged 58, George Walker, esq. of Overhall, Gestingthorpe, and grandson to the celebrated "Rev. Wm. Jones of Nayland."

June 9. At Witham, aged 69, Eliza, wife of Thomas Butler, esq.

June 13. At Westbury House, Barking, the residence of her son, J. Manley, M.D. aged 79, Martha, wife of Captain Manley.

June 15. At Epping, Mrs. Price, relict of Dr. John Price.

June 21. At Asheldham, aged 69, Wm. Saunders Bushell, esq. formerly of Guilton, Ash, in Kent.

June 23. Aged 52, at Debden Parsonage, Frances Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Jurin Totton.

June 25. Aged 51, William Macroft Barron, esq. of Aveley.

July 27. At Ashdon, aged 78, Wm. Barber, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*June 10.* At the residence of her son William, aged 86, Ann, relict of Robert Vizer, esq. of Bristol.

June 20. At Bedminster, aged 84, Clementina, relict of William Vincent, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. G. Atwood, Vicar of Milverton, Somerset.

June 21. At Cheltenham, aged 84, Dame Deborah Pepys, relict of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. M.D. F.R.S. She was the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Anthony Askew, and sister to Adam Askew, of Redheugh, co. Durham, esq. was married to Sir Lucas Pepys in 1813, and left his widow in 1830.

June 29. At Fretheerne Lodge, aged 66, Samuel White, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

Lately. At Clifton, aged 32, Henry Penny, esq. formerly of the 13th Infantry, and son of the late Major-Gen. Penny, H.E.I.C.S.

At High Beeches, Nailsworth, aged 72, D. Smith, esq.

July 1. At Bristol, aged 50, Nathaniel Edgecumbe, esq.

July 2. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Ann, wife of Major Robertson Brereton.

HANTS.—*March 10.* At Winchester, aged 71, Louisa, relict of the late Rev. John Drew Borton, Rector of Blofield, in Norfolk, who died on the 9th of May, 1847. She was one of the daughters of the late Rev. Thomas Carthew, F.S.A. of Woodbridge Abbey, in Suffolk, by his third wife Anne, daughter of Robert Denny, of Eye, esq.

April 13. At Portsea, Comm. A. Macleod (a) (retired list 1846) Lieut. 1790, Commander 1824.

May 29. At the residence of Captain

Breton, Polygon, Southampton, after a long and faithful service, in her 82d year, Mrs. Susan Buckett.

June 15. At Southsea, aged 66, Louisa, relict of Matthews Corsellis, esq. of Layer Marney Tower, Essex.

June 17. At Totton, aged 34, Martha, only dau. of Wm. Sharp, esq.

June 17. At Burton, aged 75, the Rev. Daniel Gunn, for 32 years the Pastor of the Independent Chapel, Christchurch.

June 18. At Highfield, near Southampton, Harriet-Louisa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Eyre John Crabbe, K.H., dau. of the late James Crabbe, esq. of Shidfield.

June 19. At Southampton, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rd. King, esq. of Nursling.

July 4. At Southampton, James Claudius Paxton, esq. M.B. and Radcliffe Travelling Fellow of the University Oxford.

HEREFORD.—*June 15.* Frances, wife of George Humphrys, esq. of Lomore, near Hereford.

June 18. At Hereford, Harriet, relict of J. H. Eccles, esq. of Plymouth.

HERTS.—*June 15.* Aged 76, Mary, wife of John Tims, esq. of Watton.

June 25. At Gatton House, near Bishop's Stortford, aged 21, Emily-Frances, dau. of the Rev. Francis Pelly, late Rector of Siston.

HUNTINGDON.—*June 14.* At Stoneley, Kimbolton, aged 68, Frederick Welstead, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1835).

KENT.—*June 11.* At Walmer, aged 77, and 40th of her widowhood, Susanna, widow of Edward Soan Twopeny, esq.

June 13. At Ramsgate, the infant dau. of the Rev. George Earle Welby.

June 14. At Sandgate, aged 73, John Mockett, esq. late of Hopeville Farm, St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet.

June 15. At Canterbury, aged 80, Mrs. Parnell, relict of John Parnell, esq. and only surviving dau. of the late Charles Fagg, esq. M.D.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 43, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of Charles Goodall, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Henry Oxley, esq. late of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

June 17. At the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, Fanny, wife of Col. Charles Middleton.

June 21. At Monkton, aged 69, Catherine, widow of John Jessard, esq.

Aged 56, Ann, wife of Richard Poppleton, esq. of Brook Lodge, Woolwich, and Plumstead.

June 23. At Lewisham, Mary-Anne, relict of Edward D'Alton de Montmorency, esq. of Greenwich Hospital.

June 25. At Fredville, aged 24, Matilda-Charlotte-Louisa, wife of the Rev.

J. C. Ryle, Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, and youngest dau. of J. P. Plumptre, esq. M.P. for East Kent.

June 28. At Cranbrook, aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Compigne, spinster.

Lately. At Sevenoaks, aged 24, Charles, youngest son of W. Wightwick, esq.

July 1. Mrs. Theodosia Gore, of Margate. She has left £50l. to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

July 2. At Ramsgate, aged 78, Lady Wood, widow of Sir Matthew Wood, Bart. Alderman of London. She was Maria, dau. of Mr. John Page, of Woodbridge, was married in 1796, and left a widow in 1843; and was mother of the Rev. Sir Francis Page Wood, Bart., of Mr. Page Wood, M.P. for Oxford, and other children (see our vol. XX. p. 543).

July 4. At Lewisham, aged 67, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Prat, Vicar of Monkton and Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet.

LANCASTER.—*June 13.* At St. Michael's, Toxteth, near Liverpool, aged 69, Edward Rogers, esq.

June 16. At Salford, aged 62, William Hill, esq.

Lately. At Liverpool, aged 57, Stephen Shute, esq. of the firm of Gibbs, Bright, and Co.

LEICESTER.—*June 6.* Aged 85, Thomas Bradshaw, gent. of Barrow-upon-Soar.

June 19. At Lutterworth, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of James Smith, esq.

June 23. Aged 73, William Ashby Ashby, esq. of Quenby Hall. He was the only son of William Latham, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. of Eltham, Kent, by Mary Elizabeth Ashby, eldest daughter and heiress of Shukburgh Ashby, esq. F.R.S. and M.P. for Leicester in 1784. The late Mr. W. A. Ashby changed his name from Latham to Ashby on succeeding to his mother's property. He married Mary, dau. of Michael Miller, esq. of Bristol, in 1797, and had issue three sons and one daughter.

LINCOLN.—*May 11.* At Grantham, aged 79, William Todkill Catlett, esq. a Magistrate of that borough.

June 10. At Skirbeck Quarter, Boston, aged 62, Challis Sheath, esq.

June 11. Aged 19, William, second son of the Rev. A. Strachan, of Louth.

June 18. At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 65, John Astrop, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*June 13.* Aged 89, Ann, relict of Samuel Harman, esq. of Hadley.

June 23. At Finchley, of consumption, aged four months, Mary-Elizabeth, only child of James Stevens Elton, esq.; and on the 27th, also of consumption, aged 21, Elizabeth-Ann, his wife.

June 24. At Bruce Grove, Tottenham,

aged 72, Mrs. May, relict of William May, esq. of Winchmore-hill.

Aged 46, John M. M. Jameson, M.D. late of the Highway, Enfield.

June 28. At Twickenham, Harriet, second dau. of the late Henry Christopher Senior, esq.

NORFOLK.—*June 3.* Aged 64, Cyrus Gillett, esq. of Markshall.

June 20. At Martham, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Gedge; and in the same parish, on the 2nd inst. aged 83, Mr. Jonathan Gedge, his brother.

OXFORD.—*June 9.* At Merton College, Oxford, aged 21, Humphrey Ashley Sturt, second son of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Sturt.

At Bloxham Cottage, Mr. James Beesley, solicitor, late town clerk and coroner of the borough of Banbury, and eldest son of Mr. Jas. Beesley, of Market Harborough.

June 20. At Whitchurch, John Kinderley, esq. late a Capt. in the 97th Regt.

June 21. At the house of her son-in-law, G. V. Cox, esq. Oxford, aged 82, Mrs. Beckwith, widow of Dr. Beckwith, of Norwich.

SOMERSET.—*June 11.* At Taunton, aged 71, Stephen Henry Macmullen, M.D.

June 12. Suddenly, at Norton House, aged 36, Sophia, wife of J. M. Quantock, esq.

June 16. At Bath, in her 100th year, Mary, relict of Francis Grant Gordon, esq. of Argyle-house, London, and dau. of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. M.P. for Nottingham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pye, esq. of Farringdon.

June 17. Aged 66, James Bunter, esq. of Taunton.

June 18. At Weston-super-Mare, having left her residence, Bury House, only two days, Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Sims, esq. of Bristol, formerly of Stroud, Gloucestershire.

June 19. At Bath, aged 62, Charles Protheroe, esq. son of the late John Protheroe, esq. of Clifton.

June 24. At Weston-super-Mare, Daniel Wheeler, esq. a highly respected member of the Society of Friends.

June 27. At Wells, Adelaide-Esther, wife of Cecil Nicholls, esq. 5th Madras N. Inf. dau. of the late C. P. Gordon, esq. Barrister, of Madras.

June 29. At Cheddar, Mrs. Mason, widow of the Rev. John Mason, and mother of the late Mr. John Mason, house surgeon of the Bristol General Hospital. Mrs. Mason was one of the first teachers in the Sabbath School established by Mrs. Hannah More at Cheddar.

June 30. At Bath, Lady Lester, of High-hall, Wimborne, Dorset, widow of

Sir John Lester, *Knt.* who died at Bath in 1805.

Lately. At Bath, aged 64, J. Gould, *esq.* of Bruges, Belgium.

At Bathwick-hill, John, 2nd son of the late T. Richards, *esq.* of Bathampton-hill house, near Bath.

July 1. William Shrapnell, *esq.* of Worcester-terr. Bath. He committed suicide by suspending himself by a pocket-handkerchief from the bannisters at the bottom of the staircase. He was morbidly apprehensive of an action for breach of promise of marriage. Verdict, "Insanity."

SUFFOLK.—*June 17.* Aged 2, Caroline-Augusta, dau. of Cooper Charles Brooke, *esq.* of Woodbridge.

June 18. At Lowestoft, aged 60, John Salter Lincoln, *gent.* a great benefactor to the poor.

June 23. At Horsecroft, aged 27, Emma, second dau. of W. B. Wigson, *esq.*

At Lavenham, aged 77, Mr. Brooke Thomas Branwhite, eldest son of the late Brooke Branwhite, *esq.*

July 2. Aged 23, Sarah-Norman, the only surviving child of Thomas Cracknell, of Halesworth, *esq.*

SURREY.—*June 7.* At Stoke-next-Guildford, aged 84, John Silvester, *esq.*

June 12. At Norwood, Richard Burges, *esq.* late of the 53d Reg. second son of the late John Henry Burges, *esq.* of Parkanaur, county of Tyrone, and nephew to the late Sir William Johnston, *Bart.*

June 13. At Bradston Brook House, near Guildford, aged 29, Eliza, wife of George Gibson, *esq.*

July 2. At Croydon, aged 50, Martha, wife of John Oswald, *esq.*

SUSSEX.—*May 16.* At Brighton, Mr. Major, chemist and druggist. He poisoned himself with Prussic acid, having an insane impression that he was persecuted by the Jesuits. He received a pension of 150*l.* as a retired Government officer.

June 20. At Brighton, aged 19, Frederick-Thomas, youngest son of John Mercer, *esq.* banker, of Maidstone.

June 21. At Hastings, aged 73, Mary, relict of the Rev. Webster Whistler, Rector of Hastings and Newtimber.

June 26. At Hastings, aged 52, Miss Anna Sutcliffe.

June 28. At Lewes, aged 65, Thomas Bernonville, *esq.*

June 29. At Lancing, aged 63, Mary-Ann, relict of John Geast, *esq.* formerly of Woolwich.

At Hastings, aged 97, Ann, widow of William Gill, *esq.* formerly of the Hastings Old Bank.

WARWICK.—*June 4.* At the residence of her brother-in-law, at Warwick, Emma,

youngest dau. of the late Cato Sharp *esq.* of Dean-st. Soho-square.

June 5. At Rugby, aged 2, Margaret-Ellen; and on the 13th, aged 9, George-Robert, children of James Atty, *esq.*

June 6. At Prior's Marston, Miss Bradshaw, at an advanced age.

June 8. At Leamington, aged 63, Thos. Hiron, *esq.* surgeon, for nearly forty years an eminent practitioner in Warwick.

June 21. At Birmingham, aged 43, William Sheppey Greene, *esq.* King's Dragoon Guards.

June 28. At Coventry, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late James Troughton, *esq.* for many years a banker in that city, and sister to Thomas Troughton, *esq.* town clerk.

July 1. At Charlecote Park, aged 23, William Fulke Lucy, *esq.* He was the son and heir of the late George Lucy, *esq.* by Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Williams, of Bodelwyddan, co. Flint, *Bart.* and succeeded his father in 1845 (see our vol. *xxiv.* p. 535).

July 3. At Leamington, Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Holme, of Winstanley Hall.

WILTS.—*June 7.* At Wanborough, aged 93, Wm. Smith, *esq.*

June 12. At Highworth, John Chamberlen, *esq.* solicitor.

June 22. Aged 22, John-Cory, eldest son of T. J. Heard, *esq.* of Devizes.

At Salisbury, aged 69, John Peniston, *esq.*

WORCESTER.—*June 6.* Aged 26, Alfred Charles Marriott, of Worcester, son of Thomas Weatherly Marriott, *esq.* of Sunbury, Middlesex.

June 21. At Malvern Wells, Margaret-Louisa, dau. of the late Samuel Fyler, *esq.* of Twickenham and Dover-st.

Lately. At Chaddeley Corbett, aged 26, Laura, wife of Capt. R. Hunt.

YORK.—*June 8.* At the Mount, York, aged 46, Henry Claridge, *esq.*

June 17. At Beverley, aged 87, Robert Smelt, *esq.*

June 19. At York, Charles Lewis Brett, *esq.* late of Bedford, solicitor, in the prime of life.

June 23. At Beverley, Charles, eldest son of the late Cornelius Collett, *esq.*

June 26. At Becca Hall, near Tadcaster, aged 16, Adela, second dau. of Col. Markham.

June 28. At York, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Woodward, *esq.* of Liverpool.

June 30. At Methley, aged 31, William Hale, *esq.* eldest son of William Hale, *esq.* of King's Walden, Herts.

At Manningham, Emily-Jane, dau. of Thos. Wm. Rawson, *esq.*

WALES.—*June 12.* Aged 66, John Davies, esq. of Vronheulog, Merionethsh.

June 16. J. R. Egerton Holmes, esq. of Llangoed Castle, Breconshire. He was unfortunately drowned whilst fishing for salmon in the Wye, having slipped down a steep declivity into deep water.

June 19. At Carlisle, aged 16, Blanche, eldest dau. of Thomas Sheffield, esq. Palace Gate, Exeter.

June 20. At Downton, Radnorshire, aged 16, Mary-Sarsfield, fourth dau. of Sir William Cockburn, Bart.

June 24. At the Rock Cottage, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, aged 62, Eleanor, widow of George Green, esq.

June 25. At Dolan Cothi, Carmarthen-shire, Elizabeth, wife of John Johnes, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. John Edwards, of Gileston Manor, Glamorgansh.

SCOTLAND.—*June 8.* At Edinburgh, aged 46, Eleanor, relict of Lieut.-Col. James M'Nair, K.H. of Greenfield, near Glasgow, and formerly of the 52d, after-

wards of the 73d Reg. of Foot, and dau. of the late Right Rev. Robert Stanser, D.D. Bishop of Nova Scotia.

June 9. At Antermoney House, near Glasgow, George Macintosh, esq. of Campsie and Dunchattan, eldest son of the late Charles Macintosh, F.R.S.

June 17. At Inverury, the widow of William Thom, the bard of Inverury, (whose death is recorded in our last volume, p. 679). Her three young children are now cast upon the world at the helpless ages of eight months and two and four years. The Queen has given a donation of ten pounds to the fund for behoof of the orphans, and the total sum raised by the joint efforts of the general committee in Dundee, and the auxiliary committee in London, already somewhat exceeds £250.

IRELAND.—*May 14.* At Thurles, co. Tipperary, Elizabeth French Laurence, youngest dau. of the late Most Rev. Richard Laurence, Archbishop of Cashel.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered						Births Registered.
		Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.
July	1 .	529	388	182	1	1100	548	552
"	8 .	524	291	154	1	970	492	478
"	15 .	499	288	143	—	930	462	468
"	22 .	613	320	163	—	1096	567	529

Weekly Summer average of the 5 years 1843—47, 972 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JULY 18, 1848.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 1	29 0	20 9	31 0	36 6	37 3

PRICE OF HOPS, JULY 24.

Sussex Pockets, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 10s.—Kent Pockets, 2l. 2s. to 3l. 14s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 22.

Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 4s. to 1l. 10s.—Clover, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, JULY 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 24.	
Mutton.....	3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	3668 Calves 400
Veal	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs	28,990 Pigs 280
Pork	3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.		

COAL MARKET, JULY 21.

Walls Ends, from 13s. 9d. to 16s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 11s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 45s. 0d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 26, 1848, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

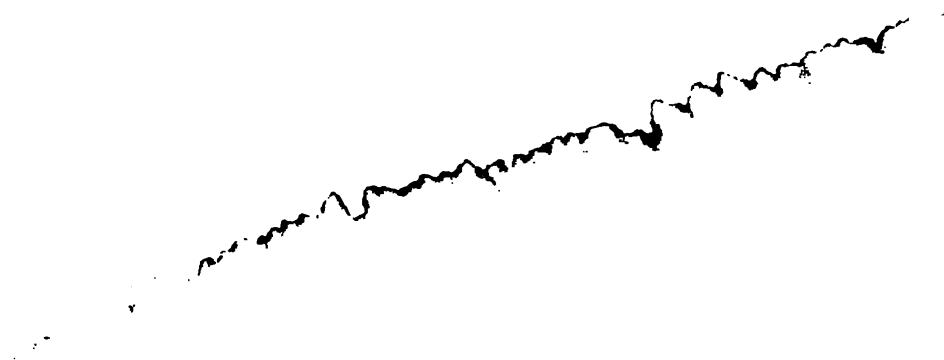
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jun.	°	°	°	in. pts.			°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	64	59	30, 05	fair, cloudy	12	59	67	57	30, 38	fair
27	60	64	59	29, 88	do. do. shrs.	13	66	70	58	, 44	do.
28	64	69	58	, 83	do. do.	14	67	76	61	, 40	do.
29	60	68	57	, 67	shs. cly. fair	15	67	76	66	, 33	do. hy. rn. thr.
30	60	72	52	, 68	fair, do.	16	65	68	66	, 20	cloudy, fair
J. 1	55	68	53	, 67	do. do. shrs.	17	67	71	61	, 26	fine
2	57	60	54	, 81	do. do. do.	18	66	73	64	, 22	do.
3	60	66	61	, 77	do. do. do.	19	66	73	62	, 01	do. cloudy
4	63	66	58	30, 04	do. do.	20	65	74	61	29, 82	do. do.
5	67	75	65	, 16	do.	21	63	69	54	, 35	rn. fair, thdr.
6	65	74	67	, 10	do.	22	63	69	60	, 55	fair, cldy. rn.
7	68	82	68	29, 90	do. fine	23	65	71	69	, 85	do. do.
8	68	72	66	, 88	rain, fr. cldy.	24	64	69	67	, 90	do. do.
9	56	66	59	, 84	fr. cldy. shrs.	25	61	64		, 68	rain
10	50	66	59	, 70	hy. rain, cldy.	26	64	66		, 75	do.
11	62	68	57	30, 12	fair, cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 189	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½		19 16 pm.	32 29 pm.	
29 191	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½		20 pm.	32 29 pm.	
30 190½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½		17 19 pm.	32 28 pm.	
1	85	85	85	85	85		17 pm.	31 28 pm.	
3 191	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½		20 17 pm.	29 32 pm.	
4 191½	86	86	86	86	86		19 16 pm.	32 29 pm.	
5	87	87	87	87	87		21 22 pm.	29 32 pm.	
6 193	88	87½	87½	87½	87½		21 19 pm.	30 34 pm.	
7 193	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½		20 22 pm.	31 34 pm.	
8	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½		22 pm.	32 35 pm.	
10 193½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½		23 25 pm.	36 33 pm.	
11 194½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½		26 pm.	36 33 pm.	
12 194	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½			36 37 pm.	
13 194	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½			35 39 pm.	
14 194½	88	87½	87½	87½	87½	239	28 26 pm.	39 42 pm.	
15 195	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	96½ 240	27 pm.	40 42 pm.	
17 197	88	88	88	88	88	240	29 pm.	40 44 pm.	
18 198½	89	89	89	89	89	239	29 31 pm.	42 45 pm.	
19 198	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½		32 28 pm.	46 43 pm.	
20 199	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½		32 35 pm.	45 48 pm.	
21 200	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	240	33 38 pm.	46 42 pm.	
22 198½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	97½	38 35 pm.	42 38 pm.	
24 198	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	245	33 38 pm.	36 40 pm.	
25 199½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½			39 35 pm.	
26 199½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	244	33 pm.	37 pm.	
27 197½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½		34 37 pm.	32 24 pm.	

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS and SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.



MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received from a nephew of the late Mr. T. M. Richardson, (whose memoir was quoted from the Art Union Journal in our last,) the following correction of an error as respects his descent. The family to which Mr. Richardson belonged, had been seated for some generations in North Tynedale, where they possessed property in the village of Wark-upon-Tyne and its vicinity. Thomas Richardson, the grandfather of the artist, married Dorothy, daughter of Cuthbert Ridley, of Tecket, near Simonburn, in that county, a substantial yeoman, descended of that Cuthbert Ridley who was the grandson of Sir Nicholas Ridley, of Willymoteswick, by his wife Mabel, daughter of Sir Philip Dacre, of Morpeth, third son of Humphrey lord Dacre, which Sir Nicholas' father (Sir Hugh Ridley, of Willymoteswick,) was cousin to Nicholas Ridley, D.D. Bishop of London, whom Thoresby designates as "the learnedest Marian martyr."

J. R. S. inquires in what public or private library in this country the Complutensian Edition of the Polyglott Bible is deposited. The information which Mr. Horne gives in his "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures" is rather meagre. He says, (see vol. ii. p. 122) "the impression was limited to 600 copies; three were struck off in vellum. One of these was deposited in the Royal Library at Madrid, and another in the Royal Library at Turin. The third (which is supposed to have been reserved for Cardinal Ximenes), after passing through various hands, was purchased at the Pinelli sale in 1789, for the late Count McCarthy of Thoulouse, for 483*l*. On the sale of this gentleman's library at Paris, in 1817, it was bought by George Hibbert, esq. for 16,100 francs, or 676*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.—Our Correspondent will find some account of the sale of Mr. Hibbert's library in our volume for 1829, vol. xcix. ii. 64. The Complutensian Polyglott was sold to Mr. Payne the bookseller for 525*l*. Is it now in the Grenville Library at the British Museum? A memoir of Mr. Hibbert, by his friend J. H. Markland, esq., will be found in our Magazine for Jan. 1838.

A Correspondent says, "The Ambert family (see August, p. 169), might adopt for their motto the adage, *Tum Mercurio quam Marti*. Lieutenant-General Ambert, of the French service, published in

1822 a pamphlet entitled, "*De l'Utilité des Colonies pour la France, et du système des Douanes appliqué aux denrées coloniales.*" 8vo. pp. 58. It is partly directed against the principles of a speech of M. Beugnot, pronounced in the Chamber of Deputies, June 27, 1821, and which appeared hostile, or at least injurious, to colonial interests."

It has been suggested by the Committee of the House on the Miscellaneous Estimates, and also in the House itself by more than one member, that the State Paper Office and Record Offices should be united and located in one building. Sir George Grey, the present Secretary of State for the Home Department, under whose superintendence the State Paper Office is placed, sanctions in some measure an arrangement of this kind:—but a more desirable repository for the state papers, from the earliest period to the accession of the House of Hanover, would be the MS. room of the British Museum. Many of the Cotton and Harleian MSS. are just as much state papers as the documents lodged in St. James's Park: a fair portion indeed of the Cotton MSS. originally belonged to the so-called State Paper Office.—*Athenæum*.

The Mint Commission is actively engaged in making the necessary inquiries into the constitution and abuses of that establishment. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to state that the company of Moneyers will cease with the present inquiry; and that the Master of the Mint announced the other night in the House that the changes recommended by the Commission will effect a saving of at least 10,000*l*. a-year. We may add while on this subject, that Mr. Shiel in his recent evidence before the Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates quotes the opinion of Mr. Hawkins of the British Museum, that "our coins are very imperfectly executed"—and the contradictory opinion of Col. Forbes of the Calcutta Mint, and one of the Commission, "that the workmanship of our coins is very good." Mr. Hawkins speaks like a collector for a museum cabinet—Col. Forbes with a view to the particular object for which our coins are struck, and the security we possess that they cannot be forged. Both are right, notwithstanding the apparent contradiction.—*Athenæum*.

ERRATUM.—P. 53, col. 2, l. 15, *for réparer, read séparer*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1848.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—The late Mr. T. M. Richardson—The Complutensian Polyglott—Ambert Family—The State Paper Office—The Mint.....	226
WALPOLE'S LETTERS TO THE COUNTESS OF OSSORY	227
The Devil and Humphry—Mediæval Devils and Angels	242
Xenophon of Ephesus	243
Jacques van Artevelde (The Brewer of Ghent)—(<i>concluded</i>)	249
The Bishop's Palace at Lincoln (<i>with a Plate</i>)	260
Supposititious branch of the Devereux, Earls of Essex.....	268
RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.—Richard Leigh's Poems	270

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Book of Ecclesiastes, by Theodore Preston, 273; Osburn's Antiquities of Egypt, 276; Sandby's Mesmerism and its Opponents, 277; Bather's Hints on the Art of Catechising, 278; Coxe's Wood Notes, the Silvulidia Poetica of C. Sorbivus, 279; Donaldson's Antigone of Sophocles, 280; The Hexameron of Ælfric, by Norman, 282; Miscellaneous Reviews	284
--	-----

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Swansea, 288; The Ray Society—Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire—Papyri from Thebes	289
---	-----

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—The Meeting at Lincoln of the Archaeological Institute, 290; Alterations in Westminster Abbey	305
---	-----

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. — Proceedings in Parliament, 306; Foreign News, 309; Domestic Occurrences	311
Promotions and Preferments, 312; Births and Marriages	314

OBITUARY: with Memoirs of Viscount Guillelmore; Right Hon. Sir A. J. Foster; Sir J. R. Colleton, Bart.; Capt. Sir W. G. Parker, Bart.; Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan, Bart.; Sir Robert Chester; Sir Giffin Wilson; Capt. Hallowell Carew, R.N.; Court Granville, Esq.; Edward Baines, Esq.; Mr. Serjeant Warren; Edward Hogg, Esq. M.D.; R. B. Howard, Esq. M.D.	317—325
--	---------

CLERGY DECEASED	325
-----------------------	-----

DEATHS, arranged in Counties.....	326
-----------------------------------	-----

Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 335; Meteorological Diary—Stocks.....	336
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Embellished with a View of the Ruins of the BISHOP'S PALACE at LINCOLN.

Letters and Lord Hervey's Memoirs; and we must in fairness add, that *Sir Denis Le Marchant* has performed his portion of editorship with diligence and success. With only one exception (and even that one might not generally be allowed), Horace Walpole's Letters are the best model of *one species* of the epistolary style in our language. The subject and style are admirably adapted to each other: his Letters are, indeed, an important portion of his Works, on which he bestowed the same labour that he gave to his graver compositions, and filed and polished them to the utmost perfection. It is true that he says, "He cannot *compose* letters like Pope;" but his practice belies his assertion. He was justly proud of the skill with which he executed them, and the success and applause which he received. He kept transcripts, we believe, of all, and in many cases required the originals to be returned to him. *One series* alone, we have reason to believe, he destroyed, and that a very interesting one; but we may soon have occasion to refer more fully to this part of the subject. We cannot help thinking (and we remember Sir James Mackintosh mentioning the same in conversation) that the celebrated Letters of Madame de Sevigné were the archetype both of Gray's and Walpole's Letters. There is the same liveliness in narration, the same happy turns of expression, the same picturesque touches, the same *decisive* phrases, the same just reflections, lively illustrations, brilliant sketches of character and manners, quick perception of what admits a humorous turn or ludicrous association,—all dramatically conceived, and all as it were coming out of the atmosphere of artificial life. Gray added to these qualities a more profound and philosophic thought, and a greater extent of scholastic learning: Walpole delighted in a lighter tone of conversational anecdote, and more frequent allusion to contemporary events and personal adventures. His epistolary style, however, was somewhat affected by the characters and minds of his correspondents. In his letters to Horace Mann, who had not been in England for a quarter of a century, he dwells much on matters that would have been too familiar and well known to have mentioned to a friend *at home*,—as on the political changes of the day, on the characters of those successively appearing in public life, and on the more striking events in the circle of social existence. His letters to Cole are covered with the garments of "hoar antiquity," for which alone that learned old gentleman expressed his sexagenarian sympathies. To Mason he wrote on literature, *and on something else*. But in the volume now before us he had a correspondent who could understand and enjoy the variety and elegance of his communications, the poignancy of his satire, the ingenuity and brilliancy of his narratives, and the liveliness of his wit. Men, we observe, always write best when writing to women. Added to the natural desire to please those good and gentle creatures, there is no fear of being criticised and quizzed. If you show feeling and sentiment in your letter, a man laughs at you, or doubts you, or despises you; but a woman is gratified, sympathises, and shares in your feelings. The sex is not quite so fond of wit and humour, but they do not refuse it if it is well dressed, and has a little of the perfume of the boudoir upon it—"Inter purpuratos et alabastra natus."

Horace Walpole also had the knowledge that his letters were not unlikely to pass under the eye of Colonel *Fitzpatrick* (that oracle of wit and taste); indeed in one place he hints the same; and this, perhaps, doubled his exertions, and gave a brighter edge and sharpness to his compositions. At any rate, we estimate these volumes as highly as any that

have preceded them: there may possibly be others of weightier metal, but none of a finer lustre. The merest trifles derive beauty from their setting. In coarser hands a thousand things he has uttered would be absurd or disagreeable, while under his delicate touch they are sparkling with life and animation. Like the colonnade he mentions,—with a different builder the pillars would have been set up with their capitals downwards, and the friezes mistaken for the pedestals.

We now proceed to make a few extracts, though we are fully aware it is like presenting a brick as a specimen of a house; but we must do as a *guide* did to us the other day, when, on entering a large, picturesque domain, we asked him which route we should take: "Any," he said; "it matters not which way you go, you will discover fresh beauties; and if you *stand still* you will discover still more."

In the very first letter, in 1769, we find the following piece of discriminate criticism:—

"I am much obliged to your Ladyship for the two epistles of Voltaire, though I had seen them before. I own I think that to Boileau one of the best things he ever wrote. Better judges like the *last* best;

I am sorry to say they have not convinced me. There are *three* separate lines in the two epistles that strike me as perfection itself. The first is on Cardinal Fleury:

Et qui n'affecta rien que le pouvoir suprême.

"The second is the end of the same epistle:

S'ils ont les préjugés, j'en guerirai les ombres.

"The third is in the 'Trois Imposteurs':

Si Dieu n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer.

"The two last are inimitably bold and sublime; the first includes more wit and reflection than one almost ever saw couched in so small a compass. At the same time, while one admires such talents, can one help feeling a little contempt for the author? Is it not creating himself the pope of impiety to excommunicate the

author of 'Les Trois Imposteurs,' as if none but the head of any Church ought to dare to be an unbeliever? His low jealousy, too, against *Boileau*, whose ghost he is always ripping and pinching when he can with his own almost ghostly fingers, is unworthy of a man who does not want such little arts to secure fame," &c.

In Walpole's memoirs, published and unpublished, are various sketches of Lord Lyttelton, political and literary, given on the whole with tolerable fairness, considering the little similarity there was in any respect between them. Lyttelton was an honest, religious man, and of considerable talent, but singular and eccentric enough in person and conduct to offer much advantage to the satire of an opponent.

Dec. 14, 1771.—"There is a new tragedy at Covent Garden called *Zobeide*, which I am told is very indifferent, *though written by a country gentleman*; and there is a new *Timon of Athens*, altered from *Shakspeare* by Mr. Cumberland, and marvellously well done, for he has caught the manners and diction of the original so exactly, that I think it is full as *bad* a play as it was before he corrected it. Lord Lyttelton has published the rest of his *Henry the Second*, but I doubt has executed it a little carelessly, for he has

not been above ten years about it. I began it, but, I don't know how, I was tired. It is so crowded with clouds of words, and they are so uninteresting, that I think one may dispute, as metaphysicians do, whether all the space is a plenum or a vacuum. Lady Sackville told me t'other day of a new discovery, which I suppose is metaphysical too—that there is no such colour as *gray*, but that what we call so is green or blue. I am rejoiced at it, and have some thoughts of going without powder, and insisting that my hair is green."

The drama was of great importance in Walpole's days, and occupies no

small portion of interesting correspondence. Walpole seemed to think Burgoyne's "Heiress" and Jephson's tragedies the summit of excellence; to Cumberland and Home he gave no quarter.

March 1773. — "We have two new tragedies: I read the two first acts of the one, and the three last of the other, and they sufficed. Mr. Home's 'Alonzo' seems to be the story of David and Goliath, worse told than it would have been if Sternhold and Hopkins had put it into metre. Did your Lord bring you the Heroic Epistle to Sir W. Chambers? I am going mad about it, though there is here and there a line I hate. I laughed till I cried, and the oftener I read it, the better I liked it. It has as much poetry as the 'Dunciad,' and more wit and greater facility. It is said to be Anstey's, and certainly is not unworthy of the Bath Guide;

but I shall dread his next production, lest he should tumble again as he did in his second piece." * . . . "My Lord Chesterfield bought a 'Claude' the other day for four hundred guineas, and a 'Madame de la Valliere' for four. He said, 'Well! If I am laughed at for giving so much for a landscape, at least it must be allowed that *I have my woman cheap*.' Is it not charming to be so agreeable quite to the door of one's coffin? Mr. Burke is returned from Paris, where he was so much the mode, that, happening to dispute with the philosophers, it grew the fashion to be Christians.† St. Patrick himself did not make more converts."

The following extract is curious, as displaying pretty clearly the extent of Walpole's moral principles and conscientious adherence to the *spirit* of truth. *He* did not write the line against Lord Holland, it is true, but he well knew of its being written, and *he printed it*.

"Your ladyship is but too apt to think of me far above my merit; yet never did you overrate my parts so much as in bestowing the *Heroic Epistle* on me. However, excuse me for saying, that, if in one respect you have done me greatly too much honour, you have at least lowered my character in another. What must I be, if, living in intimacy with Lord Holland, and being a frequent witness of his unhappiness, I had stabbed him by a most barbarous line? I must be a rascal, and a brute: after that need I, and yet I do, give you my honour solemnly that *that Epistle is not mine*? I hope you, madam, and Lord Ossory will treat me as I should deserve, if you ever find

it is.‡ Having said this very seriously, I have no scruple to own how much I admire that poem, and care not who knows I do. To-day I heard that other relations of royalty are more guilty than I am; the Epistle is given to Temple Lutterell. I doubt it; but, if he is the author, I am sure the Duchess of Cumberland has better poets for her kin than the Duchess of Gloucester has."§

March 27, 1773. "What play makes you laugh very much, and yet is a very wretched comedy? Dr. Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer?' Stoops, indeed! so she does, that is, the muse. She is dragged up to the knees, and has trudged, I believe, from Southwark fair. The whole view

* Walpole was, while he was writing, perfectly acquainted with Mason being the author of the Heroic Epistle, as the poem was seen by him in manuscript, and to him was intrusted the care of seeing it through the press. Mason also occasionally sent him corrections and additions. That Walpole had any part in the composition or in supplying materials, no evidence has as yet been before us: all Mason's satirical poems went to the press through Walpole. At this period, Walpole and Mason's friendship was cemented by political ties: they were equally disaffected to the Government, and disliked the King; but subsequently Mason went too far for Walpole, who became timid in his old age, and they parted. The allusion to the inferiority of Anstey's poetry that followed the inimitable Bath Guide, is true also of this poem; for the sequel to it is very inferior. Walpole says (p. 135) "*Anstey ought to have shot himself the moment he had finished the Bath Guide*."—REV.

† What were Burke's religious opinions, is not a point clearly ascertained: nor was it known to his contemporaries.—REV.

‡ In vol. ii. p. 160, he admits Mason's authorship of this satire. "Mr. Mason, whom I had not seen for a year, was at dinner with me . . . I preferred the *Heroic Epistle* to a troop of horse."

§ Temple Lutterell's sister, Mrs. Horton, married the Duke of Cumberland; Horace Walpole's niece married the other brother, the Duke of Gloucester.—REV.

of the piece is low humour, and no humour is in it. All the merit is in the situations, which are comic. The heroine has no more modesty than Lady Bridget, and the author's wit is as much *manqué* as the lady's; but some of the characters are well acted, and Woodward speaks a poor prologue, written by Garrick, admirably . . . I forgot to tell your lordship that Miss Loyd is in the new play by the name of Rachael Buckskin, though he has altered it in the printed copies. Somebody wrote for her a very sensible reproof to him, only it ended with an indecent *grossièreté*. However, the fool took it seriously, and wrote a most dull and scur-

rilous answer; but, luckily for him, Mr. Beauclerk and Mr. Garrick intercepted it. Lord *Chesterfield* was dead before my last letter that foretold his death set out. Alas! I shall have no more of his lively sayings, madam, to send you. Oh, yes! I have his last: being told of the quarrel in Spitalfields, and even that Mrs. F. struck Miss P. he said, 'I always thought Mrs. F. a *striking* beauty!' Thus, having given away all his wit, to the last farthing, he has left nothing but some poor witticisms in his will, tying up his heir by forfeitures and jokes from going to Newmarket."*

Dec. 1773. The following anecdote of Goldsmith, though trifling, is new, and does not appear in Mr. Forster's lately published biography:—

"I dined and passed Saturday at Beauclerk's with the Edgcumbes, the Garricks, and Dr. Goldsmith, and was most thoroughly tired, as I knew I should be; I who hate the playing off a butt. *Goldsmith is a fool*, the more *wearing* for having some sense. It was the night of a new comedy called 'The School for Wives,' which was exceedingly applauded, and which Charles Fox says is execrable. Garrick has at least the chief hand in it.

I never saw anybody in a greater fidget, nor more vain when he returned, for he went to the play-house at half an hour after five, and we sat waiting for him till ten, when he was to act a speech in *Cato* with Goldsmith; that is, the latter sat in t' other's lap, covered with a cloak, and while Goldsmith spoke, Garrick's arms, that embraced him, made foolish actions. How could one laugh when one had expected this for four hours?"

Dr. Johnson was no favourite with Walpole, and was intensely hated, and maliciously and meanly ridiculed, by Mason. Walpole here says,—

"I have scarce been better diverted by Dr. Johnson's 'Tour to the Western Isles.' What a heap of words to express very little! and, though it is the least cumbersome of any style he ever used, how far from easy or natural. He hopes nobody but is glad that a boatful of sacrilege, a diverting sin! was shipwrecked.

He believes in second sight, and laughs at poor Pennant for credulity.† The King sent for the book in *manuscript*, and then, wondering, said, 'I protest Johnson seems to be a Papist and a Jacobite,'—so he did not know why he had been made to give him a pension!"

We must give the few remaining *Johnsoniana*.

"Here are some verses of Soame Jenyns, that, in our present want of comfort, we admire very much, for we are out of spirits, and so was the poet, too, when he wrote the last stanza, which is insufferably bad. Pray return the piece, for I have no copy, and my amanuensis is in the country. There are some better verses by Dean Barnard,‡ of which I will procure a copy if I can. They are an answer to a

gross brutality of Dr. Johnson, to which a properer answer would have been to fling a glass of wine in his face. I have no patience with an unfortunate monster trusting to his helpless deformity for indemnity for any impertinence that his arrogance suggests, and who thinks that what he has read is an excuse for everything he says."

* If his heir went either to Newmarket or to Italy he was to forfeit so much to the dean and chapter of Westminster.—REV.

† See Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," a book of merit, containing much research and information.—REV.

‡ These well-known verses are given in Boswell's Johnson and elsewhere.—REV.

Again,—

"I have been saying this morning that the latter (Dr. Johnson) deals so much in triple tautology, or the fault of repeating the same sense in three different phrases, that I believe it would be possible, taking the ground-work for all three, to make one of his *Ramblers* into three different

papers, that should all have exactly the same purport and meaning, but in three different phrases. It would be a good trick for somebody to produce one and read it; a second would say, 'Bless me! I have this very paper in my pocket, but in quite other diction;' and so a third."

He alludes to the *sesquipedalia verba* again. "Now I return to politics. Sir Ralph Payne* and Dr. Johnson are answering General Burgoyne, and they say the *words are to be so long* that the reply must be printed in a pamphlet as large as an atlas, but in an Elzevir type, or the first sentence would fill twenty pages in octavo."

Lady Luxborough, though half-sister to the great Lord Bolingbroke, and herself a woman of talent, is a name almost departed from the volumes of literature: her star may be said faintly to glimmer alone in the atmosphere of the Leasowes. Her volume of letters was just appearing at this time. Walpole says,—

"I know still less of Lady Luxborough's letters, but expect to be diverted. I remember her wearing her little wizen husband's picture in her great black bush of hair; then she fell in love with *parson Dalton* for his poetry, and they rhimed together till they chimed;† and then I never saw or heard of her any more till

she revived in Mr. Shenstone's letters, and was a great performer in his ballad 'Arcadia.' I think these materials promise, considering too that the heroine was sister both of Lord Bolingbroke and Hollis St. John. I expect a mixture of Mrs. Eliza Thomas, Machiavel, and Shuter."

Walpole, in another letter, alludes to her *mishap* with the parson when she retired to a hermitage on Parnassus. She was intimate with the "seraphic duchess, who was suspected to have *chassé sur les mêmes terres*, and it is no wonder they were intimate, as they agreed in *eodem tertio*."

To Sir John Hawkins's volumes on Music Walpole (p. 248) does justice, though they fell dead before an equally learned and more brilliant rival.

"They are (he says) old books to all intents and purposes, very old books; and what is new, is like old books, too, that is, full of minute facts that delight antiquaries,—nay, if there *had never been such things as parts and taste*, this work would please every body. The first volume is extremely worth looking at, for the curious facsimiles of old music and old instruments, and so is the second. The third is very heavy; the two last will amuse you, I think, exceedingly, at least they do me. My friend Sir John is a matter-of-fact man, and does now and

then stoop very low in quest of game. Then he is so exceedingly religious and grave as to abhor mirth, except it is printed in the old black letter, and then he calls the most vulgar ballad pleasant and full of humour. He thinks nothing can be sublime but an anthem, and Handel's chorusses heaven upon earth. However, he writes with great moderation, temper, and good sense, and the book is a very valuable one. I have begged his Austerity to relax in one point, for he ranks comedy with farce and pantomime. Now I hold a perfect comedy to be the

* "Sir Ralph Payne." This is the person mentioned in Hare's well-known epitaph on Lady Payne's monkey. "Lady Payne" is also rendered immortal in one of Burke's famous *bon mots*. They both live embalmed in the spices of wit.—REV.

† Dr. Dalton, the musical composer. This acquaintance ended in an intrigue, and a separation from her husband. She lived at *Barrells*, near Birmingham, now inhabited by Mr. Knight. We possess a copy of her letters, with Walpole's MS. notes and illustrations.—REV.

perfection of human composition, and believe firmly that fifty *Iliads* and *Æneids* could be written sooner than such a character as Falstaff's. Sir John says that Dr. Wallis discovered that they who are not charmed with music want a nerve in their brain. This would be dangerous anatomy. I should swear Sir John wants the comic nerve; and, by parity of reason, we should ascribe new nerves to all those who have bad

taste, or are delighted with what others think ridiculous. We should have nerves like Romish saints to preside over every folly; and Mr. *Cosmo** must have a nerve which I hope Dr. Wallis would not find in 50,000 dissections. *Rechin*, too, had a sort of nerve that is lost, like the music of the ancients; yet, perhaps, the royal touch could revive it more easily than it cures the evil."

Walpole touches on Robertson's America, *currente calamo*, with no favourable feeling; but, if this History is to be deprived of the merit of the *workmanship*, it will go naked out of the world, for its defect as to its materials is acknowledged by those who are best able to judge of it. However, Lord Brougham's sketch of Robertson may be received on the opposite side of the argument, though too much in the feeling of the advocate.†

"Have you got through Dr. Robertson, madam? *I am not enchanted*. There is a great affectation of philosophising without much success. But there is one character that charms me, besides Las Casas, at whom the good Doctor rather sneers; it is that of Pedro di Gasca, who was disinterested enough to make ten parliaments

blush. Do but imagine the satisfaction with which he must have retired with his poverty, after the great things he had done, when every other of his countrymen were cutting the throats of Americans for gold! *He did not want to be Treasurer of the Navy, as well as general and pacificator.*" &c.

This last stroke of the pen is truly *Walpolian*, and is not to be missed.

Walpole says, dating his letter November 13, 1777.—"What is believed is, that Captain Tollemache, Lady Bridget's husband, is killed in a duel at New York, by a Captain Pennington, on a foolish quarrel about humming a tune. *There is a strange fatality attends the House of Tollemache*: two brothers drowned and a third killed." &c. We have extracted this, because it singularly corresponds to part of an epitaph on this family which we remember to have read in the church of Helmingham in Suffolk, where they are buried, and which says,—"But the name of Tollemache had been always *unfortunate*!"

Of Garrick and his funeral we have an account in some respects just, in others perhaps splenetic and partial. Such public honours bestowed on a player might hurt Walpole's aristocratic feelings, but those who please the people the people will honour; and Johnson tells us that Garrick's death diminished the stock of public pleasure.

* Here the Editor might have afforded his readers a note on Santissimo Cosmo and Rechin, or he must leave many in ignorance of the allusions.—REV.

† On another work of Robertson's Walpole says, "Dr. Robertson's book amused me pretty well, madam, though very defective from the hiatuses in his materials. It is a genealogy with more than half the middle descents wanting, and thence his ingenious hypothesis of western invaders importing civilisation from the east is not ascertained. Can one be sure a peer is descended from a very ancient peer of the same name, though he cannot prove who a dozen of his grandfathers were? Dr. Robertson shone when he wrote the history of his own country, with which he was acquainted. All his other works are collections, tacked together for the purpose; but as he has not the genius, penetration, sagacity, and art of Mr. Gibbon, he cannot melt his materials together and make them elucidate and even improve and produce new discoveries. In short, he cannot, like Mr. Gibbon, make an *original picture with some bits of mosaic*," &c.—REV.

"Yes, madam, I do think the pomp of Garrick's funeral perfectly ridiculous. It is confounding the immense space between pleasing talents and national services. What distinctions remain for a patriot hero, when the most solemn have been showered on a player?—but when a great empire is on its decline, one symptom is, there being more eagerness on trifles than on essential objects. Shakspeare, who wrote when Burghley counselled and Nottingham fought, was not rewarded and honoured like Garrick, who only acted when—indeed I do not know who has counselled and who has fought. I do not at all mean to detract from Garrick's merit, who was a real genius in his way, and who, I believe, was never equalled in both tragedy and comedy. Still I cannot think that acting, however perfectly, what others have written, is one of the most astonishing talents: yet I will own as fairly that Mrs. Porter and Madlle. Dumenil have struck me so much as even to reverence them. Garrick never affected me quite so much as those two actresses, and some few others in particular parts, as *Quin*, in *Falstaff*; *King*, in *Lord Ogleby*; Mrs. *Pritchard*, in *Maria* in the *Nonjuror*; Mrs. *Clive*, in *Mrs. Cadwallader*; and Mrs. *Abingdon*, in *Lady Teazle*: they all seemed the very persons. I suppose that in Garrick I thought I saw more of his art; yet his *Lear*, *Richard*, *Hotspur* (which the town had not taste enough to like), *Kitely*, and *Ranger*, were as capital and perfect as action could be. In declamation, I

confess, he never charmed me; nor could he be a gentleman.* His Lord Townley and Lord Hastings were mean, but then too the parts are indifferent, and do not call for a master's exertion. I should shock Garrick's devotees if I uttered all my opinion; I will trust your Ladyship with it,—it is, that *Le Tauxier* is twenty times the genius. What comparison between the powers that do the fullest justice to a single part, and those that instantaneously can fill a whole piece, and transform themselves with equal perfection into men and women, and pass from laughter to tears, and make you shed the latter at both? Garrick, when he made one laugh, was not always judicious, though excellent. What idea did his Sir John Brute give of a surly husband? His Bayes was no less entertaining; but it was a Garretteeur-bard. Old Cibber preserved the solemn coxcomb, and was the caricature of a great poet, as the part was designed to be. Half I have said I know is heresy; but fashion had gone to excess, though very rarely with so much reason. Applause had turned his head, and yet he was never content even with that prodigality. His jealousy and envy were unbounded; he hated Mrs. Clive till she quitted the stage, and then cried her up to the skies to depress Mrs. Abingdon. He did not love Mrs. Pritchard, and with more reason, for there was more spirit and originality in her Beatrice than in his Benedick." &c.

We believe that a doubt has been started whether Horace Walpole had ever seen Lord Hervey's Memoirs, lately printed. We think the probability is in favour of the affirmative. He had stored in his memory many curious stories and recollections of him, and we conceive that his curiosity would have done all but *force an entrance* into the cabinet at Ickworth that inclosed them. In one of his letters, written in the early part of the year 1780, he says—

"Lord Bristol has left a paper, or narrative of the Lord knows what, that is to be padlocked till his son is of age—nine years hence—and then not to be published while *whom God long preserve* is alive. This was leaving the boy a fortune

indeed, if both live nine years. There too is another noble author—not for me, but for a supplement.† I had rather the Earl-Bishop would publish his father's memoirs."

Sixteen years later, and in one of his concluding letters, he talks of rum-

* Here Walpole speaks the language of the best judges, who, so far as we have heard, all unite in attributing to Garrick this capital defect and drawback to his otherwise great and general success.—REV.

† He means for his Royal and Noble Authors. We have previously mentioned that one time Walpole intended to write a sketch of Lord Hervey's life. We presume that the nature of the materials dissuaded him;—it would have been a *Scandalous Chronicle*.—See vol. ii. of this work, p. 15, 18, 252.—REV.

maging in the old chest of his memory for anecdotes of Lord Hervey, to relate to Lord Holland :—

“ Still his history (*with whom* and with much of which I was well acquainted) was so curious that I begged Lord Macartney to tell Lord Holland, that if when I go to town he will honour me with his company for half an hour (out of decency I must not mention a longer space of time, though

there is no trusting to an old gossip, cock or hen, if you tap their bag of ancient tales), I will satisfy his curiosity as briefly as I can contrive to do, and without a tittle of invention, which at seventy-nine I assure him I do not possess.” &c.

Of his old friend Madame du Deffand's * death he thus writes :—

“ As I have been returned above a fortnight, I should have written had I had a syllable to tell you; but what could I tell you from that melancholy and very small circle at Twickenham Park, almost the only place I do go to in the country, partly out of charity and partly as I have scarce any other society left which I prefer to it? for, without entering on too melancholy a detail, recollect, Madam, that I have outlived most of those to whom I was habituated, Lady Hervey, Lady Suffolk, Lady Blandford—my dear old friend, I should probably have never seen again—yet that is a deeper loss indeed! She has left me all her MSS.—a compact between us. In one word,

I had at her earnest request consented to accept them, on condition she should leave me nothing else. She had, indeed, intended to leave me her little all, but I declared I would never set foot in Paris again (this was ten years ago) if she did not engage to retract that destination. To satisfy her, I at last agreed to accept her papers, and one thin gold † box with the portrait of her dog. I have written to beg her dog itself, which is so cross, that I am sure nobody else will treat it well; and I have ordered her own servant, who read all letters to her, to pick out all the letters of living persons, and restore them to the several writers without my seeing them.”

Those who have read Gray's Letters cannot forget his account of Dr. Chapman, who, like many of his brethren, compensated for forbearance in prohibited vices by indulgence in those allowed, and who, (poor man!) died of a repletion, caused by five mackerel, which he carried undigested to his grave. Of this divine, strong in other points, but unfortunately of weak digestion, Walpole tells us—

“ I remember a story of poor Dr. Chapman, one of Dr. Middleton's antagonists, ‡ but I have so entirely forgotten his works that I shall tell it very lamely. He went to his bookseller, and asked how his last work had sold. ‘Very indifferently indeed, Sir.’ ‘Ay! why how many are gone off?’—‘Only five, Sir.’ ‘Alack! and how many of my Eusebius’ (I think it was) ‘have you left?’—‘Two hundred, Sir.’ ‘Indeed! Well, but my book on’ (I don't know what) ‘how many have you of them?’—‘Oh! the whole impression, Sir.’ ‘Good now! good now! that is much.—

Well Mr. —, I cannot help it; I do my duty and satisfy my conscience.”

“ When you write to Lady Warwick I wish your Ladyship would persuade her (with her Earl's leave) to bring to town a most curious book, which I once looked over in his father's time. It is a folio, by one John Thorpe, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and contains many ground plans and a few uprights of several goodly mansions of those days, of some of which John Thorpe was the architect.”

We have taken notice of this latter passage, because, whether from a sale

* We recommend the Letters of Madame du Deffand to the readers of Walpole (if they have not read them), both for the simple elegance of the style and interest of the matter. They present the clear transparent picture of this singular and, in some respects, interesting person. There are two separate publications, which together form a complete set.—REV.

† This box was sold at the sale at Strawberry Hill: in which we think was the famous letter written in the name of Madame Sevigné. Of the little dog “Tontin,” its life and death must be familiar to the readers of Walpole's Letters, &c.—REV.

‡ He wrote on the Roman Senate against Middleton.—REV.

of the effects at Warwick Castle, or from some other cause, this work has wandered away, and is now to be found in the Soane collection, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. There is some account of JOHN THORPE in Dallaway's edition of Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, and the substance of his curious manuscript has been recently published by Mr. C. J. Richardson, F.S.A., a pupil of Sir John Soane.

We must now not withhold the character of *Charles Fox*, written by Lord Ossory about the year 1782, when the illustrious subject of it was in the highest zenith of his great reputation, and exerting to the full his oratorical power and political talents.

"I look upon Mr. Charles James Fox, now Secretary of State, to be one of the most extraordinary men that ever existed. He is the second son of Henry Lord Holland, a man much distinguished in his time; was educated at Eton, and was afterwards a short time at Christ Church, Oxford. His father was doatingly fond of him, indulging him, but also reasoning with him upon every occasion. He was very young when his father finished his political career; but hearing from his childhood a constant conversation upon political subjects, and the occurrences in the House of Commons, he was both by nature and education formed for a statesman. His father delighted to cultivate his talents by argumentation, and reasoning with him upon all subjects. He took his seat in the House of Commons before he was twenty-one, and very shortly began to shew the dawn of those prodigious talents which he has since displayed. He was much caressed by the then ministry, and appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and soon promoted to the Treasury. Lord North (which he must ever since have repented) was inclined to turn him out upon some trivial occasion or difference; and soon afterwards the fatal quarrel with America commenced, Mr. Fox constantly opposing the absurd measures of Adminis-

tration, and rising by degrees to be the first man the House of Commons ever saw. His opposition continued from 1773 to 1782, when the Administration was fairly overturned by his powers; for even the great weight of ability, property, and influence that composed the Opposition, could never have effected that great work, if he had not acquired the absolute possession and influence of the House of Commons. He certainly deserved their confidence, for his political conduct has been fair, open, honest, and decided, against the system so fatally adopted by the Court. He resisted every temptation to be brought over by that system, however flattering to his ambition, for he must soon have been at the head of everything. But I do not know whether his abilities are not the least extraordinary part about him. Perhaps that is saying too much; but he is full of good nature, good temper, and facility of disposition, disinterestedness with regard to himself, at the same time that his mind is fraught with the most noble sentiments and ideas upon all possible subjects. His understanding has the greatest scope I can form an idea of, his memory the most wonderful, his judgment the most true, his reasoning the most profound and acute, his eloquence the most rapid and persuasive."

In the year 1793 Lord Ossory writes "that he retracts none of his former sentiments of Mr. Fox, though he can differ from him."*

As we wish rather to give Walpole's opinion on literature which is permanent, than on the subject of the fugitive politics of the day, we extract some portions of that *genus* of his communications:—

"Cecilia I did read, but, besides its being immeasurably long, and written in *Dr. Johnson's unnatural phrase*, I liked it far less than *Evelina*. I did delight in

Mr. Briggs, and in the droll names he calls the proud gentleman, whose name I forget. Morris, too, is well, and Meadows tolerable, and Lady Something Something

* "Mr. Fox, I am told, is at Cheltenham, entirely occupied with taming a young rabbit. This is Mr. Hare's account, but he is partial; for my part, I suspect that he is teaching it to exercise that terrible weapon, a dessert knife. But whether he is or not, I think there ought to be an act of Parliament against eating anything but spoon-meat." Will the Editor be so good as to explain this, or refer us to the Register or Magazine which we may consult with advantage on this point?—REV.

and Miss Something; but all the rest are *outrés*. The great fault is, that the authoress is so afraid of not making all her *dramatis personæ* set in character, that she never lets them say a syllable but what is to mark their character, which is very unnatural, at least in the present state of things, in which people are always aiming to disguise their ruling passions, and rather affect opposite qualities than hang out their propensities. The old

religious philosopher is a lunatic, and, contributing nothing to the story, might be totally omitted, and had better be so. But I am most offended at the want of poetical justice. The proud gentleman and his proud wife ought to be punished and humbled; whereas the wife is rather exhibited as an amiable character. To say the truth, the last volume is very indifferent."*

In a few words, how just and how well expressed is this criticism; it has put its stamp exactly upon the defects of the work, and that in no degree beyond the truth.

Again, we cannot but admire the tone of Walpole's theatrical observations. To those, who like ourselves, think highly of the *stage*, both as a place of rational amusement, and as a vehicle of moral sentiment, and truth, and passion, (as the most philosophic mind expressed itself,) cleansing and purifying the grosser appetites of nature—we say those who like us are frequenters of the theatre, and esteem highly and even reverently that power which can assume at will the varying forms of humanity, and to the grosser appearance of common life give all the charm and gracefulness of ideal beauty—the appearance of such a person on the stage as the one whose first arrival is here mentioned by Walpole is a matter of no common interest. We must recollect that he was bred up in the Garrick school, or rather in the one preceding it; that he leaned to Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Abington, and his own fond Kitty Clive; and that when he saw these *stars* grow pale before the majestic form that now swept across the stage, his prepossessions were all among the days gone by. But let us hear with what candour and judgment he expresses himself:—

"I have been for two days in town, and seen Mrs. Siddons. She pleased me beyond my expectation, but not up to the admiration of the *ton*, two or three of whom were in the same box with me, particularly Mr. Boothby, who, as if to disclaim the stoic apathy of Mr. Medows in *Cecilia*, was all *bravissimo*! Mr. Craufurd, too, asked me if I did not think her the best actress I ever saw? I said, 'by no means; we old folks are apt to be prejudiced in favour of our first impressions.' She is a good figure, handsome enough, though neither nose nor chin according to the Greek standard, beyond which both advance a good deal. Her hair is either red, or she has no objection to its being thought so, and had used red powder.

Her voice is clear and good; but I thought she did not vary its modulations enough, nor ever approach enough to the familiar,—but this may come when more habituated to the awe of the audience of the capital. Her action is proper, but with little variety; when without motion, her arms are not genteel. Thus you see, madam, all my objections are very trifling; but what I really wanted, but did not find, was *originality, which announces genius*, and without both which I am never intrinsically pleased. *All Mrs. Siddons did, good sense or good instruction might give.*† I dare to say, that were I one-and-twenty, I should have thought her marvellous; but, alas! I remember Mrs. Porter and the Dumesnil, and remember every accent

* Walpole liked the author better than his works. He says, "Dr. Burney and his daughter *Eveline-Cecilia* have passed a day and a half with me. He is lively and agreeable. She half-and-half sense and modesty, which possesses her so entirely that not a cranny is left for affectation or pretension. Oh! Mrs. Montagu! you are not above half as accomplished."—Rev.

† Walpole says, "I am going to Mrs. Cowley's new play, which I suppose is as *instructive* as the 'Marriage of Figaro,' for I am told it approaches to those of Mrs. Behn in Spartan delicacy; but I shall see Miss Farren, who, in my poor opinion, is the first of all actresses."—Rev.

of the former in the very same part. Yet this is not entirely prejudice: don't I equally recollect the whole progress of Lord Chatham and Charles Townshend, and does it hinder my thinking Mr. Fox a prodigy?"

Some little time after, we find Walpole again alluding to the new Melpomene:—

"Mrs. Siddons continues to be the mode, and to be modest and sensible. She declines great dinners, and says her business and the cares of her family take up her whole time. When Lord Carlisle carried her the tribute-money from Brookes's, he said she was not *manière* enough. 'I suppose she was grateful,' said my niece, Lady Maria. Mrs. Siddons was desired to play *Medea* and *Lady Macbeth*. 'No,' she replied, 'she did not look on them as female characters.' She was questioned about her transactions with Garrick. She said, 'He did nothing but put her out; that he told her she moved her right hand when it should have been her left. In short,' said she, 'I found I must not shade the tip of his nose.'"

Five years elapsed, and again Walpole mentions this singularly gifted actress:—

"I supped at Lady Dorothy Hotham's with Mrs. Siddons, and have visited and been visited by her, and have seen and liked her much, yes, very much, in the passionate scenes in 'Percy'; but I do not admire her in cool declamation, and find her voice very hollow and defective. I asked her in which part she would most wish me to see her? She said Portia, in the Merchant of Venice; but I begged to be excused. With all my enthusiasm for Shakspeare, it is one of his plays that I like the least. The story of the caskets is silly, and, except the character of Shylock, I see nothing beyond the attainment of a mortal. Euripides, or Racine, or Voltaire might have written all the rest."

The observations that follow are sensible and shrewd. We can scarcely recollect any actor who was a *gentleman*, neither Garrick, nor Kemble, nor Cook, nor Kean. When Kemble attempted the gentleman, he cast himself in the mould of Sir Charles Grandison. The others could not even pretend to it, and the *last* lady left the stage with Miss Farren.

"I am very far from tired, madam, of encomiums on the performance at Richmond House, but I by no means agree with the criticism on it that you quote, and which I conclude was written by some player, from envy. Who should act genteel comedy perfectly, but people of fashion that have sense? Actors and actresses can only *guess* at the tone of high life, and cannot be inspired with it. Why are there so few genteel comedies, but because most comedies are written by men not of that sphere? Etheridge, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Cibber, wrote genteel comedy, because they lived in the best company, and Mrs. Oldfield played it so well, because she not only followed, but often set, the fashion. General Burgoyne has written the best modern comedy* for the same reason: and Miss Farren is as excellent as Mrs. Oldfield, because she has lived with the best style of men in England; whereas Mrs. Abington can never go beyond *Lady Teazle*, which is a second-rate character; and that rank of women are always aping women of fashion, without arriving at the style. *Farguher's* plays talk the language of a marching regiment in country quarters; Wycherley, Dryden, Mrs. Centlivre, &c. wrote as if they had only lived in the 'Rose Tavern'; but then the Court lived in Drury Lane, too, and Lady Dorchester and Nell Gwyn were equally good company," &c.

Walpole has, in the following passage, passed a just though early judgment on a book which was in high esteem when it appeared, and retained its reputation till deeper knowledge of antiquity and a profounder spirit of criticism showed its shallow scholarship, its common-place erudition and its numerous errors.

* The Heiress, we presume.—REV.

"The character that has been given to you of the abbé's book is very just, and it is extremely well described by a *Mosaic composed all of bits of truth*; but alas! the pavement is a fiction, and not slippery enough to make me slide over it: it is, as Mrs. Damer says, a vision, a dream about truths; in short, it is an excellent work for a man of twenty-five, just fresh from the classics, and would range them most compendiously in his head, and he would know where to find any parcel he should want on occasion; but for me, I have not been able to wade to the end of the second volume. I cannot gulp again the reveries of the old philosophers on the origin of the world, and still less the foolish romances of Herodotus, such as that of the patriotic courtier who cut off his own nose and ears, in order to betray Babylon to Darius. *Iron tears may fall down Pluto's*

cheek, when he sees Nebuchadnezzar come to himself; yet even that I should not believe at the distance of two thousand years. Then, having just read Dr. Gillies and Mr. Pauw, I cannot for the life of me admire the Lacedemonians again, nor listen gravely to the legend of Lycurgus, when Mr. Pauw has proved it very doubtful whether any such personage existed; if there did, he only refined savages into greater barbarism. I will tell your ladyship an additional observation that I made just as I broke off with Anacharsis. We are told that Lycurgus allowed theft and enjoined community of goods. I beg to know where was the use of stealing where there was no individual property? Does stealth consist in filching what is your own as much as any other man's? It would be like Mr. Cumberland, who steals from himself," &c.*

From this we turn to a work written by a very different hand, a work full both of truth and error, of wrong facts and right conclusions, and all expressed in a style and language unsurpassed for ease and elegance, and enriched with profound reflections and refined observations on the principles and actions of mankind.

"To divert my thoughts a little in the many melancholy, lonely hours that I have passed in these three months, and to turn them to the only reading I could relish in the present position of Europe, modern history, I have been reading again, *as I have often done*, 'Voltaire's Universal History.'† I suppose, from the various circumstances that have struck me with regard to the actual state of France, I admire it more than ever, though I always thought it his *chef d'œuvre*. It is a marvellous mass both of genius and sagacity, and the quintessence of political wisdom as well as of history. Any one chapter on a single reign, as those of Philip II. Henry

IV. Richelieu, Elizabeth, Cromwell, is a complete picture of their characters and of their times. Whatever may be said of his incorrectness in some facts, his observations and inferences are always just and profound. I wish you would read it again, madam; there are twenty passages that look as if written within these six months. More than once he allows the cruel nature of his countrymen in turbulent times. The story of the whole modern world is comprised in less space than that of the three centuries of diminutive Greece in the tedious Travels of Anacharsis, *who makes you remember rather than reflect*," &c.

The following piece of antiquarian information comes to us with that light and gay footstep which announces the entrance of the owner of Strawberry Hill.

"I can answer Lady Anne's salique query very easily, madam, or rather I cannot; but I believe that even when Edward VI. died there was not a single prince living who descended in the direct male line from any king since the Conquest. Numerous as were the sons of

Edward III. only Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, continued the masculine line, and I cannot (upon memory alone) affirm that. If he did, the Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by Henry VIII. had, *saliquely* speaking, the best title to the crown. The Beauforts are doubly ille-

* "*Arsame*," in the Travels of Anacharsis, was a flattering picture of Monsieur de Choiseul. The Abbé Barthelemy was devoted to the Duchess of Choiseul, and was always at Chanteloup, and she obtained some emoluments for him.—REV.

† One great fault in the *Histoire Universelle* of Voltaire is *never quoting the authorities*. This is indispensable in history, and is observed by all who know there is no dignity in history apart from truth.—REV.

gitimate, being descended from a bastard of one of John of Ghent's legitimated issue. I doubt, therefore, whether enacting the *salique* law here would not in any period have been a dangerous measure. At least I know nowhere of an uninterrupted male genealogy of genuine princes but in Wales; and it would occasion an inundation of civil wars before the Herald's office could settle which Mr. Price, or which Mr. Williams, or which Mr. Philipps, is the genuine heir of our true British princes. I am sure I do not mean to arrogate a right in myself, nor pretend to say how near I stand to the crown; but I have a pedigree of my mother, drawn up by the late Sir John Philipps, my cousin, and father of the present Lord

Milford, in which it is clear we are descended from *Cadwalader*. I really do not believe Sir John had any ambitious views himself, for, though he gave himself all that trouble, I believe it was only meant as a compliment to his cousin, the wife of the then prime minister, or at most a hint to her that so noble a prince ought to be at least a commissioner of the customs; and I am the more inclined to acquit his royal highness my cousin of any intention of disturbing the established succession from personal views, as (from no resentment, I believe, for not obtaining a place in the Custom-house) he became a very zealous and active Jacobite, and at last died in very good odour with his present Majesty."

Those who know a *faithless* little book called *Walpoliana*, and other writings of Walpole, well know that Pinkerton got by some means into his acquaintance, and established a reputation with one who was in general very cold and cautious in conceding it. He first appears as Robert Heron, esq. author of the "Letters of Literature," "an extraordinary work, in which there is a variety of knowledge and a great mixture of parts." Lady Ossory, believing that he was in earnest in his commendations of this miserable volume, set her correspondent down as the author. Walpole was therefore obliged to disown it; accordingly he was forced to tell a second untruth, and to disparage himself in order to suit the author. "He has more variety of knowledge, and of *useful* knowledge, and a sounder understanding," and so he goes on, at the same time owning that with all his knowledge he should neither have written so rashly, nor, with his sound understanding, so fantastically, and then he goes on very sensibly to knock down the idol he has raised.

"Far was it ever from my thoughts to admire Dr. Akenside* (and to commend him in a work that excommunicates imitators!) or to depreciate Boileau, or not to think Molière a genius of the first water. Who upon earth has written such perfect comedies? for the Careless Husband is but one! The Nonjuror was built on the Tartuffe, and if the Man of Mode and Vanbrugh are excellent, they are too in-

delicate; and Congreve, who beats all for wit, is not always natural, still less simple. In fact, I disagree with Mr. Heron as often as I subscribe to him, and, though I am an enthusiast to original genius, I cannot forget there are two classes of authors to be venerated—they who invent and they who perfect; who has been so original as to exclude improvements?"

From Mr. Pinkerton in disguise Walpole turns to a person cast in another mould. He says,

"I cannot make the same excuse for the pious editors of Dr. Johnson's Prayers.†

See what it is to have friends too honest! How could men be such idiots as to exe-

* This judgment of Walpole's must not lead to the unjust depreciation of a poet like Akenside, whom our present venerable *Laureate* has delighted to honour. The Hymn to the Naiads, the Inscriptions, and some of the Odes are in the true vein of poetry. Such were Akenside's conversational powers, that persons used to go to the places he frequented on purpose to hear him. His *Pleasures of Imagination*, with all its faults, was an extraordinary poem to be produced at so early an age.—REV.

† These Prayers, to our taste, are very fine compositions, and very interesting as being a portion of the great Johnsonian portrait; they were published by Dr. Strahan in duodecimo; in these prayers occur the well-known letters of *θ. φ.* which occasioned so much controversy, and which a little further research into the volume would have explained.—REV.

cute such a trust? One laughs at every page, and then the tears come into one's eyes when one learns what the poor being suffered, who even suspected his own madness? One seems to be reading the diary of an old almswoman; and, in fact, his religion was not a step higher in its kind. *Johnson* had all the bigotry of a monk, and all the folly and ignorance too. He sets himself penances of reading two hundred verses of the Bible per day; proposes to learn high Dutch and Italian at past sixty, and at near *seventy* begins to think of examining the proofs (p. 160) of that religion which he had believed so implicitly. So anile was his faith, that on a fast day he reproaches himself with putting a little milk into his coffee inadvertently. Can one check a smile, when in his old age, one might say his dotage, he tried to read *Vossius* on Baptism? No wonder he could

only *try*! but one laughs out, when about a dozen years before his death he confesses he had never yet read the 'Apocrypha,' though when a boy he had heard the story of *Bel and the Dragon*. I wonder he did not add, and of Jack the Giant-killer—for such blind faith might easily have confounded the impressions of his first childhood, which lasted uninterrupted to his second. Methinks this specimen, and *Rousseau's Confessions*,* should be lessons against keeping journals, which poor *Johnson* thought such an excellent nostrum for a good life. How foolish might we all appear, if we registered every delirium! *Johnson* certainly had strong sense at intervals—of how little use was it to himself; but what drivellers are his disciples, who think they honour him by laying open his every weakness."

In the year 1790 the French Revolution had given a considerable shock to Walpole's long-cherished Whiggism and talk about liberty, and he had separated from some of his more enthusiastic friends, and began to think his sinecure places and his little castle would be as safe under the guardianship of Mr. Pitt and the Tower as if confided to the care of the Sansculottes and the Clubs of Paris. Accordingly he finds himself by this time quite prepared to swallow even Mr. Burke's concentrated essence of royalist doctrines.

"One word more (he writes) about Mr. Burke's book.† I know the tirade on the Queen of France is condemned, and yet I must avow I admire it much. It paints her exactly as she appeared to me the first time I saw her when Dauphiness.‡

She was going after the late King to chapel, and shot through the room like an aerial being, all brightness and grace, and without seeming to touch earth—*vera incessu patuit dea*! Had I Mr. Burke's powers, I would have described her in his words.§

* Walpole in another letter says:—"I will read no more of *Rousseau*. His *Confessions* disgusts me beyond any book I ever opened. I revere genius. I have a dear friendship for common sense. I have a partiality for professed nonsense; but I abhor extravagance that is given for the quintessence of sense, and affectation that pretends to be philosophy."—Rev.

† In another place Walpole praising Burke's *Reflections* says, "I am not surprised at Mr. Fox or Mr. Fitzpatrick for disliking the *extent* of Mr. Burke's notions. I should be mortified if the former did not admire the composition, and should readily distrust my own judgment if the latter and Mr. *Hare* did not keep me in countenance. The last, I have been told, says that, though he would submit to Mr. Fox in everything else, he cannot give up Mr. Burke's book. I who have more reason to be humble, and who certainly shall not set up my understanding against one so superior as Mr. Fox, cannot help being rejoiced at its publication. . . . Being by my station an aristocrat, and by my father's goodness a placeman for life, I cannot wish to be swept into the common sewers. I avow all, I conceal nothing, but I maintain that I am not changed in any principle: yet, if one must make an option between *Mirabeau* and Mr. Burke, I declare I am a *Burkist*," &c.

‡ A friend of ours, who also saw the Dauphiness at this time, agrees exactly with Walpole and Burke as to the beauty, elegance, grace, and fascination of her appearance as she glided by him; the King to be sure, with his wooden visage, formed a strange contrast to the queen of beauty at his side.—Rev.

§ Walpole mentions the Queen on another occasion in the same language of admiration. "It was impossible to see anything but the Queen. *Hebes* and *Floras*, and *Helens* and *Graces* are street-walkers to her. She is a statue of beauty when standing or sitting; grace itself when she moves. She was dressed in silver scattered over

I like 'the swords leaping out of their scabbards;' in short, I am not more charmed with his wit and eloquence than with his enthusiasm. Every page shows how sincerely he is in earnest—a wondrous merit in a political pamphlet. All other

party writers *act* zeal for the public, but it never seems to flow from the heart. That cordiality, like a phial of spirits, will preserve his book, when some of his doctrines would have evaporated in fume."

We add the remainder of this letter, as being not without its application in the present times, when there seems in some quarters to prevail a notion that it would be better to add a *fourth* estate to the three former, which have for some time formed our constitution, and to make it consist of King, Lords, Commons, and the *West Riding of Yorkshire*. Walpole proceeds to say:—

"Lord Stanhope's were the ravings of a lunatic, imagining he could set the world on fire with phosphorus. Lord Lansdowne, I hear, said there was some good sense in that rant. How fortunate that Price and his adherents were intoxicated by their own hopes, and flattered themselves that Europe was in so combustible a temper, that by throwing their farthing squibs from a pulpit, they should set even this country in a blaze, and, like the wretches hanged last week for burning houses, should plunder some silver candlesticks from the altars in our churches, to which *rights of man* entitle them. That proclamation of the 'Rights of Man,' is *ipso facto* a dissolution of all society, into which

men entered for the defence of the rights of every individual. The consequence of universal equality would be, that the industrious only would labour, the idle not. Who then would be to maintain the inactive? Must the produce of the labours of the laborious be shared with the indolent? Oh, but there should be some government—then the governed would not be equal with the governors; but it is idle to confute nonsense! All the blessed liberty the French seemed to have gained is, that every man or woman, if *poissardees* are women, may hang whom they please. Dr. Price adopting such freedom, opened the nation's eyes—*Honi soit qui mal y pense*."

THE DEVIL AND HUMPHRY.—MEDIÆVAL DEVILS AND ANGELS.

MR. URBAN,

ONE of Ray's proverbs is in the following words: "When the Devil is dead, there is a wife for Humphry." Is there any allusion in this to the etymology of that name? which is thus given in the "Remaines concerning Britaine," p. 75.

"Hurfrey, [Germ. for Humfred, House-peace, a lovely and happy name, if it could turne home warres betweene man and wife into peace. The Italians have made Onuphrius of it in Latine."

The Devil is considered the author of all strife, and when there be any quarrel between husband and wife, we say, the Devil is in it.

His name is never pronounced to polite ears. An old lady once said, We never mention such a sacred personage! He has more titles than a Duke;

we sometimes call him Old Nick, Old Scratch, Old Horney, the Lord Harry; all these are too ludicrous to speak in serious conversation. An old nurse to frighten naughty children says, The old man is coming to take them away. Perhaps it would be better to give his Satanic Majesty a more acceptable title, i. e. the Prince of Darkness.

Before the Reformation, he was frequently represented in sculpture and in painting with a pair of wings on his shoulders, and, instead of feathers, they are composed with sharp points like the back of a perch, or ruff, and with an iron hook in his hand to draw a wicked man retrogradely towards him, or a club to give one a head-ache.

On the contrary, the Roman Catholics are not contented with representing the blessed angels in all their

with laurierroses; few diamonds, and feathers much lower than the monument. They say she does not dance in time, but then it is wrong to dance in time. Four years ago I thought her like an English duchess, whose name I have forgotten for some years. Horrible! but the Queen has had the cestus since." &c.—REV.

beauties of holiness; we find in the paintings of St. Stephen's Chapel they are covered with peacock's feathers! The angels, besides the wings on their shoulders, often have additional ones at their hips, which probably are required, owing to the bones being solid and not hollow like birds. Some of our winged saints are represented cased in armour,—we should think

rather too heavy to allow them to fly.

We frequently see on monuments or gravestones the representation of little cherubs with wings near their ears; they must have strong muscles to move them, and make the heavy heads fly in the air! By the good taste of the present age this figure has lately been exploded. Yours, &c. I. A. R.

XENOPHON OF EPHEBUS.

CHILDREN love stories, and so do old men, who, as Plautus says,

Aiunt solere rursus repuerascere,

and nations, in their childhood and old age, indulge in romancing, all over the globe. Romance is one of the earliest offshoots of the soul, and it leads the way to higher things afterwards; and again it also leads the way from these higher things to indolence and effeminacy. The Greeks had their romances in the Cyclic poems, which followed the Odyssey, and they led the way to Xenophanes and Pythagoras: and in the same way, in the later ages of Romanised Greece, we find the Greek romance springing up and delighting with fabled adventures of an earlier age the taste that had grown too effeminate to relish the stronger food of nobler times. It took a prose form instead of the old poetic dress, and the change was very natural. Corrupted civilization softens away the strong outlines of poetry, and melts the barriers that divide it from florid prose; and as the mind loses its tone and vigour, and begins to pall over its sweet luxurious diet, the restrictions of verse are thrown off, and a florid prose style succeeds.

Many of these later Greek romances have been published, and many others, it is said, still slumber in manuscript, where it is hardly probable any editor will venture to disturb them. Quite sufficient has been printed to give us an idea of this species of literature, and let us content ourselves with this. The names of the more celebrated Greek romancists are Heliodorus, Achilles Tatius, Longus, Charito, and Xenophon; but (with the exception

of Longus), for simplicity and genuine pathos, we prefer Xenophon to them all. He has not, perhaps, all the rhetorical art of the others, and he deals less in figures of speech and oratory; but none equal him for tenderness or feeling, and, whatever the sophists might have said, these are worth all the artifices of rhetoric. We have no records of his life or era; and the sum of all that we know of him may easily be reduced to these two points,—he wrote a romance, and he was born at Ephesus. Every other detail respecting him is lost; and we can only fly to conjecture to fill up the chasm. Probably he lived in the third or fourth century of our era, and wrote his book in imitation of Heliodorus, who is acknowledged to be the earliest Greek romancist; and, from the style of the work, we should judge that he was one of the earliest of his imitators.

The work itself is in five books, and purports to give the history of Anthia and Habrocomes. Politian was the first who brought it into notice, and since then it has met with several good editors, who have done their best to correct the text and explain its few difficulties. The latest edition is that by Franciscus Passow, who has published it in his unfinished series, entitled "*Corpus Scriptorum Eroticorum Græcorum*," Leipzig, 1833; and he probably has put the finishing stroke to the critical labours of all previous editors.

Xenophon's style is very ^{and} simple, and his story has the characteristics. Several ^{are} introduced; but the plot is ^{very} out confusion, and the events ^{run} each other in a quick but n

cession. The reader feels a real interest in his hero and heroine, and the artless style appeals at once to his sympathies, whereas the other Greek romancists too generally trust to rhetorical art, and continually spoil the effect of their incidents by a laboured way of describing them. In the following pages we shall confine ourselves to a sketch of the plot and a few extracts. Those of our readers who may wish for further acquaintance with the book must consult the author himself.

The scene of the story is laid in Ephesus, and not unfrequently we can trace that unconscious allusion to localities which reveals the author's personal knowledge of the places which he describes. Ephesus and the surrounding provinces of Asia Minor continually occur to his mind with that warm realization which belongs only to *home*; and he returns thither with his hero and heroine, after their long wanderings over the world, with all the joy of a traveller to his own native spot.

We proceed to give a little sketch of the plot, with occasional extracts, as specimens of our author's powers; and we trust that our selection may not prove without interest to our readers, gathered as it is from a little garden where now-a-days men seldom walk, which yet once was an object of a mortal's thought and love, and perhaps of his hope and ambition also!

Habrocomes, the hero, is the only son of Lycomedes, a rich citizen of Ephesus, and he is brought up in all the accomplishments of Grecian education, and the following is the account of his first meeting with Anthia.

"About this time a customary procession took place in honour of Diana from the city to the temple, which is about seven stadia distant, and all the maidens of the country had to go in the procession clad in the richest dresses, and all the youths likewise who were of the same age as Habrocomes. And a great multitude thronged to the spectacle both of residents and strangers, for it was an old custom at this festival for husbands to be found for the maidens and wives for the youths. And those who formed the procession went in their ranks; first went the sacrifices, and torches, and baskets,

and incense; next followed horses, and dogs, and hunting weapons, some in truth seeming warlike, but the most belonging only to peace. And each of the maidens was dressed as for a lover, and Anthia, the daughter of Megamedes and Evippe, both natives of the country, led the band. Wonderful in truth was her beauty, and it surpassed that of all her companions. She seemed just fourteen, and her form was in its bloom, and her dress and ornaments all contributed to her beauty. Her yellow hair was partly braided, but most of it was left loose for the winds to blow at their will, and her bright eyes had all the fire of youth with all a maiden's timidity; her garments were purple, girt tight down to the knee, and a fawn's skin was thrown over her, while a quiver hung on her shoulder with arrows and a bow, and hunting dogs followed behind her. Oftentimes when the Ephesians had seen her at the temple they bowed to her as Diana; and now when they saw her the multitude shouted, and divers were the voices of the spectators, some in their wonder exclaiming that it was the goddess herself, others that it was some one in her form, and all bowed to her and paid their homage, and called her parents happy, and the general talk of the spectators was of 'Anthia the fair!' And, after the procession of maidens was past, no one spoke of aught but Anthia; but when Habrocomes came up with the youths, forthwith, although the spectacle of the maidens had been fair, it was forgotten in the presence of Habrocomes, and all turned their eyes upon him, and all shouted with one voice 'Habrocomes the fair!' And some even went so far as to say what a marriage there might be made of the two! and ere long each heard the fame of the other, and Anthia desired to see Habrocomes, and the cold Habrocomes now wished to see Anthia.

"And when the procession was over and all the multitude came to sacrifice in the temple, and when now the procession's order was broken, and men and women, youths and maidens, were together, then indeed they see each other, and Habrocomes stood fascinated by her countenance, and seemed unable to draw his eyes from off her; and Anthia likewise was caught, and she gazed on him with open eyes, and

she would have even spoken if he could have heard. And after the sacrifice was completed they went away in sorrow of heart, and they blamed the haste of the departure, and often did they turn back and look on each other, and all kinds of excuses did they make for the delay."

We have slightly condensed the above, but surely there is a gentle vein of feeling running through it which bespeaks a kindly nature in the writer. Perhaps it was but an imitative feeling, and derived from the pastorals and love-songs of older times, rather than from real knowledge of the human heart; but this almost takes the place of originality in such times of national calamity and poverty of thought as the later days of the Roman empire. Everything had then grown hollow and false; the Greek and Roman nationality had utterly vanished, though the languages in which they once spoke still survived, and indeed, as respects the former, many a sophist boasted of writing the language of Pericles in almost *more* than its pristine purity. But though the words yet remained, obedient to the old rules of syntax and prosody, the spirit which breathed them forth was no longer on the earth, and they only lingered like bright icicle ornaments round the human heart, which lay frozen in a winter-dearth of all that was great or glorious, and waiting in a mournful torpor for some future spring to recall it to warmth and vitality!

But we return to our author. The lovers returned to their respective homes, and remained for some time without seeing each other; and both through anxiety and care began to lose the bright looks which had once characterized them. At length their parents respectively consult the oracle of Apollo at Colophon, and the god reveals the cause of their alarm, and orders the marriage of their children to be solemnized without delay, after which they were to set out on their travels, where they were to meet with many adventures and perils, but a happier portion was promised them at the end. The lovers are forthwith united, and preparations are made for their journey with all speed.

"Egypt was the place fixed for their

destination; and when the day for their departure arrived, and the ship was about to sail, the whole city of Ephesus accompanied them to the port. . . . And now arose the noise of the sailors, and the cables were loosed, and the pilot took his station, and the ship began to move; and a mingled cry came from those on the shore and those in the ship, the former exclaiming, 'O children, when shall your parents see you again?' and the others replying, 'O parents, and when shall we also, your children?' And tears arose and wailing, and each called his relative by name, leaving their names as a kind of memorial behind them. And Megamedes taking a cup offered a libation and prayed, so that those who were in the ship heard his voice, 'O my children, may ye prosper and escape the sad predictions of the oracle, and may the Ephesians welcome your safe return, and may ye revisit your own land again in peace; but if aught else should happen unto you, be well assured that we shall not survive you; but we send you forth on your sorrowful but fated journey.' And while he yet spoke the tears stopped his utterance; and they all returned unto the city, surrounded by their friends, who endeavoured to console them."

Habrocomes and Anthia then proceed on their voyage, and touch at Samos, where they sacrifice at the temple of Juno; they next arrive at Cos and Cnidos and Rhodes; at the latter place they stop several days, and set up a votive offering in the temple of the Sun, with an inscription in verse. They then renew their voyage, "and at first the wind was fair, and that day and the following night they sailed pleasantly over the Egyptian sea; but on the second day it ceased, and a calm came on, and the vessel lay motionless and the sailors grew idle and drunken, and now their sorrows began! And Habrocomes dreamed that there stood over him a woman of more than mortal size, and with an awful countenance, and wearing a purple robe; and it seemed that she set the ship on fire, and that the crew all perished, and only he and Anthia were saved. And when he saw this he woke in alarm, and the dream filled

him with an evil presentiment, and the presentiment was indeed fulfilled.

"Now some Phœnician pirates in a great trireme had happened to lie at anchor near them in the harbour at Rhodes, and they lay there as if they were merchants, and these learned that the ship was full of gold and silver; and they resolved to capture it, and kill all those who resisted, and lead the rest away captive to Phœnice, and sell them there as slaves. Having thus determined, at first they sailed quietly, only taking care to keep close to them; but at last one day at noon, when the sailors were all scattered about the ship in indolence and drunkenness, and some were sleeping, and others were lying idly about the deck, the pirates suddenly make their attack."

Of course the vessel is immediately taken, and all on board were either killed or captured, and Anthia and Habrocomes among the rest. On arriving at Phœnice, where the pirates had their chief station, the leader of the whole band, Apsyrtus, takes them both, with their two attendants Leucon and Rhode, as his own prize, while the remainder of the booty is divided among the company; and he takes them to his own house, intending to sell them when a rich purchaser appeared. In the meantime his daughter, Manto, falls in love with Habrocomes, and uses every effort to win his heart, but, finding all her attempts fail, love turns to anger, and like Phædra in the Greek legend, or Zuleikha in the Persian, she accuses him to her father, who in sudden passion throws him into a dungeon. While he is thus imprisoned, Manto is married to a Syrian, and Anthia and the two attendants are given to her by her father as a wedding present; and thus the husband and wife are parted.

We cannot follow the hero and heroine in the numerous adventures which now befel them, and separated them ever further from each other; but Xenophon displays no little art in filling his story with a busy, but by no means uninteresting, succession of events. His heroine glides gently through them all, like a sunbeam through a cloud; and our sympathy follows all her wanderings. By turns she falls into the hands of robbers and slave-

dealers, and kind and cruel masters; and at one time she is on the point of marriage with Perilaus, the *irenarch* of Cilicia,* from which she only escapes by swallowing what she supposed to be poison, but which happily was only a sleeping potion similar to that which Friar Laurence gives to Juliet. At another time she narrowly escapes being offered up as a sacrifice; but still, notwithstanding all her trials and temptations, her heart remains devoted to her husband, and her faith is never broken for a moment. Habrocomes also goes through a similar round of adventures, but, as he soon effects his escape from captivity, they chiefly occur to him in his lone wanderings after Anthia. At last he forms a friendship with a robber chieftain named Hippothous, to whom he mainly owes his final success. The two friends are in the course of the story separated, but Hippothous carries his friend's memory with him, and at last one day he discovers Anthia, in the person of a slave girl, whom he had purchased in an Italian market, and then they both set out to search for Habrocomes. The remainder of the story is so full of gentle pathos and truth to nature that we present a translation of the concluding chapters entire.

"Habrocomes continued thus for some time in his hard labour at Nucernum, but at last, being unable to bear it any longer, he resolved to embark on board a vessel and sail for Ephesus, and, having met with a ship bound thither, he set sail for Sicily, resolving from thence to go to Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, and thence to Ephesus, and he hoped too in the course of the voyage to learn something of Anthia; and having put his little property on board he set sail, and coming first to Sicily he finds that his old friend Ægialeus is dead, and having offered libations on his grave he once more sets sail, and having passed Crete he arrives at Cyprus, where he offers his

* As the office of *irenarch* (ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχῶν) was abrogated in the time of Honorius, about A.D. 400, this tends to fix the latest period at which Xenophon may be supposed to have lived. The office was instituted by Adrian.

prayers to the Cyprian goddess, and thence sets sail for Rhodes, where he disembarks once more, and takes up his abode near the harbour. And, being now so near to Ephesus, there came over his soul a sad rush of sorrows and cares, and he exclaimed to himself, 'I shall come to Ephesus alone, and be seen there with no Anthia by my side, and in utter woe shall I sail my empty voyage, and my story perhaps will gain no credence when she who should be my companion is not there to confirm it; still will I persevere, and I will go to Ephesus, and raise a tomb to Anthia, and I will bring my tears and libations there till I rejoin her in the grave.' Thus musing he wandered forlorn about the city, in distress of body for his want of provisions, but in far worse distress of mind for want of his Anthia. Now it happened that Leucon and Rhode* had set up an anathem in the temple of the Sun, near the golden armour which their master and mistress had set up when they first commenced their voyage; and they had put there a pillar, whereon was written in letters of gold concerning Habrocomes and Anthia, and they had written also their own names below. And Habrocomes casts his eyes upon this pillar as he came to offer his prayers to the god. Having read the inscription and recognised his old servants' fidelity, and having seen too the golden armour close by, he burst into tears, and he sat down beneath the pillar and wept there. And while he was weeping, Leucon and Rhode came into the temple to pray, as their wont was, and they see Habrocomes sitting by the pillar and looking at the armour, but they recognise him not, and they only marvel that a stranger should thus linger by another's offerings. At last Leucon addressed him, and asked him why he felt such an interest in things which so little concerned him, and Habrocomes replied, 'These are the offerings of old servants of mine, Leucon and Rhode, and would that

I could see them once more with my Anthia.' On hearing this, Leucon at first stood speechless with astonishment, but soon recovering himself, he recognised his old master, and immediately he and Rhode threw themselves at his feet and relate their history, and they then conducted him to their house, and took all care of him, and bade him be of good cheer; but nothing could supply Anthia's loss to him, and everything only reminded him of her the more.

"But while he thus abode in Rhodes with them, in doubt as to what he should do, Hippothous in the meantime resolved to bring Anthia from Italy to Ephesus, that he might give her back to her parents, and perhaps learn there something of Habrocomes; and, having put all his property on board a large Ephesian vessel, he set sail with Anthia, and, having had a pleasant voyage, after a few days arrived at Rhodes while it was yet night, and there lodged with an aged woman named Althea, whose house was near the shore, and he puts Anthia under her care, and stays there that night, and on the morrow they were preparing to renew their voyage, but they delayed for the sake of a festival which the whole Rhodian people held in honour of the Sun, and where there was a procession and sacrifice, and a great concourse of citizens. Thither too came Leucon and Rhode, not so much for the sake of joining in the festival as in hopes of learning some tidings of Anthia. Hippothous also came to the temple with Anthia, and as she looked at the votive offerings, and remembered the days gone by, she could not refrain from exclaiming to herself, 'Oh thou great Sun, who seest all mankind, once I came here in joy and prayed in this temple, and sacrificed unto thee with Habrocomes, and I was called happy; but now I come a slave instead of a free woman, and woful instead of joyous, and I am returning to Ephesus, alas! without my Habrocomes!' As she thought of these things she wept, and she entreated Hippothous to let her cut off some of her hair and offer it to the Sun, and at the same time pray for her husband. Hippothous consents; and, having therefore cut off several of her

* These were the two attendants who had been carried with them to Phœnice; they had early escaped from slavery, and had come to Rhodes, and married and settled there.

tresses and watched her opportunity when the crowd were gone, she hangs them up, and writes beneath '*Anthia offers her hair unto the god on behalf of her husband Habrocomes.*' Having done this and prayed, she went away with Hippothous.

"Soon afterwards Leucon and Rhode, having accompanied the procession, come to the temple and observe the offering, and recognise their mistress' name, and salute the hair and weep at the sight of it as if it were Anthia herself; and at last they wander about, if by chance they may happen to find her. And now too many of the Rhodians began to recognise the name and call to mind the former visit and offering; but all that day they found no trace of her, and Leucon and Rhode returned to their homes and told Habrocomes of the strange occurrence in the temple; and he was full of doubts and misgivings, but hope nevertheless carried the day in his heart. The next morning Anthia came once more to the temple with Hippothous, as the wind was not fair for their voyage, and she sat again beneath the offerings and wept and sobbed; and while she sat there, Leucon and Rhode entered, having left Habrocomes in sad spirits at home, and immediately they see Anthia, and ere long they recognise her, and fall at her feet in silence; and she sat gazing in wonder, for she dared not indulge the hope that they were really her old attendants. After a brief pause they address her by name, and they tell her that Habrocomes is safe; and Anthia, on hearing their words could hardly endure the shock, and she sprang up and fell on their necks, and kissed them and learned all about her husband."

She instantly accompanies them to their house, but the glad news had flown before them, and ere they had proceeded half way Habrocomes comes running to meet them. Our readers may picture the joy which ensues in all hearts, and the shouts of the Rhodians follow the glad party to their home.

"And when it was day, they embarked in the ship, having put all that they had on board, and they set sail, the whole people of Rhodes having accompanied them to the shore; and with them went Hippothous and his friend Cleisthenes, and in a few days they accomplished their voyage, and anchored at Ephesus; and the whole city had heard the tidings of their coming; and when they disembarked, they proceeded at once, just as they were, to the temple of Diana, and offered their prayers and sacrifices, and they set up their votive tablets; and after this they go up to the city, where they learn that their parents had died in their absence; and they build great tombs to their memory; and there they abode the rest of their days, making their lives one happy festival; and Leucon and Rhode shared all their good fortune."

Thus ends this pretty little tale, which comes down to us from those stormy times of Rome's decline, and safely bears its master's name, as on a raft, even to our day. It belongs, indeed, to Greece's later literature, but even some of this later literature has its value. The harvest of the Greek mind was indeed past, and time had gathered into his garners the immortal stores which it bore, but this is as the gleanings which were left behind; and after such a harvest, even the very gleanings will seem precious in the scholar's eyes. For, after all, the wonderful language in which they are written still maintains its power, even in the pages of Greek romancists, or the turbid heroics of Nonnus; no human speech can vie with its universal freshness and fulness; even modern Romaic still preserves the charm; and if ever modern Greece produces a real poet, he will find that the words are still obedient to genius, and only wait for its breath to speak to the human heart in trumpet-tones again!

E. B. C.

JACQUES VAN ARTEVELDE,

(COMMONLY CALLED "THE BREWER OF GHENT.")

(Continued from p. 160.)

WHILE these events were passing on the continent, Edward III. obtained from the English Parliament a grant of 20,000 sacks of wool, which in Flanders would have proved more valuable to him even than money; and on the 12th July he set sail from the Thames with a formidable fleet, in which were embarked his Queen, Philippine of Hainaut, and the flower of the English chivalry. On his arrival at L'Ecluse he was met by Jacques van Artevelde on the part of the Flemish communes, and thence he continued his voyage to Antwerp. Here a grievous disappointment awaited him, for the wools had not arrived, and his German allies refused to take up arms without the expressed consent of the Emperor. But Edward was not of a character to be easily discouraged, and accordingly he at once hastened into Germany, and by his importunity prevailed upon Louis of Bavaria to proclaim him Vicar of the Empire. In an assembly held at Arques in the month of October, Edward received the homage of the feudatories of the empire, "in a hall hung round with rich and beautiful cloths like the chamber of a king; the King himself was seated, a very rich and noble crown of gold upon his head, and raised five feet above all the others." He then appointed them to assemble in arms the ensuing July, to undertake the siege of Cambrai, which the French king had wrested from the empire, and he formally forbade those who might treat in his name to give the title of king to Philip of Valois. Nor did he neglect to court the political alliance of the Flemish Communes, and offered to establish the great mart of English wools in whatever place they might deem most fitting, provided they would support his pretensions to the throne of France. But this they firmly refused to do, for their wise counsellor cautioned them against engaging in the wars of ambitious and rival princes, from which they had nothing to expect but the suppression of their cherished privileges, and the dissipation of their

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

honourable wealth. Nor was Edward more successful in his attempts to detach Louis de Nevers from the French alliance, though he offered the hand of his daughter Isabella in marriage to the young Louis de Mâle, for the Princess Jane had already been betrothed to the heir to the crown of Castile. More fully to appreciate Edward's motives for the line of policy he had pursued throughout this year, it must be borne in mind that Flanders was not then united under one head. There was Flanders *soulz l'empire*, or dependent on the Emperor of Germany, of which Cambrai was a principal city; there was also Flanders *soulz la couronne*, or dependent on the King of France, which consisted of the free communes under Louis de Nevers; and there was, besides these two divisions, Flanders *allodial*, or the Count's private and military fief. Edward's object, therefore, was evidently to unite all Flanders under himself, whether as Vicar of the Empire, King of France, or the closely-connected ally of the Count. Could he have succeeded in so doing, the opulence of the country and the well-trained bands of the Free Towns would greatly have facilitated his designs upon the French crown. But in this he utterly failed.

In the month of January, 1388, Philip again attempted to cajole the citizens of Ghent, and to throw them off their guard by his specious professions of amity and good will. With this view he addressed them a letter acquiescing in their commercial intercourse with the English, and in consideration of their being "rude, simple, and ignorant folk," pardoning all their "*meffais ou mespris contre les pais par erreur ou par simplece*." Nevertheless, his men-at-arms continued to assemble, and a party of the *Celiaerts* surprised Bergues and put twenty-five of the burgesses to death. From this town they rapidly pushed on to Dixmude, where they were joined by Louis de Nevers. As the militia of Bruges was then absent on the frontiers of Brabant, besieging the château de

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Lidekerke, they hoped to make themselves masters of that important place without much opposition. But the Brugcois anticipated their movements, and late in the evening of the 12th February appeared before Dixmude. The Count had barely time to throw himself on horseback, and escape by a rapid flight to St. Omer. The complaints and remonstrances of the Communes were loud and indignant, and they demanded the restitution of the castellanies of Lille and Douai, which had been wrested from them by force and treachery. In reply, Philip made many fair promises, which at the same time he never intended to fulfil.

The summer was far advanced before Edward was prepared to lay siege to Cambrai, at the head of his German auxiliaries; but, learning that Philip had collected a numerous army at Peronne, he raised the siege and crossed the Scheldt, with the intention of giving him battle. For several days the two armies lay encamped opposite to each other, without either daring to strike the first blow, though the French forces were greatly superior in point of numbers. Towards the latter end of October Philip retired to St. Quintin, and Edward, returning into Brabant, disbanded his army until the next campaign. During this time the Flemish militia had assembled, with the view of recovering by arms the castellanies of Lille, Douai, and Bethune. To prevent their junction with the English monarch, Louis de Nevers repaired to Courtrai, whither he invited the deputies of the Communes, in order that he might declare to them in person the assent of Philip VI. to all their demands. Various conferences took place without any definitive arrangements being made, and, as soon as Edward had broken up his camp and withdrawn into Brabant, the Count threw off the mask and abruptly quitted Courtrai. From this moment the French garrisons on the frontiers made frequent incursions into Flanders, plundering the inhabitants, burning their homes, and laying waste the open country. Notwithstanding treaties, oaths, and protestations, the neutrality of Flanders was openly violated, and the miserable villagers treated as enemies. To all remonstrances and applications for redress Philip turned

a deaf ear, till at length the patience of the Communes was exhausted, and they determined to renounce their allegiance to a false and treaty-breaking sovereign. At this conjuncture Edward III. was in Brussels, almost despairing of success, for his treasury was exhausted, and his allies seemed on the point of abandoning him. It was at this crisis of his affairs that Jacques Van Artevelde waited upon him, in company with deputies from the Communes, and exhorted him to persevere in his enterprise. They also represented to him that the fear of a papal interdict alone prevented the Flemings from supporting him in his war with Philip of Valois; but that, if he boldly assumed the style and title of King of France, the inhabitants of Flanders would gladly accept him for their suzerain, and defend his rights against all pretenders. As this was equivalent to reversing the relative positions of himself and Philip, Edward readily complied with their advice, and thenceforth quartered the fleur-de-lys with the arms of England. After taking this step, he accompanied Van Artevelde to Ghent, and thence proceeded to Antwerp to hold a general assembly of his vassals and allies. On the 13th November he authorised his commissioners to revive the project of alliance between the Princess Isabella and Louis de Mâle, and to assure the Communes of Flanders a full and entire recognition of their existing rights and privileges, with the promise of restoring all such cities, castellanies, and lands as had unjustly been wrested from the county by the Kings of France, his ancestors. In the archives of Bruges is still preserved the solemn act of adherence to Edward III. as the rightful suzerain of Flanders. The preamble of this singular deed sets forth that "the late illustrious King of the French having died without issue (meaning thereby male issue), it was the intention of the people of Flanders to adhere to Edward King of the English, as his legitimate successor." It then goes on to state the origin of Edward's claims, and professes an undoubting belief in their justice, on which account the good cities of Flanders recognize him for their lawful sovereign so long as he shall respect their existing "customs,

usages, privileges, and liberties," and undertake to defend his rights against all rebels, not excepting "the illustrious and magnificent lord, Philip Count of Valois;" but, should they ever be convinced that they are in error with regard to Edward's claims, they will thereupon withhold their aid and co-operate with the rightful heir to the crown. They further declare their resolution to observe the treaties, against the infringement of which Popes Clement V. and John XXII. have denounced the excommunication of the persons and the interdict of the "towns, castles, cities, and lands" of the people of Flanders, and to remain true and faithful to the King of France as to his ancestors of happy memory. To Louis de Nevers, as their lawful Count, they express their readiness to yield due submission and respect, provided he preserve intact the rights and privileges of the province as they have heretofore existed, and, governing the country justly and equitably, banish the evil doers, "for it ever was, is, and will be their intention to lend their aid to the maintenance of peace and tranquillity, and to the leading of an honest life, injuring no one, but rendering to each his due."

While Edward's commissioners received from each town of Flanders the formal recognition of his sovereignty, he himself repaired to Ghent, and for the first time displayed in public the arms of England and France quartered on the same shield. From this town also he issued his first charters as King of France,—“Given at Ghent the twenty-sixth day of January, in the first year of our reign over France, but in the fourteenth over England.” Two days afterwards the Count of Guelders swore “in his name, by the salvation of his soul, and with his hand on the Holy Gospels,” that he would observe the conventions made by his ambassadors. In the archives of Bruges are also preserved three important charters granted at this time by Edward “King of France and England, to the inhabitants of the good towns of Ghent, Bruges, and Ypres, and of the common land of Flanders, in consideration of their very great loyalty, goodness, obedience, and services.” By the first he ordains that the staple and mart of English wools shall hence-

forth be held in Brabant or Flanders; that all manner of cloths stamped with the seal of either of those provinces shall freely circulate in England without let or hindrance; that the Flemings shall enjoy the privileges of the most favoured nation when in England; that he will conclude no treaty of peace with Philip of Valois without their knowledge and consent; and that he will at all times be prepared to defend them against all and any powers whatsoever that shall molest them in consequence of their alliance with him. The second charter fixes the wool-mart at Bruges for fifteen years, and engages the payment to the communes of the sum of 140,000 pounds sterling, in four equal instalments. By the third charter Edward resigns for ever all the obligations and burdens enjoined by papal authority, and enforced by papal terrors. All fortresses are allowed to be enlarged and strengthened according to the pleasure of their inhabitants. The King likewise renounces all claim to the cities of Lille, Douai, Bethune, and Orchies, and reunites to Flanders the county of Artois, with the city of Tournai. He further guarantees perfect exemption from all imposts of whatsoever kind, and engages to establish a just and reciprocal currency for the moneys of France, Flanders, and Brabant.

Such was the nature of the memorable alliance between Edward III. and the Communes of Flanders. To obtain the neutrality, if not the active co-operation, of these sturdy burghers, the King of England bestowed with a liberal hand cities and towns he did not possess, and secured to them the full enjoyment of privileges he could not infringe. On the other hand, Jacques van Artevelde had equally attained his object; for at least he had gained for his countrymen the commercial advantages arising from a peaceful intercourse with England, and the prospect of still greater benefits, should Edward succeed in making good his claims to the crown of France.

But not only had Van Artevelde secured his countrymen from the aggressions of a powerful monarch, but he had also united the provinces of Flanders and Brabant by a league, commercial and political, and cemented by the mutual interests of the c

tracting parties. Their counts were prohibited from making either peace or war without the consent of the two people; free trade was established, and a fixed currency agreed upon; the redress of grievances was facilitated by reference to a council of ten persons, four of them to be nominated by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, and the remaining six by the good cities of Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and Ypres; and finally the two princes and deputies from the six good cities of Flanders and Brabant were to assemble in parliament three times every year, at Ghent, Brussels, and Alost, to consult on the means of carrying out the spirit and intention of this alliance. Eighty barons, knights, and deputies set their seal to this truly wise act of union, to which not long afterwards the Count and Communes of Hainaut gave in their adherence.

In the meantime letters had arrived in Flanders from Pope Benedict XII. in which that pontiff, wholly devoted to Philip of Valois, insisted on the necessity of the French alliance, and reminded the Flemings of the losses they had invariably sustained whenever they rebelled against the King of France, from which sad experience they might anticipate what evils would happen to them should they persevere in their present course. In reply, the Communes despatched Baldwin of Lisseweghe to Avignon, to announce their recognition of Edward's supremacy, and to demand, in conformity with the renunciation of their new sovereign, the annulment of all the clauses found in their treaties to which the penalty of interdict had been attached. It does not appear, indeed, that the Pope ever admitted their envoy to his presence, but it is certain that he addressed a severe letter to the King of England, denying the validity of his pretensions to the French crown, and questioning his ability to make them good, for that little reliance was to be placed on the fidelity or constancy of either Flemings or Germans, who would abandon his cause as soon as his means to enrich them were exhausted. Edward's reply, published at Ghent the 8th February, is very remarkable for its dignity and the liberal sentiments

that it breathes. After proclaiming his title to the kingdom of France, he declares his intention to respect and uphold the rights of the Communes as they existed in the time of his ancestor St. Louis, to refrain from tampering with the currency, and to abstain from all exactions and imposts. He then sets forth his desire to proceed to the Holy Land, "to deliver it out of the hands of miscreants," and concludes by calling on all the inhabitants of France, of whatever rank they may be, to do homage to him as their rightful sovereign before the Easter festival next ensuing, on pain of being considered and treated as rebels. Shortly afterwards Edward returned into England to prepare for the approaching campaign.

During his absence, his queen, Philippine of Hainaut, whom he had left in Flanders as a pledge for his speedy return, was confined of a male child, generally known as John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster. In the preceding year she had given birth at Antwerp to Lionel Duke of Clarence. About the same time Katharine of Courtrai, wife of Van Artevelde, also became a mother, and the Queen of England stood sponsor to her child, calling him Philip after her own name. This infant, destined to succeed to the authority though not to the genius of his father, perished like him by a violent death, and closed his brief career at the battle of Roosbeke.

On the 4th day of April, 1340, a terrible sentence of excommunication was pronounced against the inhabitants of Flanders by the Bishop of Senlis and the Abbot of St. Denis, and the same evening Matthieu de Trie and Godemar du Fay sallied forth from Tournai, with a thousand men-at-arms and three hundred cross-bowmen, and ravaged the country far and wide, driving homewards an immense booty in flocks and herds. But on approaching Berghem they narrowly escaped being cut off by a large body of the Gantois under the immediate command of Van Artevelde, and had barely time to throw themselves into Tournai when the militia of the Flemish Communes established themselves in the villages of Chiu and Ramegnies. The inhabitants of Ypres, however, had not yet joined them, having deviated from their

direct line of march to attack the garrison of Armentières. With the aid of fifty lances and thirty cross-bowmen, under the Earls of Salisbury and Suffolk, they succeeded in carrying that place by assault, and, emboldened by success, they meditated a similar design upon Lille. They had arrived near to the abbey of Marquette, when a Flemish knight, named Waffart de la Croix, expressed his suspicions of an ambuscade in a narrow and hollow path they were about to enter. His caution, however, being disregarded, he refused to accompany them further, for that all the gold in Bruges would not pay his ransom; and, in fact, being shortly afterwards taken prisoner by the people of Lille, he was hanged without mercy. The event proved that his fears were not unfounded, for the entire detachment was cut to pieces or made prisoners, and among the latter were the English commanders. This ill-timed and unexpected check compelled Van Artevelde to break up the siege of Tournai and return home, after leaving a strong garrison in the castle of Helchin to prevent further incursions on the part of the French soldiery. On his arrival in Ghent he caused an appeal to be drawn up against the sentence of interdict, and Edward had already calmed the apprehensions of the Flemings by promising to send them English priests to celebrate mass, whether the Pope were pleased or otherwise.

The garrison of Cambrai having sacked the little town of Aspre, the Count of Hainaut swore to take a terrible revenge, and, committing Aubenton to the flames, made himself master also of Landrecies and Avesnes. On the other hand, Philip of Valois despatched a formidable army under the command of his eldest son, the Duke of Normandy, to overrun the county of Hainaut, while Edward III. was still detained in his own kingdom. On the 1st of June the Duke laid siege to the castle of Thun-l'Evêque, and battered its walls with artillery—at that time a novelty in warfare. A gallant resistance, however, was made by John and Thierry, brothers to Sir Walter Manny, but they were at length compelled to promise the surrender of the fort, unless they obtained relief within fifteen

days. Before the expiration of the appointed time, the Duke of Brabant, and the Earls of Hainaut, Guelders, and Namur, and Jacques Van Artevelde, at the head of 60,000 militia, forced the French army to raise the siege and to retire within their own territories.

As the season was now approaching at which the King of England might be expected to return into Flanders, Philip equipped an immense fleet to intercept him on his passage. Nearly 800 vessels of all denominations—including thirty Genoese galleys under the corsair Barbavera—having on board 35,000 fighting men under Hugh Quiéret, a knight of Artois, appeared on the 8th of June off the mouth of the Zwyn. The island of Cadzand was again devastated with fire and sword, and the French fleet lay along its shores, fastened together by chains of iron. Their object was to remain concealed behind the domes or sandbanks that defend the land from the inundations of the sea, and suddenly to envelope the English squadron before it was aware of its danger. Edward was, however, fortunately apprised of their intentions, and, hastily collecting between two and three hundred ships, he boldly set sail for his original destination. He had given his royal word to return into Flanders by the festival of St. John the Baptist, and “in his eyes no peril could justify the violation of his oath.” On the morning of the 24th June he prepared to enter the Zwyn, but both wind and tide were against him. At this moment the Genoese galleys were observed putting out to sea, for Barbavera had foreseen the inconvenience of manœuvring so large a fleet in a mere arm of the sea. But as Nicholas Béhuchet, the French King's treasurer, to whom had been assigned the chief command of the expedition, obstinately refused to abandon his position, the Genoese endeavoured to secure his own safety and that of his squadron. The English fleet, however, were too numerous, and after a desperate resistance Barbavera fled from the fight, after losing the greater part of his ships. The tide now began to rise and the English fleet fell upon their adversaries, impeded by their

own numbers and the narrowness of the space. For a long time the victory remained suspended, till a number of Flemish ships, having descended by the canal to L'Ecluse, opportunely arrived in the rear of the French, and decided the issue of the combat. Thirty thousand men-at-arms, together with their leader Hugh Quiéret, perished by the sword or in the waves, for the peasantry had gathered on the shore and exacted a cruel atonement for the massacres and conflagrations of Cadzand. As for Béhuchet, being recognised and made prisoner, he was ignominiously hanged at the mast-head of a Flemish ship. The loss of the English had been likewise very severe, being estimated by Meyerus at 4,000 men, besides twelve ladies of high rank who had embarked to pay their respects to Queen Philippine at Ghent. Among the wounded was the King himself, who had been pierced by an arrow in the thigh. The news of this great victory soon spread over the country, diffusing universal joy and satisfaction. Van Artevelde was at that moment at Valenciennes, together with the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Hainaut. Ascending an elevated *rostrum* erected in the marketplace, he enlarged upon the claims of Edward to the kingdom of France, and pointed out the advantages of concord between Flanders, Brabant, and Hainaut, with such energy and force of argument, that all who heard him were delighted with his eloquence, and said that he was well deserving of the government of the country. On the 30th June we find him at Ardenbourg, whither Edward had gone on a pilgrimage to render thanks for his late victory. Thence he accompanied the King to Bruges, where the allies were already assembled, and the deputies of the Communes demanded the assistance of Edward in recovering possession of Tournai and the county of Artois. In five days one hundred and forty thousand well-trained militia were in the field, declaring their intention to accept no pay, "so much had they this war to heart." On the 21st July siege was laid to Tournai, and the Flemings particularly distinguished themselves by the intrepidity of their assaults, though

they could boast of no decisive success. The siege was therefore converted into a blockade, and the English and Flemish cavaliers ravaged the country and burnt the unwall'd towns to the very suburbs of Lille. During this time Philip of Valois lay encamped at Aire, without making any attempt to relieve the garrison of Tournai. At length he moved forward to the bridge of Bouvines—so fatally celebrated in Flemish history—and there again took up a strong position, but still without venturing to incur the hazard of a battle. The siege had lasted seventy-four days, without either party being more advanced than at the commencement of the campaign. Edward was suffering as usual from the want of sufficient funds. The Flemings were weary of the war and sighed for their homes, nor was Philip reluctant to escape risking a battle by according terms he might at a future opportunity annul. In this state of affairs Jeanne de Valois, sister to the King of France and mother to the Count of Hainaut, who dwelt in the neighbouring abbey of Fontenelle, offered her mediation between the belligerent parties, and a truce was finally agreed upon until the 24th day of June, 1341. Edward alone had reason to complain, his claims to the French crown having been entirely overlooked: for his Flemish allies, after availing themselves of his military skill throughout the entire campaign, now only consulted their own interests in treating with his rival Philip of Valois. The terms, however, were too favourable to be refused by those money-loving burghers, who felt but little sympathy for the wars of kings or the constant embroilments of the feudal aristocracy. By the truce of Esplechin, signed on the 25th September, Philip renounced for himself and his heirs for ever the right of excommunication over the inhabitants of Flanders, and engaged to deliver up to them all the documents thereunto relating. He also acquitted them in full of all the arrears of fines and imposts in which they were indebted, and shamefully assented that no Leliaerts, or partisans of the French cause, should be permitted to return to their homes without the consent of

their enemies the Liebarde. On the 7th October van Artevelde rendered an account of his captaincy during the siege of Tournai to the burgesses of Ghent assembled in the marketplace, and the *echevins* publicly destroyed at the Hotel de Ville the bulls and sentences of excommunication delivered up by Philip. The same day Louis de Nevers published a declaration approving of all that had been done, and pledging himself to govern henceforth according to the pleasure of the three good cities, Ghent, Bruges, and Ypres.

The affairs of his own kingdom imperatively demanded the presence of Edward in England. He accordingly made known to Jacques van Artevelde and the other authorities of Flanders his reasons for leaving them, and, secretly embarking at L'Ecluse, arrived in London in time to defeat the machinations of his enemies. The truce of Esplechin was prolonged to the 29th August, and on the first of that month a conference was held at Antwerp between the envoys of France, England, and Flanders; but nothing was agreed upon except to continue the truce till the 24th June, 1342. This delay was eminently hurtful to Edward, for Louis of Bavaria had at length been induced by Philip to revoke the vicariat powers he had formerly conferred on the King of England. He was therefore more than ever anxious to secure the aid and co-operation of the Flemings, and with this view promulgated an ordinance appointing the wool-staple of Bruges to be governed by a mayor and constables freely elected by the English merchants, and submitting all matters connected with that branch of commerce to what may be called a *lex mercatoria*, rather than the common law of the realm.

It was evident indeed that hostilities were not far remote. In the early part of the month of May the deputies of the allies were assembled at Malines, and the Flemings again enacted that the first object of the campaign should be the recovery of Artois. Their deliberations, however, were brought to a speedy termination, for a fire suddenly broke out at Malines, which reduced to ashes 5,000 houses, together with the cathedral, and magnificent market-hall, one of the finest in the world, and containing at the time

14,000 pieces of cloth. The month of August arrived before the militia of the Communes was fairly in the field. Advancing as far as Gravelines, they there encamped in presence of the French army, and awaited the coming of their English allies. To hasten their arrival, the Commune of Ghent dispatched the wife of Van Artevelde into England, shrewdly imagining, perhaps, that Edward's well-known gallantry would influence him even more than his own interests and policy. If such were their expectations, they were doomed to disappointment. The war of succession in Britany had burst forth, and the English monarch found more genial employment for his active mind than laying down regulations for the sale of wool, or wasting his treasures and his men in investing towns for the benefit of obstinate and selfish burghers. The result of this war, however, was not felicitous, and he was at last fain to agree to a truce that should continue until Michaelmas 1346, embodying nearly the same clauses as the truce of Esplechin in 1340.

Towards the latter end of July, Louis de Nevers had unexpectedly arrived at Halewyn near Menin. Deputies from the municipal towns lost no time in waiting upon their Count, and in the beginning of August conducting him to his château at Mâle. Availing himself of Edward's absence in Britany, he strove to turn the Flemings from the English alliance, and at a parliament held at Dainne on the 9th of November, he openly exhorted them to return to their allegiance towards Philip of Valois. This proposition, however, was unanimously negatived, and the magistrates of the ruling cities addressed a letter to Edward, assuring him of their constancy and good faith. Defeated in his attempts to shake the loyalty of the Flemings, the Count—it is said—condescended to become an accomplice in secret plots to overthrow the government of the commercial aristocracy, and to restore his own absolute jurisdiction, supported by the Leliaert nobility, and by the inferior orders of the community, ever ready for a change. In this he was also again baffled by the vigilance of Van Artevelde, who, hastening to Ardenbourg, slew with

his own hand one of the leaders of the French faction, named Peter Lamens, as he stood before his own door. The people crowding around loudly expressed their indignation at this outrage; but Van Artevelde desired them to search the house, for that in it they would find banners and devices of a revolutionary tendency. This assertion being verified in the end, their anger was turned into admiration, and they were now as vehement in lauding as they had previously been in reprobating the summary justice of their chief magistrate. Unable to cope with the indefatigable energy of his staunch opponent, Louis de Nevers took his leave of Flanders on the second day of 1342, and again retired into France.

On his return to Ghent, Van Artevelde became embroiled in one of those private feuds that so frequently tarnish the annals of the Flemish cities, and which often embraced not only individuals and families, but entire guilds, and even arrayed town against town. Vestiges of the insecure and turbulent state of society in those "good old times" may still be traced in the lofty, isolated, and conical-shaped *tourelles*, that rise conspicuously above the roofs of the venerable buildings which render Bruges and Ghent so interesting to the artist and the antiquary. In these towers, as in a stronghold, accessible only by a narrow and spiral staircase, the citizens deposited their families and treasures until the danger had passed over. Another relic of the violence of party feeling is particularly observable in Bruges, where the winding streets (for a straight one did not exist until lately) were built in waving lines, to frustrate the skill of the archers and crossbowmen. On the present occasion a rich burgess, named Jean Steenbeke, probably envious of his reputation, charged Van Artevelde with aiming to establish a military dictatorship over Flanders. The accused attempted to justify himself, but the dispute became only the more violent, and both parties flew to arms. Van Artevelde, being supported by the larger body of followers, proceeded to besiege Steenbeke in his own house. The magistrates, however, interfered, and caused both parties to be placed under temporary confinement—the one in the château of

the Count, the other in that of Gérard le Diable, more politely known as Gérard le Maure. Allowing a few days for the subsidence of passion, the magistrates instituted a strict investigation into the origin of the disturbance, and in consequence ordered the immediate liberation of van Artevelde, and banished Steenbeke with eighty of his partisans for a period of fifty years. Tranquillity being thus restored both at home and abroad, Van Artevelde was now able to turn his attention to the internal administration of his native town and country. The government of the city was again lodged in the hands of the aristocracy; and, the inferior orders of burghesses and artisans having resumed their proper place in the social and political system, prosperity returned, and plenty once more abounded in the streets of Ghent. The Lieve canal, that communicated with the sea at Damme, was deepened, and the magnificent town-hall of Ypres was rendered worthy of the opulence of that city, then at the zenith of its fortunes. Even letters for a while revived, and the names of more than one cotemporary annalist have descended to our own times. To secure a regular and sufficient supply of the most essential article of food, it was decreed that all foreign vessels importing salt, wine, or other natural productions, should engage to bring as part of their cargo a certain proportion of corn, and the Flemish bottoms already enjoyed the exclusive privilege of the transport of English wools. To facilitate the armament of the people in times of great emergency, the city of Ghent was divided into 250 districts, each under the government of its own *doyen*, and the inhabitants were also distributed into three classes. The first was composed of the *rentiers*, or persons of independent fortune or exercising a liberal profession, from whom was chosen the first *echevin* of the *keure*, or council of administration, who on state occasions was preceded by a band of armed men, distinguished by their white hoods, and thence called *witte caproenew*, or *chaperons blancs*. The second class consisted exclusively of the *tisserands*, or persons engaged in the manufacture of cloth, who at this time amounted to 40,000 in number,

forming, from their energy, intelligence, and wealth, the most important body in the state. The third and last class comprised the 52 *petits métiers*, or the members of various branches of industry, together with the idle vagabonds that infest every great city. Van Artevelde himself belonged to the first class by birth; at an early age, probably, he had enregistered himself in the second; and he now enrolled himself among the third as a *brasseur* or brewer.* Nominated, almost immediately afterwards, *doyen*, or dean, of the brewers' guild, he was chosen *chef doyen* by the fifty-two trades that formed the third class. As *chef-doyen* he was entitled to a guard of *swert-draegers*, clothed in red, and bearing a stripe on the sleeve. The constitution of Ghent was, in fact, an oligarchy, a form of government that appears to attain to a rapid and vigorous maturity, only to fall the more quickly into a complete and helpless decline. The executive department†—nominally dependent on the magistrates and heads of the various guilds—had been intrusted to Van Artevelde ever since

the commencement of 1338, so that for five years he had enjoyed power and popularity, though raised to eminence by the fickle voices of the mass—a thing almost unparalleled in plebeian annals. The example of Ghent was adopted by Bruges and Ypres, and “the three good cities” were thus united by a similarity of constitution. The next measure of Van Artevelde was to divide all Flanders into three *members* or military circles, each presided over respectively by Bruges, Ghent, and Ypres, and admirable regulations were laid down for calling out the militia, and rendering it efficient for military service. His peaceful and honourable labours were, however, unhappily brought to a close too soon for the welfare of his countrymen, who, as usually happens in popular governments, were ever apt to be jealous of their best friends, and ever ready to misinterpret the most excellent motives. According to long-established custom or law, the manufacture of cloth was strictly confined to the inhabitants of “the three good cities,” and more than once blood had been shed in defence of this monopoly. However, in 1342 Louis de Nevers formally sanctioned the exclusive enjoyment of this privilege in behalf of Bruges, Ypres, and Ghent. But now, jealous of the ascendancy acquired by Van Artevelde, the Count secretly instigated the citizens of Poperinghe to protest against this monopoly, and to infringe his own charter. The people of Ypres immediately fled to arms, and a desperate conflict having ensued, the leader of the Poperinghe party was slain, together with the majority of his followers. The Yprais followed up their success by destroying all the cloth-ooms they could find in Bail-leul, Langhemarch, and Reninghelst. The same secret influence produced yet more disastrous consequences in Ghent. The fullers insolently demanded higher remuneration and a larger share in the government of the city, and, on their claims being denied, took up arms to enforce them. The cloth-manufacturers under their chief magistrate Gérard Denys, and accompanied by Van Artevelde and the other municipal authorities, encountered the insurgents in the *Marché au Vendredi*, and such was the blind fury

* Hence the common error has bestowed on Van Artevelde the appellation of the “Brewer of Ghent.” Froissart, indeed, positively asserts that he had been a *brasseur de miel*; whereupon his annotator Denis Sauvage observes, “Je pense-roye qu’il y fallust *brasseur de bière*.” Others declare that he married *une brasse-resse de miel* on his return from the East. But it appears more probable that these different versions may, one and all, be traced to the circumstance above related, and which was not of a nature to be understood by the early French chroniclers. However, in Flanders it was not considered derogatory to gentle blood to take an active part in commerce, so that, even if Van Artevelde had actually exercised the trade of brewer, it would be unjust thence to infer that he was a person of mean extraction. There are many points of resemblance between the manners and customs of the Flemings and our own country, which renders their history more intelligible and *consequential* to an English reader than to the native of any other foreign state.

† Many writers speak of Van Artevelde as *ruwaert* or dictator of all Flanders. Such was not the case. He was at first only the chief magistrate of Ghent, and in 1343 was chosen captain of the military circle presided over by Ghent.

of the combatants, that even the consecrated host and sacred relics, borne into the midst of the throng by the devoted priests, failed to allay their rage, nor were they separated until five, or according to other accounts fifteen, hundred citizens had fallen by each others hands. This loss was principally sustained by the fullers, the aggressive party. In calmer moments the people looked back with shame and horror on this useless waste of life, and in after-times the 2nd of May, 1345, received the designation of *den quaden Maendag*, or unlucky Monday.

In the first week of July Edward III. again sailed into the Zwyn with 130 ships. A few days afterwards deputies from the three principal cities held a conference with him at L'Ecluse. Louis de Nevers having wantonly violated the existing truce by seizing upon the fortress of Zermoude, it was unanimously determined to renounce their allegiance to him, unless he should henceforth exercise his power in a more constitutional manner. In the mean time Sohier de Courtrai, the brother-in-law of Van Artevelde, was appointed *ruwaert*, or dictator, of Flanders. It seems probable that Van Artevelde, flattered by the marked attentions of the English monarch, who spoke of him as "his dear gossip"—*son cher compère*—was favourably disposed to supplant Louis de Nevers and to recognize the Prince of Wales in his stead. But the other deputies, though friendly to the alliance with England, were reluctant to proceed to extreme measures against the descendant of their ancient Counts, and to accept for their seigneur a prince who would probably hereafter be their suzerain. Failing in this, and anxious to open the campaign in person against Philip of Valois, Edward made but a short stay in Flanders, and on the 24th of the same month he set sail for the coast of France, but, encountering a fearful storm, was driven upon the shores of his own kingdom.

Passing through Bruges, and making a circuit to Ypres, to announce the result of the conference, Van Artevelde arrived in Ghent on Sunday the 24th, the same day on which Edward sailed from L'Ecluse. During his absence Gérard Denys, the dean of the wea-

vers' guild, had skilfully prepared his downfall. It is more than probable that his enmity towards Van Artevelde was occasioned by jealousy. The weavers being now in the ascendant, it was natural to expect that the chief magistracy of the town should be invested in the hands of their dean, whereas, in fact, it was enjoyed by the dean of the brewers, the chief-dean of the little trades. It had somehow become known that Van Artevelde had supported Edward's proposition to receive his eldest son as Count of Flanders, and that a body of English archers had been landed to assist in the siege of Zermoude. There was here sufficient groundwork for as goodly a tale of treachery and corruption as was ever concocted by ambition, or greedily believed by ignorant and suspicious credulity. On this hint, therefore, his enemies spake, and whispered abroad that Van Artevelde aspired to make himself dictator for life, that treasures accumulated by gross speculation had been conveyed into England, that 500 Welsh archers had been secretly introduced into his house, and that not a moment was to be lost unless the citizens of Ghent were willing to become the slaves of a man who was himself the tool of a foreign prince. These and the like insinuations created a vast ferment in the city. Artevelde's wife was at that time actually in England, and there did seem some reason to credit the charge of speculation. Nor is it impossible that large sums of money may have found their way into England, for Edward's poverty laid him open to the charms of lucre, and thus may frequently have been obtained the aid of English auxiliaries. Even if Van Artevelde had transmitted any portion of his own fortune into that country, he would only have evinced a just knowledge of the evanescent nature of popular applause; but the *jaer-boeken*, or yearly registers, of Ghent prove that he died possessed of a very humble property. But when was a mob ever known to reflect? Conscious of their own turpitude, they are too loath to believe in the existence of integrity, and rejoice to suspect the higher orders of being their co-equals in morality.

Those of the town who were aware of Van Artevelde's return, assembled

in the street by which he must pass; and, so soon as they saw him, they began to murmur and "to put three heads under a hood," and to say: "Lo, yonder great master, who thinks to dispose of the county of Flanders as it pleaseth him, which cannot be suffered." Thus, as he rode through the street, he perceived forthwith that there was some new grievance against him; for those who were wont to salute him, turned their backs and entered their houses. On this he began to have his doubts, and soon as he entered his hotel, situated on the Calanderberg, next to the Paddenhoek, or Toad's Corner, he caused the gates, doors, and windows to be straightway closed and made fast; this was scarcely done when the street where he dwelt was crowded before and behind his house, principally by people of the lowest class; among them were many fullers, and one Jean Panneberch, who had a private quarrel with Van Artevelde respecting the polders at Basserode, particularly distinguished himself by the violence of his words and gestures. A stout resistance was for some time made by his friends and dependants, but at last they could not hold out, for they were assailed so rudely that well nigh three parts of the city were present at the assault.* In vain did Van Artevelde address them from a window, using much fair speech, beseeching to know how he had offended them, and imploring them to depart peaceably to their homes. His voice had lost its magic power, or at least it was drowned in the tumult and by the fierce shouts of the ringleaders. Again did he essay to appease their mad rage. "Seigneurs," said he, "such as I am you made me, and there was a time when you swore that you would defend and protect me against all men: and now you seek to slay me, and without a cause. Do it you can, if such be your will—for I am but one

* Had Van Artevelde really introduced the Welsh archers into his house, the fortune of the day would probably have been very different. According to M. Aug. Voisin, a detachment of English troops was actually stationed about two leagues from the city, at a large village called Wondelghem, and hence the easy credulity of the people as to the declarations of their ringleaders.

man against you all. Calm yourselves for God's sake, and remember the by-gone time. Consider the favours and good offices that I have formerly done you. A sorry guerdon, indeed, you make me for the great benefits that I have conferred on you in the days that have gone by. Know you not how that all trade had perished in this country; it was I who recovered it for you. And since then I have ruled you in so great peace, that during all the time of my government you have had all things in plenty, corn and wool, and all things to clothe you and make you fat." But neither innocence nor past services could avail aught against envy and ambition. Seeing the violence of his adversaries increase yet more, Van Artevelde descended into the court of his house, thinking to take refuge in a neighbouring church. At that moment the outer gate was forced open, and the mob rushed in with savage yells and uproar. Van Artevelde and nine of his firmest friends instantly fell beneath their weapons; his house was pillaged, and his papers—the proofs of his innocence—were committed to the flames. "Thus did Jaquemart d'Artevelle finish his days; he who in his time had been so great master in Flanders. Poor folks first of all raised him; and wicked folks slew him in the end. These tidings were quickly carried into divers places; he was mourned by some, while others rejoiced at his fate." A formal investigation was instituted into this foul murder, the ringleaders were condemned to pay the *wehr-geld*, or compensation for blood, to the family of the deceased. The actual assassin, Gaultier de Mey,* was further sentenced to

* We have taken upon ourselves to ascribe the assassination of Van Artevelde to Gaultier de Mey, because it was he who was condemned to make an annual expiation for the crime. Besides, may he not have been the person whose father had been put to death by the orders, if not by the hand, of Van Artevelde, and who, according to one account, thus avenged his parent? Froissart and Despars assign the guilt of the murder to one Thomas Denys, a saddler or a cobbler, perhaps a relative of Gérard Denys, while others charge Gérard Denys himself with having committed the foul act with his own hand. This, however, is hardly probable, for the dean

an annual fine of twenty-five *sous Parisis*, to keep up an expiatory lamp constantly burning in the chapel of Our Lady of Biloke, where Van Artevelde was probably interred. Gérard Denys, the dean of the weavers, attained the object of his intrigues, and was appointed to the now vacant office of *Beleet der Stede*.

On receiving intelligence of the murder of his devoted partisan, Edward expressed much vexation, and even threatened to avenge his death; but deputies from Flanders waited upon him at Westminster, and, protesting

their innocence and horror of the deed, assured him of their unshaken good faith towards himself. Edward seems to have agreed with the preacher, on the occasion of James the First's accession to the throne, that "a live dog was better than a dead lion;" for we are assured that "these words and the like greatly soothed the animosity and ill-will of the King of England, and in the end he showed himself well content with the Flemings and they with him. Thus was forgotten, little by little, the death of Jaquemart d'Artevelle."

J. H.

THE BISHOP'S-PALACE AT LINCOLN;

AN ESSAY READ BEFORE THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN,
BY E. J. WILLSON, ESQ. F.S.A., OF LINCOLN, ARCHITECT.

(*With a View taken in 1809 by John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A.*)

A SPACIOUS and convenient mansion for the Bishop's residence, near to his cathedral, would, of course, be one of the first appendages required, upon the establishment of the episcopal see at Lincoln. Here, in future, was to be his principal house; although the vast extent of the diocese, reaching as it formerly did from the Humber to the Thames, made it expedient for the Bishop to have several other mansions in the different counties subject to his jurisdiction, as well as one in the metropolis, in order to his occasional attendance at court.

The translation of the see from Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, then a poor and small town, to Lincoln, which at that period was esteemed one of the most populous and important places in England, took place very soon after the Norman Conquest, but the exact year has been much disputed. By some historians it is dated 1088, in the second year of the reign of William Rufus; but this is certainly too late. From a careful collation of the statements of our ancient

of the weavers would not in that case have been chosen to succeed to his victim, or, if so, he surely would not have instituted any inquiry into his own guilt.

A carefully written and judicious History of Flanders, derived from original documents, is still a *desideratum* in English literature.

chroniclers it appears to have been decreed in 1072, as the late. Dr. Samuel Pegge, Prebendary of Lincoln, a most industrious antiquary, concluded after a minute investigation.

The difficulty, however, attending the foundation of Lincoln Cathedral, which was strongly opposed by Thomas Archbishop of York, who claimed all Lincoln and Lindsey as parts of his province and diocese, the great cost of land to be purchased for the site of the church, with houses around it for the Dean and Canons, and other obstacles, so far delayed the proceedings of Remigius, our first Bishop, that at his death in 1092 the Cathedral Church was unfinished, although so far completed as to be thought fit for consecration; which ceremony was accordingly performed with great solemnity immediately after his death. The good Bishop had probably contented himself in his visits to Lincoln with a temporary abode in the house of some of his clerical brethren, as we find no notices of any palace in his time.

The foundation of the Bishop's palace has been commonly ascribed to Robert de Chesney, the fourth Bishop of Lincoln, on account of a grant made to him by King Henry the Second, about the year 1155, in which the site of the palace is clearly described. But this charter was no more in fact than an exemplification of a former grant,

made by King Stephen, to Bishop Alexander, at least ten years earlier. Nor was even that the original charter, for King Henry the First had given licence to Robert Bloet, the immediate successor of Remigius, to make a gate in the wall of the Bail, a privilege which could be of no value to the Bishop unless he had required some land on the outside of the wall, where the palace was afterwards erected. This was probably about the year 1110.

Another charter is extant, by which Henry the First granted to Bishop Alexander the "port of Eastgate, with all the lands that are beyond it, for his dwelling," for so the record reads in the copy published in the *Monasticon*; but a transcript of this charter in the ancient register of the Cathedral describes the port of Eastgate "with the tower that is over it." We need not stop to inquire which of these is the more correct reading, the object of the grant being evidently to enable the Bishop to make at least a temporary lodging at the east gate of the Bail, where accordingly we find the Bishop possessed of some land long afterwards, which was ultimately given up for the enlargement of the deanery.

Here it may be useful to observe that the upper town upon the top of the hill was anciently called the Bail, a name which probably was given to it on the erection of the castle by William the Conqueror. This was the site of the Roman city, *Lindum*. The plan was quadrangular, being about 1,300 feet from east to west, and 1,200 feet from north to south. It was surrounded with strong walls, and on three sides with large ditches; the southern wall standing upon the edge of the hill, where an excavation was required, and being also included within the extended walls of the city, which ran down the hill towards the river. The Bail had four gates, facing the cardinal points of the compass, and the space within the walls was divided into four quarters by streets. The Castle occupied the south-west corner. The south-eastern one was chosen for the Cathedral—a noble situation certainly—but only of moderate extent in the original limits, before the Close was enlarged by subsequent purchases and royal grants. The Bail and li-

berty of the Castle, and the Close or Liberty of the Cathedral, were both exempt from the municipal jurisdiction which the burgesses of Lincoln exercised by charters from the Crown.

The charter granted by Henry II. to Bishop Robert the second or de Chesney, as above-mentioned, grants to him "all the lands for his buildings and houses, with the fosse of the Bail wall on the eastern side by the cemetery of St. Michael's church, as far as the cemetery of St. Andrew; and from St. Andrew's cemetery as far as the city wall towards the east; and that he might freely perforate the wall of the Bail for his entrance and exit towards the church; and so to build that his building might extend from one wall to the other. Agreeably to this permission, we find the site of the palace bounded on the north by the southern wall of the Bail, on the east by the city wall, on the west by the church and cemetery of St. Michael on the Mount, and towards the south by the site of St. Andrew's church, which has been long since taken away, together with many other ancient parochial churches in Lincoln.

Bishop Henry Burghersh obtained licence in 2 Edw. III. (1328), to crenellate and fortify his palace at Lincoln with turrets and battlements. The same prelate, who was then Chancellor of England, also procured another patent, in the following year, for enlarging the palace by concession of the mayor of Lincoln. The garden extending along the south side of the palace was then probably added to the former limits; and a very pleasant and useful addition it was. Richard II. confirmed the liberties of the Bishop's palace as well as those of the cathedral close, when Dr. John Buckingham was Bishop. The palace has always enjoyed every legal immunity, being extra-parochial, and subject to no municipal authority, nor chargeable with land-tax, poor-rates, or other local impositions.

No regular accounts of the progressive building of the palace have come down to us, and only a few scattered notices can be gleaned from the ancient writers. Bishop Bloet, who filled the see for thirty-one years, might begin the foundations; he died in 1123. His successor, Alexander, was

a powerful and munificent prelate, and sat almost twenty-four years. He repaired the cathedral, which had been greatly injured by fire, and arched it over with stone. Bishop Alexander erected three castles on his episcopal estates: at Sleaford in this county, Newark in Nottinghamshire, and Banbury in Oxfordshire. The palace at Lincoln was undoubtedly not overlooked by this prelate, but we cannot assign any part of it to him with certainty. Nor have we any records of the works of Robert de Chesney; but, as he obtained a confirmation of the site from King Henry II, we may be sure he would not neglect the buildings. This Bishop died in 1167. Hugh, who was Bishop of Lincoln from 1185 to 1200, is recorded to have begun a fine hall in the palace, which was left unfinished at his death. This hall was completed by Bishop Hugh de Welles, who also built the kitchen; bestowing great cost on these buildings. His decease happened in 1234. Bishop Grosseteste does not appear to have occupied himself much in building, the spiritual duties of his high office in the Church engrossing all his thoughts. He is said, however, to have built a hall, which I think was probably at Buckden Palace in Huntingdonshire, where his death took place in 1253. The hall at Buckden, which was entirely pulled down during the period of the Commonwealth, resembled that of Lincoln palace, being divided with a centre and two aisles by pillars and arches, and having a large porch at the entrance vaulted with stone; but it was less than half the size of this.

Bishop Henry de Burghersh, as we have already seen, embattled and fortified this palace; as he also did three others of his episcopal mansions, viz. that of Stowe Park, Nettleham near Lincoln, and Liddington in Rutlandshire, where also was a park. His successor Thomas Beke is said, in some modern descriptions of the palace, to have added to its buildings, but this is erroneous; the arms of Bishop William Alnwick having been mistaken for those of Beke, being similar in form but different in colour.

Bishop Alnwick was translated from the see of Norwich to this of Lincoln in 1436, and here he presided until his

decease, about the end of the year 1449. He must have been a most liberal and active builder; for, besides what he had done at Norwich, he contributed much to the embellishment of the western towers and entrances of our cathedral, and particularly of the vestibule under the southern or St. Hugh's tower. He also erected a new chapel in his palace, with the inner entrance tower, and several convenient rooms adjoining to the chapel. In short, Bishop Alnwick seems to have done more towards the improvement of the palace buildings than any other prelate since its first erection.*

The arms of Bishop William Smith, the founder of Brasenose college at Oxford, still remaining over the outward gate, show that he made some reparations of the palace. He died in 1513-4.

Bishop John Longland, who presided over the see of Lincoln from 1521 to 1547, was the last prelate who was able to display the magnificent style of living which had heretofore

* The following is the contemporary account of the stay of King Henry the Seventh at Lincoln in 1486, when he lodged in the Bishop's palace, during the episcopate of Bishop Russell. "From Cambridge his Grace rode by Huntingdon and Stamford to Lincoln, and there his Grace kepte right devoutly the holy feste of Ester, and full like a Christine prince hard his dyvyn service in the cathedrall church, and in no privé chappell. On Shere Thursday he had in the Bishop's Hall 29 poore men, to whom he humbly and christenly, for Christes love, with his noble hands did weashe their fete, and gave as great almes like as other his noble progenitors, Kings of England, have been accustomed aforetyme. Also on Good Friday, after all his offerings and observances of halowing of his rings after dynor, gave mervealous great summes of mony in grotes to poore people, besides great almes to poore freres, prisoners, and lazarus howses of that country; and on Shere Thursday, Good Friday, Ester Even, and Ester Day, the Bishop of that see did the dyvyn service, and everyche of the 3 dayes folowing, the principallest residences there being present did ther divine observance. The King himself kepte every day thus, during both the high masse and even-songe in the saide cathedrall church, and that same weke he removed to Nottingham." &c.—Leland's Collectanea, vol. iii. p. 185.

been maintained by the Bishops of Lincoln. He, indeed, by giving way to the capricious measures of a tyrannical and sacrilegious prince, escaped destruction; but he saw his cathedral plundered, the abbeyes, monasteries, and hospitals of his diocese destroyed; and he himself degraded by a participation in the shameful scenes of the successive royal marriages and divorces. The arms of France and England, impaled with those of Howard quartering Brotherton, &c. painted in the chapel and other apartments of the palace, were melancholy memorials of the visit of Henry the Eighth and his youthful bride, Katharine Howard, in 1541, when the King made a progress to York, and was entertained at Lincoln by Bishop Longland. Here in a cellar, as one historian asserts, or in the Queen's chamber, as another version of the story runs, this unhappy young creature was accused of entertaining a long interview during the night with Thomas Culpepper, a gentleman of the court, and her own maternal relation. The parties were not alone, and their conference might be perfectly innocent, but it was added to the other criminal allegations, and nothing short of torture and a cruel execution could satisfy the vengeance of Henry the Eighth.

Dr. Henry Rands, alias Holbeche, the immediate successor of Bishop Longland, was compelled by the ministers of the young King Edward the Sixth to give up almost all the episcopal estates, and to accept of improper tithes, a part of the plunder of the monasteries, in lieu of lands,—a most inadequate exchange; he was married and had a family to provide for, and therefore such a residence as the palace of Lincoln was greatly above his means of living. Nettleham Grange or Manor House suited him better, and there he died in 1551.

After this period Lincoln Palace seems to have been much neglected, the Bishops making Buckden their usual place of residence. In June, 1617, when King James the First made a visit to Lincoln, he was entertained by Bishop Neale at dinner in his palace, after his Majesty had heard a sermon preached by the Bishop in the Minster, and had touched fifty persons for the King's evil; but the royal

lodgings were at St. Katharine's Hall, on the outside of the Bar, then a mansion belonging to Sir Thomas Grant-ham, and formerly a Gilbertine priory.

The celebrated prelate Dr. John Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Dean of Westminster, Precentor of Lincoln, &c. became Bishop of Lincoln in 1621; and about four years afterwards he undertook the repair of this palace, as well as that of Buckden. Lincoln Palace was then so greatly dilapidated that the Bishop's biographer, Dr. Hackett, speaks of its reparation as a work of formidable expense; however, a thorough repair was accomplished in three years' time. Dr. Williams also purchased a collection of books for a library in this palace, and had timber prepared towards the building a room for this purpose; but this generous design was defeated by the troubles in which the Bishop soon became involved, and in the disordered times which succeeded the books were stolen, and the timber was taken for the fortification of the city. The destruction of the stately mansion speedily ensued.

At the commencement of 1643 the High Sheriff of the county was ordered to remove the prisoners out of Lincoln Castle in order to the speedy fortifying of the same, and the Bishop's palace was to be taken for a temporary prison. In 1647, three surveyors were sent by the trustees appointed by the Long Parliament for the sale of Archbishops' and Bishops' lands and possessions, the hierarchy of the Church of England having been abolished by an Act of the preceding year. The report of these surveyors, which is still preserved in the episcopal registry, gives a particular account of the palace, as it then stood, with the items of weight and measure of all the materials. This is an important document, without which it would be impossible to ascertain the appearance and form of the palace as it stood in its perfect state. A copy of the whole survey would far exceed the limits of this paper, and the information to be derived from it will be most conveniently taken in the course of the description of the several buildings.

I have not been able to discover how the palace was disposed of after the parliamentary survey was made,

or whether any sale of it took place; but in 1660, that learned and respectable prelate, Dr. Robert Sanderson, succeeded to the possession of it, together with the other estates of his predecessors, in the see of Lincoln; all the sales and alienations of church property made during the Commonwealth being declared void. Bishop Sanderson has left a brief record of the state in which he found these premises, as well as other parts of his possessions. Lincoln palace had been stripped of its leaded roofs and almost totally ruined. A house, then inhabited by Col. James Berry, had been formed out of the chapel and the tower, with some rooms adjoining to it, the buildings of Bishop Alnwick. There was a stable with a coach-house then standing, and a long building, containing about eight rooms, which seems to have stood on the site of the modern house. The whole site is described as containing about three acres of land, which rather exceeds the true measure, of which about half an acre is contained in the lower garden.

Dr. Sanderson repaired Buckden Palace, which had also been alienated, and grievously ruined in the time of the Commonwealth, and from that period the Bishops of Lincoln made it their residence until the recent changes of the diocese, when Buckden Palace, including the noble brick tower built by Bishop Russell, in the reign of Henry VII. was abandoned and reduced to ruin,—too stern a measure for the lover of antiquity to look upon without regret.*

Lincoln Palace appears to have remained in the same ruined state in which Bishop Sanderson found it until the year 1716, when Dr. Richard Reynolds, then Bishop, unfortunately gave leave to the Dean and Chapter to pull down the ruins, and take away stones for the repair of the Cathedral during a period of three years. His permission had been sanctioned by the royal assent, and by a faculty from the Archbishop of Canterbury. It may be lamented as doubly unfortunate,

for, not only were the ruins of this stately edifice reduced and deprived of their characteristic ornaments, but the materials thus obtained were used in building up the clumsy arches and walls that obstruct the entrances into the Cathedral under the western towers. In the beginning of the following year, 1727, the same Bishop granted a lease of the premises to Edward Nelthorpe, doctor in medicine, then of the close of Lincoln, for twenty-one years. The lease sets forth that this ancient palace "is, and for many years last past has been, wholly ruinous and decayed, so that no part thereof has in time of memory been habitable, except a small dwelling-house, or tenement, now in the tenure of James Debiah, clerk; and whereas the said Edward Nelthorpe proposes and agrees to improve the said dwelling-house, or tenement, and premises, at his own cost and charge, so as to make the same more commodious for the bishops in the time of their said triennial visitations," the premises are thus demised to Dr. Nelthorpe, "and so much of those buildings now ruined and decayed, called the Palace, or Bishop's Palace, as shall not be moved and carried away for the repairs or use of the Cathedral church."

The house or tenement above-mentioned, formerly inhabited by Col. James Berry and lastly by the Rev. James Debiah, was pulled down by Dr. Nelthorpe, only Bishop Alnwick's tower being left standing, and the present mansion was then erected. After the death of Dr. Nelthorpe, the lease was transferred in 1738 to Mrs. Eliz. Ancotts. It was successively renewed from time to time until the remaining term was sold to the present bishop, when his lordship came to reside near Lincoln, and took the palace into his own possession.† Richard Smith, esq. the Bishop's Registrar, is the present

† We may here add that it is much to be regretted that the Bishop did not remain at Lincoln, in the midst of his clergy, and restore these dilapidated halls to their pristine beauty and utility. Possibly, if the magnificent example of restoration which has been recently effected at Canterbury had previously taken place, and if the sentiments which were universal with the archæologists and architects who visited the spot on the 25th July could have exer-

* Some notices of the history of Buckden Palace, accompanied by an interior view of the Great Dining-Room, were published in our Magazine for March 1841.—*Edit.*

occupier of the palace, and under the care of this gentleman these interesting ruins of a once magnificent pile will be safely preserved from mischievous hands.

The peculiar situation of the palace, "hanging in declivio," as Leland describes it, on the side of a steep hill, obliged the builders to accommodate their plans to different levels, so as to distribute the several apartments in convenient order. The original entrance was through a gate formed in the southern wall of the Bail, which must have made a very steep and inconvenient descent into the palace yard; this entrance was afterwards blocked up, when the enlargement of the close towards the east allowed of the present approach being made; probably this was the work of Bishop Henry de Burghersh, at the time when he embattled the palace. The outer gate bears the arms of Bishop William Smith, the founder of Brazenose college, Oxford, who probably erected it in the reign of Henry the Seventh. The passage from this to the inner gate lies between the Cantilupe Chantry House on the right hand, and the Court or College of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral on the left. The present gate was rebuilt by Charles Mainwaring, esq. the last tenant of the palace whilst it was held on lease. And here I must beg leave to notice the liberality of this gentleman in the improvement of the premises during the few years they were in his hands. An immense accumulation of rubbish, which blocked up the vaults and lower parts of the palace, was taken away, some rude modern buildings were removed, and many parts of the ruined arches and walls were carefully repaired, in order to stay the destructive

cised their due influence on such a question, this grand reparation of former neglect and violence might have been effected. The opportunity afforded by the relinquishment of Buckden was however neglected, and a modern mansion has been erected for the episcopal residence (from the designs of Mr. Railton) at Riseholme, two miles from the city, where the Bishop succeeded to the estate of a country squire, and, as we heard it not unjustly remarked, is placed too exactly in the retired position of his predecessor.—*Edit.*

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

progress of time. The first building we meet with on entering the palace-yard, containing the stables and coach-houses, was built by the same gentleman. It stands immediately in front of the chapel, which was finally destroyed in Bishop Reynolds' time.

Passing the beautiful remains of Bishop Alnwick's tower, we come to the great hall, which stands nearly in the centre of the whole area. The parliamentary surveyors have left us this description of its state in 1647,—

"The greate hall is very faire, large, lightsome, and of stronge freestone buildinge, in goode repaire, beinge sixty foote of assise in breadth, and ninety foote of assise long; the forme of buildinge consisteth of one large middle allye, and two out iles on eyther syde, with eight gray marble pillars bearinge up the arches of freestone in the forme of a large church, having large and faire freestone windows, very full of stories in paynted glasse of the Kinges of this land. The fire is used in the middle of the hall; the rooffe of very strong tymber, covered all over with leade. The proportion of yt is much lyke the body of Christe church in London.

"This of ytself (by dividinge of yt) might make a dwellinge howse with all convenient roomes for use."

The porch, as we are also told, had a fair chamber over it with a chimney. The great bay window at the upper end of the hall was undoubtedly added by Bishop Alnwick; the few remains that were found of its mouldings corresponding exactly to those of his other works. This noble window was totally destroyed, and even its basement was covered by a range of stables, built in the time of the Commonwealth, which extended from the great porch at the south end of the hall to the turret stairs at the north end. This building was removed by Mr. Mainwaring; he also opened the windows of the hall, which had been entirely walled up. (Mr. Willson here exhibited some drawings of the design of these windows, formed from fragments of their mullions found among the ruins.) It seems probable that only the upper half of these windows were originally glazed, the lower lights being closed by boarded shutters, as was the case in many ancient halls and other apartments. In winter-time the shutters would be constantly closed to keep out

the cold air; and perhaps hangings of tapestry extended over the openings. It seems likely that the lower parts of these windows were walled up by Bishop Alnwick, when he built the bay window, and set up the portraits of the Kings of England in stained glass, with legends in Latin verses, and many coats of arms, of which descriptions are still extant.

The six pillars of dark grey marble which sustained the roof are totally gone; but some fragments of their bases and capitals have been found, which show that each column consisted of a central pillar, with four smaller and four larger round shafts attached to it, the whole height of these pillars being about 20 feet, divided into two parts by central bands. The responds or half-columns at each end of the hall are partly remaining; these rest upon projecting corbels. Two of the three doors with pointed arches at the south end of the hall opened into two pantries, and that in the middle into a passage which communicated with the kitchen. Over this passage, and the pantries on each side of it, was a spacious room, to which you ascended by a turret staircase at the south-west corner of the hall, and the chamber over the hall-porch was entered by the same stairs. This room, which I take to have been the Great Chamber, an ordinary appendage to the hall in ancient mansions, had two tall windows in the south front, with a fire-place between them, and there were two other windows at the east and west ends of the chamber. The roof, being a continuation of that over the hall, was supported by two stone arches, resting upon corbels of marble, and rose up in the centre to a lofty ridge.

Returning to the hall, we find from the survey that the passage under the great chamber was flanked by two larders, over which a flat roof of lead extended from side to side under the windows of the south front of the great chamber. The Kitchen had five fire-places, of which the back walls, faced with tiles, are still standing; that in the south-west corner of the kitchen is deeply recessed in a circular form, and is very spacious. The roof of the kitchen was of timber covered with lead, and rose up to a great height in the centre, in the form of an octagonal

pyramid. Passing again through the hall, we come to two doors communicating with Bishop Alnwick's tower. The larger one opens into the vestibule, which is very neatly vaulted with ribbed arches.

Opposite the hall door is another, which led by an arched passage towards the Chapel. The survey describes the chapel as "very faire, with seates and many other conveniences, and very faire painted glass windows." From other accounts we find that the windows contained many coats of arms, as well as figures of saints, and Latin rhymes recording its dedication by Bishop Alnwick, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. At the west end of the chapel were two floors of rooms containing a study, with a lobby on the lower floor, and a withdrawing chamber, with a closet-pew looking into the end of the chapel on the upper floor. These apartments communicated with the chamber over the vestibule in Bishop Alnwick's tower, over which was another chamber. All these buildings were constructed with the nicest regard to convenience, and the mouldings and details of the doors, windows, &c. are particularly elegant.

An engraved view of the north front by Nathaniel Buck in 1726, gives a pretty good idea of these buildings, as they had been left by the parliamentary tenant in 1660. A tiled roof with garret windows on its sides had been put over the chapel in place of the original lead covering; the tower was disfigured by a similar addition, which is seen above the battlements; the chapel windows were divided into two heights, in order to suit the two stories of rooms which had been formed within it; the bay window over the door of Bishop Alnwick's tower* was then entire, but its three lights appear to have been blocked up; its projecting basement, which has since perished, was sculptured with the royal arms of France and England in the centre, with those of Bishop Alnwick on one side, and of the see of Lincoln on the other. The inside of this window, and the walls of

* A view of Bishop Alnwick's tower will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1826. See also the *Antiquarian Cabinet*, 1811, for four views of several portions of the palace.

the chamber to which it belongs, bear deep traces of fire, the walls having been made red hot; but we know nothing of the time or other circumstances of this fire. The lofty gable at the south end of the hall range was yet standing, with two very high pinnacles at the sides, and a third in the centre, which formed the top of the chimney in the great chamber. Several other high chimney shafts were also standing, which are now levelled.

Passing through Bishop Alnwick's tower we enter into a narrow court, having the great hall on the west side, and a range of buildings on the east, in which was an apartment called in the survey the "Little Hall," with a large dining-room beyond it, and, further on, a chamber called the study, which extended to the south-east corner of the palace. Under the chapel was a private dining-room or parlour, the front of which looked into an inner court, and had a bay window projecting from the centre. There were pantries and cellars, with closets, adjoining to this room, and winding stairs communicating with the apartments in the upper stories. At the lower end of the court stood a brick building, which contained the lesser or privy kitchen, and the pastry, with a well very near to them. Under the lesser hall and the adjoining rooms were three large vaults, yet standing, of which the uses can only be conjectured. They are all roofed with semi-circular stone arches, and the largest apartment has a great fire-place on the west side, and has been lighted and ventilated by small windows on both sides, placed very high: it has also a well at the upper end in an arched recess; perhaps this vault may have been originally a brewhouse.

On the west side of the middle court at the lower end is a flight of stone steps, very steep, ascending to the great kitchen. Beneath the kitchen is a room which is described in the survey as a brewhouse. The vaulted roof has fallen in. It evidently had a column in the centre; and from certain marks on the walls the original form of the arched roof, and also the entrance, must have been altered by some of the ancient builders. Opposite to this building towards the north is the principal cellar, which formed the basement of the south end of the hall range, being

under the great chamber and the two pantries, to which there was an ascent by stairs in the south-west turret. The roof has been vaulted and groined in a bold and good style with large moulded ribs springing from corbels. The south end of the hall range was separated by a space of thirteen feet from the kitchen, and the communication between the two buildings was made by an arched vault or bridge, as it may be fairly termed, over which was a passage from the hall to the kitchen, with two larders on its sides, already noticed. The arch of this bridge is groined in the centre, and is decorated with moulded ribs somewhat similar to those in the great cellar. All these lower parts of the buildings show an early style, very massive, and judiciously proportioned to their purposes. The west side of the vault under the kitchen bears marks of alteration made subsequent to its original construction. There were two or perhaps three blank arches in the wall sharply pointed, and resembling others on the inside of the vault, but not corresponding in breadth. These blank arches are partly covered by two great buttresses, one of enormous thickness. The largest buttress, as well as some other parts of the buildings, have been patched with brickwork, which material may have been employed for the sake of economy when Bishop Williams repaired the palace in the reign of Charles the First.

Westward from the kitchen there appears to have been a range of buildings that probably extended as far as the western wall of the palace, and might have been offices belonging to the kitchen department. These buildings, however, appear to have been taken down before the parliamentary survey was made, as they are not described in it. The court where these two buildings stood, which now forms a flower garden,* lies on an interme-

* Mr. Buckler's view, engraved in the accompanying Plate, represents a portion of the ruins of the palace as viewed from this flower-garden, looking towards the north-east. On the left is seen the porch of the hall, which is roofless; and the sloping bank, on which the three figures stand, has been since cut down to the level of the path in course of the works performed by Charles Mainwaring, esq. the late lessee; it was merely an accumulation of rubbish. The upper court next to the

diate level below the principal court and the modern mansion on the north, but overlooking the gardens towards the south, where is now a terrace supported by a high wall with handsome buttresses built by Mr. Mainwaring. The south front of the kitchen buildings, which rise to a great height on that side, is strengthened by two noble buttresses, built with Ancaster stone, in fine large courses of masonry; these buttresses are evidently of later date than the original buildings, and perhaps were erected by Bishop Burghersh in the reign of Edward the Third. In the upper court we may notice that the south end of the modern house stands upon some remains of ancient building. The parliamentary survey describes it,—“A range of stone buildinge called the officers’ lodgings, with a little stable at the end under, being built upon the pallace wall upon the west syde thereof towards the cittie, conteyninge 8 bayes of building, and consisting in all of roomes and chambers over and garrets in the roofo, beinge 12 roomes.” These officers’ lodgings stood upon the ground occupied by the present mansion. The gateway in the western wall of the palace, a little beyond the north end of the house, was only modern, and is now blocked up. The arch of the original entrance through the great wall which forms the boundary between the Bail, or to speak more properly, the Close and the palace, may still be seen. This was the gate for which King Henry the First granted a licence to Bishop Robert Bloet. It is a plain semicircular arch, not six

feet wide, and is buried in the mound at the base of the wall up to the springing. Nothing can be seen of this gate on the north side of the wall, it being below the surface of the ground; but from some remains of ancient fireplaces, it seems that there were rooms and chambers adjoining to the Close wall in this part. We may also notice that this gate stood exactly opposite to the great porch of the cathedral, called the Galilee, which would be the ordinary entrance into the church when the Bishop came from his palace. In later times, when the eastern gate of the palace was formed, the Bishop’s entrance into the minster would usually be through the beautiful porch on the south side of the presbytery.

porch is guarded by a high terrace wall, as it was anciently. The turret stands at the south-west corner of the hall range, opening at the bottom into a large cellar, groined and ribbed, and the stairs lead up into the pantries above the cellar, and to the great chamber, whose two southern windows are seen in the plate. The narrow window gave light into one of the pantries, and beneath it is now seen a handsome arched door, the entrance to the cellar, which was heaped up and lost when Mr. Buckler made his drawing. Then comes the arch of communication with the kitchen, of which the ruins are partly shewn in our plate. The south gable and adjoining parts are very bold and lofty, and, in most points of view, appear much higher than they do in the engraving.

In closing this account of the Bishop’s Palace, which I am afraid may be thought tediously long, I need not make any observations on the various beautiful views over the city and a wide expanse of distant landscape, nor of the many picturesque scenes which the ruins themselves afford; nor, above all, is there any need to point out the matchless grandeur of the cathedral, which can nowhere be seen under more happy circumstances than when viewed from the Bishop’s Palace.

FAMILY OF DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX.

THE following document is preserved in the British Museum, MS. Addit. 11,268, f. 204. It is a transcript only, endorsed “Copy of Mrs. Cumine’s Letter to Mr. Joseph Devereux. 1730.” We are not aware whether any other notice has appeared in print of the supposititious Earl of Essex to whom it relates: but the last Earl of the Devereux family had a *bastard* brother, Sir Walter Devereux, who was knighted in 1617, and the parties mentioned in the letter may have sprung from him.

December 21, new stile, 1730.

SIR,—I receiv’d yours dated November 28, and shall most willingly answer all your questions with the utmost candour and sincerity my memorie will give me leave. First as to Mary Cockains, who served my mother many years, and is your chief informer, she has most certainly told you the truth, and I am fully convinced you are my mother’s son by Mr. Devereux, lawfull son or brother (I’m not certain which) to Robert De-

vereux,* Earl of Essex, whose misfortunes you, who write with so much sagacity and good sence, have probably read or heard of. Tho' I knew and remember your father very well, I am ignorant what fortune or estate he had. I cannot think he wanted, because he went cloath'd like a man of quality, and his garb and behaviour spake the same on all occasions. On this side the sea (when exiled) he took on him the title of Earl of Essex, tho' I believe the honour and Earldom were at that time conferr'd on the Lord Capel, whose son cut his own throat in the Tower. How or when your father dyed I know not. I have cause to think you have been told more of him than I have, since you seal'd your letter with his coat of armes; your godmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sanders, was my mother's cousine germain, had a brother who never marry'd, two sisters, Catharine who marry'd Tompson, and Magdalene one Stafford, some of whose children, and likewise of my aunt Bangar's, as I was inform'd, are still living. My uncle Edward Price dyed before I can remember, but I knew his widdow; my aunts Catharine and Mary were marry'd, one in Jamaica, the other in Maryland; these and my aunt Betty, whom you mention, are all on our mother side that I ever heard spake of; Mary Cockains must necessarily know more than I, who liv'd long in the family, and seldom was a week without coming to see us children as long as I stay'd in England, so that she may be in the right, as well as she is in regard to my grandfather Price, &c.

As to the picture you speak of, I very well remember sitting for it; it was drawn by Mr. Sykes, and as he was always rattle-pated he drew the (*torn out*) from his own fancie; she never sat for it, and all the satisfaction he gave for his maggot was saying (to use his own words) "she is so damm'd ugly 't will set off my work." How

it got into St. Martin's Lane I can't tell; but I call to mind a passage about it, which I'll tell you. The picture was made to please your father, who, tho' 't was said he could not be angry, flew into such a rage at the sight of the maid's figure, that he drew his sword to hack it in pieces, butt my mother stopp'd his hand, and promiss'd it should be dash'd out. The picture was immediately taken out of the parlour, and hung in an upper room, where I left it; and from that day Sykes never durst come in your father's sight. You mention him as a relation. I never heard of it, nor do I believe it. He was at our house a long time in the days of his poverty; he never dined at table; he always called me Miss Kitty, and I call'd him Will., which my mother would never have suffer'd had she known him to be related either to my father or herself.

Now I hope I have contented you, and that you will allow me the libertie to tell you I know as certainly as I know I am writing to you that I have a great deal rightfully belonging to me. If you possess any part of it, I assure myself that, as a loving brother, you will compound with me, and you shall find me easily satisfy'd, both in regard to yourself (who are the nearest relation I have in the world) and to your dear wife and children. If you are ignorant in the matter, I have done, and beg your pardon for the proposal. As to the testimonial you desire, were there any such thing, you shou'd have a faithfull copie of it, or any thing else that I can pleasure you in. The family I am in knows nothing of me but what I have told them, which has been very little. I had nothing to boast who had nothing to maintain me. What our mother's reasons were for so entirely abandoning me, I will not in respect to her memorie dive into. The causes of my coming over are too long for my patience to write, and yours to read. They had the charity to receive me a poor child, and, tho' their pension for the young ladys they breed up is 25*l.* yearly, and if they settle amongst them 500*l.* fortune, yet they did not reject me (charity,* no doubt, moving

* The MS. Baronage of Peter Le Neve (Harl. MS. 5808) contains a pedigree of Devereux written in 1710, which describes some near relatives of Price, then Viscount Hereford, who were tradesmen in London (see an extract in *Gent. Mag.* August 1817, p. 100); but in speaking of the family of "the late Earl of Essex," he adds, "all the males extinct."

* The word "charity" we have supplied, as something is said in the MS. to have been here "*torn out*" in the original. —*Edit.*

their hearts); they took me for my voice, and no distinction made between me and those who brought 500*l.* and 1,500*l.* except in greater charity express'd towards me now I am old, infirm, and unserviceable; nor are they now in so good circumstances as they were before the bank broak in France; so that my dear brother you may easily guess I shou'd be glad to have what I know is my due, for their sakes who have shown such excessive charity towards me.* I wish you had let me know whether you are my brother in belief as well as in nature; pray answere me soon, for I can think each day seven as well as you. Give me also an address to your letters, that mine may reach immediately your own hands.

Pay my respects to your friend that inclos'd yours, and let him know I would have done it myself, but did not

think it worth his paying postage for my simple (tho' gratefull) thanks. My affectionate humble service to your wife; kiss and embrace your children for me, who, tho' I have many things more to say I could willingly burie in your bosom, must end, not to provoke your patience. Yours,

CATHARINE CUMINE *alias*

JOSEPHA PRICE.

I putt a little billet in my letter to secure its safe passage, and, being sure 't will not hurt my sister nor the children, I have sent each of 'em one.

Direct for me, Mrs. Catharine Price, at the Lady Fleetwood's, Dunkirk.

Women you know must be civilly used; therefore the silk billets are for my sister and neeces, the others for you and Price; use 'em respectfully, for even Protestants do, by the experience they have had of their virtue.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Poems upon several Occasions, and to several Persons. By the Author of the Censure of the Rota. 1675.

THIS little volume is rare. The author was Mr. Richard Leigh, a player in the Duke of York's company; see Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii. p. 848. "Richd. Leigh, of Queen's coll.: This gent. who was a younger son of Edwd. Leigh mentioned among the writers in this vol. p. 351, hath poetry and other things extant, and therefore he is to crave a place hereafter among the writers." See also *Biographia Britannica*, art. "Dryden," p. 1751: "Mr. Richard Leigh, a player belonging to the Duke of York's theatre, attacked Mr. Dryden's Conquest of Grenada in a pamphlet entitled 'A Censure of the Rota in Mr. Dryden's Conquest of Grenada.' Oxf. 1673, in 4to. This occasioned several other pamphlets," &c. N.B. There was another person of the same name, Mr. John Leigh, also a poet, or rather a poetaster, called "Handsome Leigh," who was an actor, mentioned by Chetwode in his *History of the Stage*. "He produced a comedy called 'Kensington Gardens,' acted in 1720, which walked consumptively for six nights, and then expired. He also turned up a farce called 'Hob's Wedding,' taken from a comedy called 'The Country Wake,' written by that perfect comedian Mr. Thomas Dogget." But we must return to the small volume of poems by Richard Leigh, and make one or two extracts.

THE THOUGHT.

To a Lady inquiring after him in his travels.

Since in the travels of your thought,

One, chancing from the rest to stray,

Your commendations to me brought,

And, th' errand done, would needs away.

* The Benedictine Nuns at Dunkirk were established there in 1662 by Lady Mary Caryll, who was their first abbess, and eleven associates, all professed nuns of the English monastery at Ghent. The house had considerable funds, but a great part of them were lost in the Mississippi scheme of 1720. (This was the breaking of the bank to which the writer of the letter alludes.) The nuns, besides their regular duties, were employed in the education of young ladies.—Abbé Menn's account of English Convents, &c. on the Continent, in *Archæologia*, xiii. 371.

Tho' I no longer entertain
 The little traveller with me,
 And wish'd for all its fellow-train,
 And all its pretty company ;
 Yet, since from me it needs would part,
 I wish'd it back again with you ;
 But then I wish'd, too, that my heart
 Might as its page or lackey go.
 I wish'd for flying coach as brave,
 As artificial, and as fair,
 As any thoughts of fashion have
 When they ride out to take the air.
 Postilions, too, and all things gay
 As any of the noble rest,
 The thoughts of quality that stray
 From out the lodgings of your breast.
 My flying hat and pumps I'll try on,
 Could I but swift as post-thoughts go ;
 So like the *post-divine* I'd fly on,
 Both wing'd above and wing'd below.

THE ECHO.

Where do those voices stray
 Which lose in woods their way ?
 Erring each step anew,
 While they false paths pursue.
 Thro' many windings led,
 Some crookedly proceed.
 Some to the ear turn back,
 Asking which way to take ;
 Wandering without a guide,
 They *holla* from each side,
 And *call* and answer all
 To one another's *call*.
 Whence may those sounds proceed—
 From woods or from the dead ?
 Sure souls here once forlorn
 The living make their scorn ;

And shepherds that lived here,
 Now ceasing to appear,
 Mock thus in sport the fair
 That would not grant their prayer ;
 While nymphs their voices learn,
 And mock them in return ;
 Or if at least the sound
 Does from the woods rebound,
 The woods of them complain
 Who shepherd vows disdain.
 Woods and rocks answer all
 To the wronged lover's call.
 How deaf soe'er and hard,
 They their complaints regard,
 Which nymphs with scorn repay—
 More deaf, more hard than they.

THE WHISPER.

Fairest, what means this close address,
 As if you would a hearing steal ?
 Since words were given thoughts to express,
 Why should soft words your thoughts conceal ?
 While thus your mind to breathe you teach
 A language secret as your thought,
 You sin against the end of speech,
 Which when it hides to lie is taught.
 The whispering air so soft does steal,
 As conscious whom it must obey,
 Your secret yielding to conceal,
 Without the least sound slides away.
 Unwilling to spread forth the news,
 As dreading to displease the fair,
 It does through secret pipes diffuse,
 As loth to mix with common air.
 Your words with silent motions glide,
 As gently as from you they came :
 From ways of noise they far divide,
 And leave the road of common fame.
 I'll hunt thee out where'er they bear,
 And, breathing close, their steps pursue,
 And, as I gather in the air,
 Each breath shall voice the winds anew.

HAVING SEEN HER LIKE.

Heavens bless me ! what was that ? my fair,
 Or some enlivened piece of air ?
 Or was't her genius in her shape,
 Or what of her does eyes escape ?
 Which, having only changed its shroud,
 Did now shine thro' another cloud.
 What other thing beside so like
 Could or my sight or fancy strike !
 And thus in her reflection wrought,
 Both in my eye and in my thought.
 Has nature learnt from duller art
 One stamp to fair ones to impart,
 And cast her beauties in a mould,
 That they may all resemblance hold,
 And given us thus her first essay
 To show the rule she must obey ?
 No, no, 'twere pity that, though she
 Might standard for all beauties be ;
 To make her common, would abate
 Her value, and bring down her rate ;
 Since things so wondrous and so rare,
 All Phoenix-like, unfellow'd are.
 On surer grounds we may pretend
 That angels in her shape descend,
 And 'cause her borrowed soul of light
 Was first perhaps a cherub's right,
 Some spirits or some soul dropt down,
 Her form, mistaking for its own,
 Has snatcht, and, in her likeness drest,
 Has stole thus, from among the blest,
 And, personating her, has worn
 Her glorious body in return.

These poems are in the school of Waller ; ingenious stores of thought and ease of versification being the end at which they aim. The little preface is written with modesty and grace. The author says, "The weakness of some writers is their privilege, and they seem protected from censure, because they are *below* it, as *dwarfs* are excused from quarrells by their want of stature. The generous forbear them in pity, and the proud in scorn. Upon these hopes the author concludes he is safe from the mighty critiques, whom he presumes stoop not but to sport over his head, &c. . . . Occasional addresses he has not the vanity to think longer lived than monthly flowers, which look gay for a little season, and please but while they are fresh and keep their scent. More he cannot wish than that they should be smelt too—ere they were thrown away."

There are two poems to Gilbert Archbishop of Canterbury—a patron one would not expect for a player ; one on the Oxford theatre ; one to the Princess Sophia of Brunswick ; one on the Duke of Newburgh's entertainment. Perhaps, in carefully going over the volume, a few scattered lines might be produced not disadvantageously to the author's talents, as—

Roses in their first crimson dress appear ;
Lillies their antient braveries display ;
 And *violets* the same blue mantles wear
 They wore on their creation's great show-day.

Or the following, though a rude sketch compared to the finished picture in the Essay on Man :—

What skill is in the frame of insects shewn,
 How fine the threads in their small textures spun,
 How close those instruments and engines knit
 Which motion and their slender sense transmit !
 Like *living watches*, each of these conceals
 A thousand springs of life and moving wheels. &c.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Book of Ecclesiastes. By Theodore Preston, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. xiv. 359.

THE Book of Ecclesiastes, observes Luther in his Latin Commentary, is not only one of the most difficult in the Bible, but it has been so distorted by the glosses of inadequate commentators, that to vindicate the writer from the visionary fancies with which they have encumbered him, has become almost a greater task than to point out his true meaning. The present Translator, under a sense of the deficiency of our own and other versions, conceived that it would be of use to introduce the commentary of Mendlessohn, a celebrated German Hebrew, to English readers. But as he proceeded he found reason to determine on a new translation, which should combine his author's explanations with the suggestions of others. To render the work as complete as possible, he has made an original Latin version, as well as an English one, and added the Hebrew text as revised by Van der Hooght and Hahn, with notes from various sources, rabbinical and modern, including a translation of Mendlessohn's commentary.

As a reason for the double version, which no doubt will seem needless at first, he says, "I think it will be found that in many obscure and controverted passages the double version exhibits the sense which I have finally determined to attach to them much more definitely and explicitly than a single one in either language could do." (p. vii.) While we admit its use (like that of Heinsius' paraphrase in addition to his Latin version of Aristotle's Politics), we think its necessity overrated; but he justly remarks that an additional advantage of a Latin translation is, that it will render this volume useful to foreigners. (p. 95.)

On the nature of this new translation he says,

"Nor let the reader be startled by the total discrepancies which he will meet with in many passages between this version and that which he has hitherto been accustomed to use. Much he will perceive to be unaltered . . . Our received translation of the sacred text is in general one of admirable, nay wonderful, correctness, and for majesty of style unrivalled; but with regard to this book, perhaps more than any other, very much additional elucidation has been effected since the time of James I." (p. 92).

He professes to adhere to the language of our version, as far as possible, "on account of the very natural partiality which is felt for it, and its real dignity and simplicity, which render it a more befitting garb for the revelations of divine truth than could be furnished out of a modern vocabulary." Though this, as he thinks, might convey a clearer representation (we presume in particular passages), and, as will be seen, he has not abstained from employing it. (p. 94.)

The name of Mendlessohn is not extensively known in this country, beyond the circle in which German literature is cultivated. A memoir is given in the Prologomena, (drawn up from the life which was published by Mr. M. Samuels some years ago,) but formed on the principle of omission as much as of condensation, as will be obvious to those who have perused that piece of biography. The object of the present memoir is to vindicate Mendlessohn from the charge of scepticism, a consideration of great importance, when a writer is brought forward as an interpreter of Scripture.

Mr. Preston scarcely notices preceding commentators, excepting Des Vœux, and those who are mentioned in the following extract, accounting their labours, we suppose, more as doctrinal and practical comments than as critical ones.

"Mendlessohn has unquestionably done more than all other commentators put together towards vindicating Solomon from past aspersions on his consistency with himself and the rest of Scripture, and preventing false inferences from his writings for the future. With his exception, those who have done most towards the elucidation of this book have not been

those who have edited it separately, but those who have published voluminous and learned editions of the whole Bible, as Dathe, Michaelis, and Rosenmüller, especially the latter, whose work is one of unrivalled merit and execution." (p. 34.)

The Masoretic text has been followed, and the Translator has endeavoured patiently to elicit the best sense from it, the result of which he considers satisfactory, and esteems it a strong testimony in favour of the excellence and accuracy of the Hebrew text. This result is the more important for another reason, which he has apparently overlooked, as from the time of Capellus an interested argument has been drawn from the alleged variety of Scriptural readings. Of the LXX Mr. Preston speaks rather disparagingly, and he devotes two pages to its errors in this instance. The Vulgate he regards as of little use, owing to Jerome's slender knowledge of Hebrew, his following the LXX, and his living at a time when little had been done to elucidate the difficulties of the Old Testament, prior too to the rabbinical commentators, to whom Mendlessohn is much indebted.

We quote the following passage for the sake of clearing up an error:—"The learned Huet and others have asserted that Luther spoke disparagingly of the book of Ecclesiastes; but the fact is, that the remarks in the Table Talk which led them to say so are not with regard to this book, but to that of Jesus the son of Sirach." (p. 12.) He further considers a passage which he has quoted from Luther's preface as a sufficient refutation of the assertion.

We now proceed to offer some specimens of the work. In chap. i. verse 1, Mr. Preston retains the word *Preacher*, but in the Latin he renders it "Concionator, sive Collector," as Mendlessohn is undetermined whether the root is קָרַע or קָרָא.* At verse 4 he intercalates *the bulk of before the earth*, as best expressing Solomon's meaning, compatibly with the changes of the globe predicted in the

New Testament. At chap. ii. 14, Mendlessohn explains the words, "the wise man's eyes are in his head," to mean that "he understands in the beginning of any business what it will turn out in the end, but the fool walks as it were in the dark, so that he cannot take heed against a snare." At chap. iii. 21, "He only who hath understanding understands about the spirit of a man," &c. which Mendlessohn thus interprets agreeably to the accents, adding as an explanation, that "the investigation of the nature of the soul is subtle and exceedingly deep." At chap. iv. 13, 14, the Translator supposes an allusion to the murmurings of the discontented people, desirous of raising Jeroboam to the throne. At chap. v. 1, Mendlessohn explains *the fools by the wicked*, but the subsequent notes rather justify the common meaning, as rashness or precipitation in vowing is spoken of, to which the term *folly* answers best. Ibid. verse 9, is rendered, "Even the master of a field is served by others." At chap. vii. 1, *for is the potential may be* is substituted, and the Latin gives "*est aliquando*," which answers to it. Mendlessohn considers that going to the house of mourning is for the purpose of comforting it. His whole note on verse 4, which is worth subjoining, is as follows:—

"It is not in the house of constant feasting and mirth that the happiness of man is really found. On the contrary, the wise do not close their eyes from beholding the afflictions and troubles of the sons of men, but go to the house of mourning, and comfort him who is in hard case, and cheer those who are in bitterness of soul, and by their conversation raise up the fallen; and this is the happiness they delight in, and the prosperity they really desire. Not so the fools. They have no enjoyment but in the house of feasting and revelry; and if they see 'failing knees,' they hide themselves from them." (p. 235.)

We miss, however, the beautiful moral in our translation of verse 3, "for by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better." Mr. Preston renders it, "for in sadness of countenance the heart may be cheerful." Mendlessohn combines both ideas in his note. At verse 7, the new rendering is, "the oppression of *fools* will drive a wise man mad." At verse 16,

* We cannot regard literal variations as frivolous. What would those say who affect to sneer at the difference between Homocousian and Homoiousian, if such an argument were pronounced ingenious rather than ingenious?

"Look not for justice too much," and in the Latin, "Ne sis nimium justus;" on which Mendlessohn remarks, that to be just to an extreme will lead to disappointment; and Mr. Preston refers it to verse 19 (20), where it is said, "there is no good man in the world who never does wrong, and therefore you must not expect it." At verse 26 the term *woman* is substituted abstractedly for *the woman*, but Mendlessohn softens the inference, by interpreting the phrase "as an epithet of carnal lust and desire," as an occasion of both those evils, a net and a snare to entrap souls, and like iron fetters to bind him who is decoyed by it. Mr. Preston agrees with him, but agreeably to his principles of literal translation, retains the word *woman* in the text.

At chap. viii. verse 8, he says *wind* instead of *spirit*, and explains it of the pestilence, which penetrates everywhere. At chap. xii. 5, he doubts whether the *almond-tree* quite expresses the idea, as it has a pink blossom; but does not propose any other. On the words "the grasshopper will become inactive," he supposes it metaphorically to mean, one who was once as nimble as a grasshopper, and all agility and vigour. At verse 13, he retains the expletive *duty* with the Latin *officium*, and paraphrases it "this belongs to all men," adding that it is more literally rendered "this is the whole of man, i. e. the sum and substance and end of man's existence . . . or, as the Rabbins express it, the foundation and end of man."

There is a note at chap. x. 5, which is certainly below the dignity of the subject. "Solomon speaks here of the errors of kings in the most extenuating terms, as if unwilling to allow that they can be guilty of anything worse than a mistake." If this had been Mendlessohn's we should have been less surprised, but it is not, and we recommend the author to expunge it. Solomon may have specified an evil to which princes are exposed, without meaning to deny that they cannot be guilty of a greater. If we were annotating on the text, we should feel inclined to quote the complaint of Diocletian in Vopiscus, "Colligunt se quatuor aut quinque circa imperatorem, atque . . . veritatem ad aures

principis appellere non sinunt. Sit bonus, sapiens, cautus,—decipitur imperator." It is curious, in connexion with the note referred to, that Mr. Preston himself charges Mendlessohn with forgetting the dignity of scriptural poetry on some occasions. See pp. 218, 259. He admits, too, that Mendlessohn is sometimes frivolous, a fault, we may observe, which is not uncommon in the rabbinical writers.

Mr. Preston, at p. 94, apologises for the use of modern terms. Indeed they deserve the name of modernisms, as in the introduction to section ix, "the literary man;" at c. vii. 7, *joking*, where *jesting* would sound better; and at verse 27, "Lo! this a reason I found; compilation told it to me; for fact must be laid to fact, to find out a theory."* For the expression "wise man," he substitutes *philosopher*, which is Hellenistic rather than Hebrew. He does not employ the word *vanity* so often as our translators, but sometimes renders the original חֲלוּלָהּ by *unsatisfactory*, and sometimes by *transitory*.

In treating some of the more difficult passages he employs the "obliqua oratio," considering that the author is not expressing his own opinions, "but the inferences which would necessarily follow from an imperfect view of the divine government." (p. viii.) Instances will be found at c. iii. 19-22, and c. ix. 1-13. He calls this mode of rendering a very important feature in his version of the latter part of the book. (p. 289.)

We have thus given the student an idea of this new translation and commentary. He will probably agree with us that it deserves to be ranged along with other commentaries, although the changes which it proposes, admitting them to be improvements, are not so strikingly such as to cast former writers into the shade. Still we believe that Mr. Preston has opened a source of criticism in aid of translation and of annotation, which ought not to be neglected, but which all students who have more than ordinary objects in view will do well to consult. And we

* At p. 258 he considers the method which Solomon adopted as closely analogous to that of induction, and incidentally mentioned here.

would take this opportunity of suggesting, that a selection of rabbinical comments upon the Book of Proverbs, for which probably sufficient materials exist, would be a desirable companion to this production.

The Antiquities of Egypt. By William Osburn, Junr. 8vo. pp. 236.

WE are sometimes inclined to wish that the word *superficial*, with its cognates and synonyms, had never been invented, as if it occasionally helps to check pretenders to knowledge, it also tends to repress a laudable desire of moderate acquirement. The world would be in a semi-barbarous state, if there were a recognised and exclusive aristocracy in learning, and if no one were permitted to *taste* who had not the means and opportunities of *drinking deep*, as Pope expresses it in a celebrated line. Notwithstanding the liability of *shallow draughts* to *intoxicate the brain*, and the sobering nature of large ones, when the beverage is *Pierian*, there is something honourable in the pursuit of knowledge under limited circumstances, or circumscribed leisure; and to Pope's despotism we may reply in the language of Tibullus,

Quod si deficient vires, audacia certè
Laus erit; in magnis et voluisse sat est.
El. b. 1, x. 5.

The word *ὀφθαλμία*, though we allow the force of the sarcastic examples in Theophrastus (Char. 27), is a bugbear of the same kind. That some inconveniences must attend the late pursuit of learning, and that the labour must sometimes fail of its object, is undeniable. Yet surely some praise is due to those, "qui, ayant méprisé dans leur jeunesse les sciences et les exercices, veulent réparer cette négligence, dans un âge avancé."* No one thinks of blaming Cornaro for devoting his attention to health at so late a period of life as he did; and in most cases the tardy reparation of an error deserves honour rather than blame. We have no term in our language by which to render the Greek expression, but perhaps it is well that we have not,

since ridicule is thus deprived of a shaft which it would aim with no slight effect. The French phrase "*Une tardive instruction*" wants the terseness of the Greek.

We have been led to make these remarks by the size of the volume now before us. When compared with the publications of the French Institute, of Belzoni, or of Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, this modest volume shrinks, and prudently declines a competition with such gigantic adversaries. Nevertheless it has its use, and there is a department which it can respectably fill. In these days of extensive reading, some knowledge of Egyptian antiquities is necessary to every historical, and still more to every Biblical, student. But the difficulty is, how to combine the *requisite* degree of knowledge, which is not very great, with the expensive publications mentioned above. Here Mr. Osburn's work comes in, as if to relieve the student from a difficulty. It is precisely the kind of volume that was wanted to convey some knowledge of the subject without withdrawing attention from the regular course of study. Those too who design to make deeper researches will find this volume a useful introduction to begin with, or, in other words, a copious table of contents. Mr. Osburn, who is a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, has published some other works on the subject of Ancient Egypt, so that the reader may depend on having the work, not of an intruder, but of an experienced investigator. The fourth chapter, on the Recovery of the Mode of reading Hieroglyphics, is the one which possesses the most peculiar interest, as being newest to most readers. Perhaps they will do well to begin with it, though not the first in order. The topics of Egyptian religion, monuments, arts, literature, and history, with the scripture references, will be perused with pleasure, increased by the numerous illustrations, as well in plates as in vignettes, with which this volume is embellished. Taken as a whole, it is a desirable addition and ornament to every library, that does not ostentatiously disdain single volumes upon such subjects as this.

* We quote the diffuse translation of La Bruyère, as the scholar can easily refer to the original, if he wishes it.

Mesmerism and its Opponents. By George Sandby, Vicar of Flinton, and late Chaplain to the Sheriff. Part. II.

MR. SANDBY is a dignified clergyman, of high reputation for the orthodoxy of his sentiments, the variety of his attainments, the correctness of his conduct, and the benevolence of his disposition. He has filled the post of chaplain to the sheriff of his county, and the honour of a rural deanery has been offered him. Now, to a person in this exalted situation, and with the fairest and most flattering prospects before him, it might seem to some to have been an incautious step voluntarily to have entered the mystical circle of *mesmerism*, while yet its fame was dubious and its success uncertain; to have mingled with its warmest votaries, to have attended its esoteric meetings, to have practised its powerful arts, to have supported and recorded its remedial powers, to have associated with its professors, and lastly to have openly proclaimed from the press its truth and certainty, and to have foretold its ultimate triumph over all enmity and all detraction. But Mr. Sandby has preferred following the conviction of conscience rather than the solicitations of interest. He saw, he examined, he was convinced, and he proclaimed his belief. He defended mesmerism against the clamour of its many enemies, and he explained it amidst the doubt and uncertainty of many of its friends. He is now known as one of its warmest and most successful advocates, and he has also practised it to the relief of many, though in that limited way which prudence and propriety suggested, and only when a sense of duty called, as among his poorer neighbours in his own vicinity, when as if by magical power he has assuaged the pains of disease, raised the feeble and sick from their affliction, and received thanks from many a grateful heart for restoration to health, produced without the application of a painful operation or at a ruinous expense.

We have need only to mention that, his first volume having attracted so much attention as to go through more than one edition, Mr. Sandby has here added another we think still more attractive, in which he has more largely

unfolded its principles, explained its practice, removed ill-founded objections, and recorded useful and important facts. He had shown its progress in other countries, as well as in our own, in Germany, in France, and in America, in his former part; he had given a list of the persons eminent for scientific attainments who had supported it. He now in his fifth chapter discourses on the *danger* of mesmerism, a chapter full of important and *necessary* information; in his next, he very satisfactorily removes the objection which has been raised by some from its presumed *miraculous* aspect, and sets at rest the conscientious apprehensions of the Christian. After this, he explains many of the marvels and fancied miracles mentioned in history, by referring them to *mesmeric* influence, then unknown or concealed and furtively practised; and lastly, he gives useful practical directions for the mesmeriser, as a guide to his operations.

The subject of *clairvoyance*, which has startled so many, and is still a stumbling-block of offence, will be found ably treated by him, together with other very singular phenomena, as lightness of body* and speaking strange languages. These subjects are all carefully treated of, and very appropriate *analogies* produced: in fact the volume is a very complete treatise

* The No. 3 of the Appendix, on *Lightness of Body*, is much and curiously dwelt upon by the reverend writer. He mentions a case of one Martha Brossier (*Anglicè, Miss Brush*), who was *lifted up above the heads of several strong men, who were pulling her downwards*: of Richard Jones, who was found suspended in the air, with his *hands flat against a beam*: and of a Devonshire young lady, who ran up the sides of the room to the ceiling, impossible as it may seem, *where she remained immovable on her feet several minutes*, her clothes being unaltered (Mr. Sandby says) in their usual position, as if by some supernatural law she had the power of changing the centre of gravity; and of Mr. Lawson's children at Bristol, who were all pulled *towards the ceiling with great force*, so that they were all tired of holding them. *Sometimes they were suspended in the air.* Mr. Sandby himself we believe did not see any of the cases, except that of the Devonshire young lady; but the others are on the best authority.

in itself, touching on all the most important points, and removing many controversial objections. To Mr. Sandby's high consideration of the great pillar and support of mesmerism in this country, we cordially agree, nor can Dr. Elliotson's knowledge, perseverance, courage, and contempt of all popular clamour, and even of all professional enmity and opposition, be too highly estimated or too liberally acknowledged. Dr. Elliotson, when firmly convinced that a new and great remedial agent was presented to him, by which the afflictions of humanity might be lightened or removed, with a determination worthy of his talents and character, at once, in spite of all hazard, and against the dictates of mere *worldly* prudence, avowed his belief; threw his fame and his fortune at once into the scale; struggled for years against the united forces of incredulity, bigotry, personal jealousy, and professional interest; sacrificed to this one great object the accustomed rewards of his daily toil and the grateful leisure of his evening studies; year after year in private conversation, in public lecture, by argument, by experiment, single, or with his small philosophic circle assisting him, he persevered: the pulpit thundered, the lecture-room threatened, his brethren secretly sneered or openly laughed, the patient became alarmed, the family apothecary was questioned; old women were told it was Satanic, young women were warned not to be *alone* with mesmerisers; objections pealed and rattled from all quarters, virtue became awfully alarmed, and science was stupefied with astonishment,

"Mussabat tacito medicina timore."

Till truth at last began to prevail. "You may make what laws you will," said Pascal to the Jesuits, "but if the earth turns round it will continue to turn in spite of you." The clouds of doubt and apprehension cleared away. Men of science and thought acknowledged their error, and added their substantial though *late* assistance; and at length the name of Dr. Elliotson has emerged out of all temporary obscurities even brighter and purer than before:—

"Inque dies surgens caput altius effert."

Hints on the Art of Catechising, &c.
By Edward Bather, A.M.

THE present is a posthumous work, edited by the widow of the Archdeacon. In 1835 he delivered a Charge to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Salop on scriptural education, and he promised from his experience as a catechist to develop his method still further, and to explain and illustrate it by means of specimens. But so numerous were his engagements, that it was not till within three months of the close of his life that he was able to attempt to do so. He then commenced the present work, and hoped to have produced a volume which would have served as a *manual* for the teacher, whether clergyman or schoolmaster; and which, besides instruction in the art of catechising, would have contained much catechetical matter on the Liturgy of the Church. While the Archdeacon's strength lasted, he pursued his object with zeal and energy, and during the wearisome hours of a lingering illness, and in a state of almost total blindness, "his great pleasure and his daily business lay in the dictation of these pages, till his increasing weakness obliged him to cease from his labours."

The excellent Charge on Scriptural Education is reprinted at the beginning of the present work. This is followed by the "Hints;" the author with his usual candour mentioning that he studied "*Herbert's Country Parson*," and particularly the chapter entitled *The Parson catechising*; "and there (he says) I found all I wanted. There is nothing I am about to say which is not reducible to some head or other of this little document; and all I want to teach you, is to enter into it, and to act upon it, as I have done myself." The *Hints on Catechising* are divided into several sections—as "Showing how the Catechist should put his questions,"—how he may turn to account the blunders of his pupils,—illustration by fables and anecdotes. The second part treats of the baptismal covenant—the Creed—the Articles of the Church from i. to xii.—the Commandments, Sacraments, &c. and ends with the subject of *confirmation*. We must emphatically pronounce this little work to be an inestimable treasure to all those, whether clergyman,

schoolmaster, or parent, who wish to educate the young in a well-grounded knowledge of Scripture, gained by accuracy and attention. There is nothing by which this purpose can be effected that is wanting in this little volume; and whoever makes use of it may be sure that he is instructing according to the Articles and Liturgy of our Church, and that he is feeding his little tender flock with the "sincere milk of the Word."

Wood Notes; the Silviludia Poetica of C. Sorbievus, &c. By R. C. Coxe.

M. CASIMIR SORBIEVUS was a Polonese, born in 1595. He was professor of theology at Wilna, Ladialaus VI. personally conferring on him his doctor's degree. He made him also his chaplain and his companion in his hunting parties. To this circumstance we are indebted for the *Silviludia*. His death took place in 1640. These poems did not receive his finishing touch, and, the translator says, were not included in any edition of his works, previously to that printed at Paris in 1759. Casimir has a great name among the modern masters of the Latin lyre. Grotius, himself an excellent Latin poet, says, "Non solum æquant, sed interdum superavit flaccum." High praise this! and Coleridge writes,—
"After Lucretius and Statius, I know no poet who can be compared for sublimity of ideas to Casimir Sorbievus." The comparison is rather odd; but more so is the assertion, that "his language is worthy of any poet of the Augustan age." This is not the case; several inaccuracies in language and metre are to be found in his works, among which we recollect (for we have not his poems by us) that he makes the last syllable of "Temere" long, *against all possible authority*. Dr. Joseph Warton it appears charges him with a redundancy of glittering conceits, from which assuredly he is not free, and the translator admits that "the portion of his works now in the reader's hands is more liable to this charge than any other; but," he adds, "some excuse may be found or felt for them in the buoyant playfulness of spirit, from which they appear to spring." We cannot afford room for the original, but we give the transla-

tion of the second *Silviludium*, "*Ad Rorem*."

I.

Gentle dews of early morning,
Which descending, Heaven's own lending,
Are with sparkling eyes adorning
Flowers, all beauteous colours blending,
Ye, who gleam in budding shells,
Where the flowing meadow swells.

II.

Wakeful, ye from eastern bowers
Flora tend, her herbs to send her,
While from silver urns your showers
Do the parch'd mead thankful render;
Silent rain! by bright dawn given,
Fattening drops from teeming heaven.

III.

Glistening milk of yellow morn,
From the nipple straggling tippie,
Little pets in perfume born;
While with ruby lips whose ripple,
Wreathed smiles, the roses press,
Courting mother's fond caress.

IV.

Little stars of night retiring,
Heaven's distilling, each drop spilling;
Bright stars ye, the swains admiring,
Tears, the flow'rets meek eyes filling,
As with dewy cheeks they mourn
Night's departure, day's return.

V.

Friendly dews, with faithful guiding,
Show where roving, feeding, loving,
Sought the stag at last his hiding,
Cautious through the covert moving,—
Show your King the cloven horn,
Gentle dews of early morn!

These translations are followed by ten sonnets, called "*Musings at Tyne-mouth*."

SONNET V.

THE LADY CHAPEL.

Beneath yon heavenward-tending tracery,
Against God's altar fixed, and close as tho'
'Twould undermine it, see that chapel grow,
Like parasite upon a goodly tree,—
Mother of Him, our only hope—our all,—
By Him beloved and honoured! Virgin pure!
Meek, gentle, suffering woman! to endure
Submissive, all unskilled to strive, we call
Thy memory blest,—throughout the world
thrice blest!
But temples, adoration, O, Rome, Rome!
Why wouldst thou that each gentler thought
become
A lure to catch the soul? Enchantress, rest!
Force not thy God th' avenging arm to bare,—
In pity to thyself, beware—beware!

THE DOWN.

Now to the open Down, whose graceful swell,
Like rise and fall of measured harmony,
Allures to placid thought. How oft o'er me
Have these wide undulations thrown a spell

More powerful on the soul than proudest dome
 Upreared by mortal magic! Here how oft,
 Dreamily wandering to the guidance soft
 Of distant sheep-bell, have thick visions
 come
 Of things unearthly! Oh, that still my heart,
 Though world-worn all and weary, yet may
 feel
 The soothing sadness powerful to heal!
 Soft hills, sweet valleys, play your wonted
 part,
 And thou, my dull thought, put thy sorrow by,
 And mount mid buoyant larks to yon bright
 sky.

The Antigone of Sophocles, in Greek and English, with an Introduction and Notes, by John William Donaldson, B.D.

IN the preface to the work before us, Mr. Donaldson tells us that no fewer than eighteen works, editions, translations, and essays, referring to the *Antigone* have appeared in Germany since its revival on the Berlin stage. All this enthusiasm, however, has met with no response in England, and, until the present edition, the last efforts of English scholars, either for Sophocles in general or his *Antigone* in particular, were Elmsley's *Scholia Romana* in 1825, and Dr. Gaisford's edition in 1826. It was therefore high time for some fresh exertion of English scholarship, to compete with these continental editions, more particularly as during the last twenty years more has been done towards elucidating the text of Sophocles than all the efforts of previous editors had accomplished, and the labours of such critics as Hermann, Dindorf, and Wex, have really shed a completely new light upon the many difficulties which had been accumulated by the successive blunders of generations of copyists. Mr. Donaldson has accordingly undertaken to supply the deficiency, and the present publication (he tells us) may be taken "as a specimen and an earnest" of his intentions respecting all the remaining plays.

He has given us in the volume before us; 1. The original text, in which he has taken advantage of the best emendations of modern scholars, and has also added not a few conjectures of his own; 2. A very copious body of notes and illustrations, which abound with acute criticism and learning; and 3. An English translation, which is printed in parallel pages with the text,

similarly to the Latin versions in the editions of olden times. Of the text and annotations we need but say little, as they will at once commend themselves to the reader. Mr. Donaldson belongs to the *eclectic* school, and does not blindly follow any one of his predecessors, but candidly adopts the best suggestions, from whatever quarter they may come, and he has thus taken about eighty emendations from others, and added about thirty of his own. Many out of this number are only orthographical, but others of course are bolder alterations; and, with regard to those which are now brought forward for the first time, all who know the sadly corrupted state of Sophocles' text will gladly welcome any fresh light upon its obscurities, and we are sure that, in spite of the labours of the Germans, much still remains to be done before Brunk's old boast can be realised, (fondly as he hoped that his edition had fulfilled it,) or it can be truly said "*ut longâ barbarie concreti squaloris nulla relinqueretur macula!*"

We will merely notice two of Mr. Donaldson's new readings, and will then pass on to his translation. In line 130 of the *Parodos*, there has long been one of those *loci vexati* which have exercised the acumen of every successive editor. All the MSS. seem to have χρυσού καναχῆς ὑπεροπτίας; Brunk proposed ὑπεροπλίας; Emper ὑπεροπλήντας; Hermann and Dindorf ὑπεροπτας; and Böckh ὑπεροπτίας; but none of the emendations gives any satisfactory sense. Mr. Donaldson would read the passage thus,

πολλῷ ῥέυματι προσγισσομένους
 χρυσού, καναχῇ θ' ὑπερόπλους.

and his conjecture appears to us by far the most reasonable which has ever been proposed. (See his note on the line, where he brings forward several quotations to illustrate his correction.)

The other is in line 601, where the chorus bursts into that sublime address to Jove, which Mr. Donaldson corrects as follows:—

τεῶν, Ζεῦ, δύνασιν τίς ἀνδρῶν
 ὑπερβασία κατάσχοι,
 τὰν οὐθ' ὕπνος ἀρεῖ ποθ' ὁ παγκρατὴς οὐθ'
 ἀκάματοι θεῖντες
 μῆνες.

All the commentators stumble over the passage, since the metre shews that there is a fault somewhere, but Mr. Donaldson is the first who has ventured to alter the fine words ἀκάματοι θεῶν μήνες into the common-place ἀκάματοι θεόντες μήνες. He says, in his note, "What are the months of the gods? The Διὸς μεγάλου ἐνιαυτοί of Homer (Il. ii. 134), are by no means a parallel." But surely this criticism is wrong. Does not poetry continually try to map out the *eternity* of the gods by metaphors taken from *time*? and thus "the months of the gods" and "the years of great Jove" are strictly parallel, and, perhaps, are alike derived from that stupendous idea in Hindoo mythology, *the days and nights of Brahma*, which also may in its turn be derived from some dim tradition, in the primitive world, of the Creation, as we have it recorded in Genesis.

We now proceed to the translation, which, in truth, forms one of the most novel features of the volume. The Germans have for some time discovered that their own tongue is a far better medium of translation from the Greek than the Latin could ever be, and Müller's *Eumenides*, Franz's *Oresteia*, and other similar works, are beginning to establish the custom; but hitherto English scholars have appeared to shrink from the temerity of placing English in such close juxtaposition with the Greek. But surely the fear in its very nature must be groundless. The language which bears the riches of Shakspeare and Milton need not fear to stand *vis-a-vis* with any other on the earth. Let our scholars but study their own native tongue as they have studied that of ancient Rome, and they will find all the little advantages which the latter derives from its classical resemblance far more than counterbalanced by the copiousness and freedom of expression, but, above all, by the living swell of the English.

Latin, even in the hands of Cicero, has a stiff, stilted walk, and can never keep pace with the graceful activity of the Greek; and we should say that, if even English is left behind, how much less can Latin even *keep it within sight*!*

This is the first instance, we believe, of an edition of a Greek play with an English verse translation by its side, but we are confident that it will not be the last. Let us henceforth discard Latin, and boldly speak in our own tongue, and a clearer and sounder insight into the higher meanings of Greek tragedy will be the certain consequence. Such editions as these seem to bring the old world of the past at once into juxtaposition with that of the present, and the breath of modern life, from its proximity, warms the cold marble of antiquity. For it is not by throwing Greece into the background, and, as it were, approaching it through a Latin interpreter, that we can gather the most wisdom from her company; but rather by bringing her closer to ourselves, and putting out of view as much as possible all that uselessly reminds us of the distance between us.

In the present translation, Mr. Donaldson has uniformly given the literal meaning of the text, and so scrupulous indeed is his exactness that even the force of a compound word is almost always preserved. The old version in Latin prose could hardly be more faithful, and here we have in addition all the rhythm of blank verse to give life to the dialogue.

We are far from holding his translation as perfect, or even as the nearest possible approximation thereto; but we certainly consider it as a triumphant proof that poetical spirit is by no means incompatible with the strictest grammatical fidelity; and we know of no better way of testing its merits than by comparing it with the "standard" translation of Dr. Franklin.

* We remember to have read in Nogarola's preface to his translation of Ocellus a passage where he actually finds fault with Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio for writing in Italian, and concludes his tirade by saying, "Non possum complures nostræ ætatis præstantissimos homines non incusare, qui cum Græcæ et Latinæ habeamus linguam, quæ quidem nostræ propriæque sunt, iis tamen posthabitis, in Etrusco sermone totam ætatem inutiliter conterunt!" &c.

The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Hexameron of St. Basil; or, "Be Godes six daga weorcum." And the Saxon remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad filium spiritualem. Now first printed from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, with a Translation, and some account of the Author. By Henry W. Norman, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, and of the Ethnological Society, London, &c.

OUR public libraries are rich in Anglo-Saxon and early English literature; but, while that remains only in manuscript, the benefit of its preservation, and even the knowledge of its existence, are of a very limited extent. The reading public, therefore, in general, and Saxon students in particular, owe a debt of gratitude to the learning, zeal, and enterprise of all editors, publishers, and promoters of such works as the one now before us. The *HEXAMERON* of Ælfric, founded upon the *ἑξαήμερον* of the great Basilus, but neither a literal translation nor strict compend of the eight homilies to which the original extends, is a very interesting, curious, and valuable performance. The language is pure West-Saxon, unalloyed by foreign word or idiom; the thoughts profound yet clear; lofty without extravagance; pious and devout, yet free from bigotry and superstition. The mystical interpretation of "In principio" is borrowed from Bede's *Hexameron*.

The "Advice to a Son Spiritual," though incomplete, is also a valuable tract. It follows closely the Latin text, and affords a beautiful proof of Ælfric's merits as a translator. His own prologue is declared by Wanley to be poetry, and our editor says "it has been accordingly marked." In what the marking consists we are unable to discover: to the eye the piece is presented as plain prose, though the ear may distinguish the alliteration and metrical cadence, which are found occasionally to enliven all the original compositions of Ælfric.

The "Account" of this highly esteemed and voluminous author is a favourable specimen of the editor's talent for research, and perspicuity of expression; but will scarcely be allowed to settle the disputed identity of our Ælfric with the Archbishop of

Canterbury bearing the same name. For much research and many probable arguments have been employed to prove that the celebrated author of the fourscore homilies, the translations, summaries of sacred scripture, epistles, &c. closed his course of ecclesiastical preferment with the Archbishopric of York in 1023,—his long and active life in 1051. (Wharton in *Anglia Sacra*, a Dissection of the Saxon Chronicle, &c.)

Of Mr. Norman's editorial labours we are disposed to speak favourably, because we are really pleased with the appearance of his book as a contribution to our yet scanty stock of Anglo-Saxon literature accessible to the generality of readers, and would encourage every one who has the means, opportunity, and talent for such an enterprise to lend a hand to the wheel that may bring to the surface a bucket of the refreshing liquid from the "wells of English undefiled." But as some authors are allowed to have their peculiar terms and favourite modes of expression as well as of thought, why should not reviewers claim a like indulgence? By favour of this indulgence, privilege, or prerogative, we take the liberty of noticing a few passages in which we would adopt a different reading of the text, and use a different mode of expression in the translation.

Though Mr. Norman has not given a list of various readings, and the Cotton MS. quoted by Wanley and Lye is no longer to be found, we are enabled to exhibit, from our private resources, a collation of the text, which furnishes, in almost every instance, a more probable reading than that now printed from the Oxford MSS.

Page 2, line 5, cwyde or cwide (cwyðe is properly lamentation); l. 11, langsuman; l. 14, þam þe his recceað (to those who care for it); l. 22, his l. cn. P. 4, l. 2, and elsewhere, middan-eard, -des, -de. P. 6, l. 6, gesetnys; l. 14, gesceapen (formed); l. 19, forman. P. 8, l. 2, on wuniað, he; l. 8, behead; l. 17, ðære; l. 21, belycð; l. 29, ungelæredan (unlearned). P. 10, l. 21, on hyre. P. 12, l. 26, geendebyrde; l. 28, heora; l. 14, 16, earde. P. 14, l. 15, fugol cynn; l. 21, deor c; l. 23, nyten c, and all similar combinations, though found separate in MS. should be joined in print; l. 24, cardiað. P. 16, l. 23, hehnysse or hea-

nysse. P. 20, l. 4, mannum. P. 22, l. 2, 8, gesceapen (created). P. 26, l. 32, cepð . . . him to gange lyst (i. e. him listeth, *ei libet*, to gange, *ad latrinam*. Sed vid. Norm. in loc.). P. 28, l. 6, halgan. P. 32, l. 2, Greciscere; l. 10, tymde. P. 34, l. 14, carum; l. 29, awyrgeðan. P. 36, l. 19, ungesewenlican. P. 38, l. 7, syððan. l. 10, woruldmann; l. 20, swuncon. P. 42, l. 25, drihtenlican. P. 44, l. 6, sælcum; l. 9, awyrgeðan; l. 30, swa. P. 48, l. 31, þam (for fram); l. 34, be-swičen. P. 52, l. 15, befealt. P. 54, l. 28, selfremedne.

This list we would advise the editor to print as an accompaniment to the three errata which he has appended. In this condition we would confidently recommend his handsome-looking *brochure* to all tutors and professors of Anglo-Saxon, as one of the best books which they could put into the hands of their pupils to exercise the skill of such as have fully mastered the difficulties of the grammar and the ambiguities of the dictionary. By ambiguities we mean the frequent coincidence, in spelling, of words very different in signification. The translation would be no hinderance, not being literal; and the learner should be required to render the Saxon as literally as possible, and as different from the printed English as the language will admit.

For instance he might render "dysig" by "foolish," "ælmihtig" by "almighty," especially in the phrase "an ælmihtig scyppend," one almighty creator, "heora begra lufu," (p. 4. l. 22,) the love of them both, and l. 32, "heora lufu" their love. The translation could then be illustrated by an appropriate quotation from Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, who borrowed the sentiment from some scholastic divine, for we do not find it in Basil nor in Bede:—

The Fader knawis himself, quihlk knowlege spredis
Be generatioun eterne, and ever breidis
His Son, his word and wisdome eternals:
Betwix thir twa is lufe perpetuale,
Quihlk is the Haly Gaist—fra baith proceedys.

Virgil.—*Eneados* x. Prologue.

Again, at p. 6, l. 3, unmihtigran, literally unmightier (less powerful), not "unmighty in thee," and l. 27, Næs na God buton leohte, &c. "God was not without light," (not dwelling

in darkness, as, in the dark age of our Ælfric, some ignorant people might suppose), "when he created the light." Mr. Norman's departure from the literal sense here has led him to a mode of expression verily bordering upon atheism: "There was not God, except the light, when he created that light."

But we shall encroach no further upon the duties of the tutor or professor, except by adding a few instances of the ambiguous forms of certain words. P. 10, l. 12, *lið* has various meanings, but here it can be neither *artus* a joint, nor any part of *liðan*, *navigare*, but a contraction of *liegeð, jacet*. "It lies not upon any thing." "Mære" and *gemære* sometimes denote *meres*, *landimeres*, or "boundaries," but at p. 12, l. 6, *grand*, majestic, glorious. So at p. 8, l. 28, *calswa* (sometimes *also*) must mean *all* as, quite as, "the firmament goes under the earth quite as deep as (it goes high) above. Simle or symble may signify "with a feast," or "always, continually." Between these two the student must choose, at p. 44. V. *Lufa ðu min bearn*, &c. "Love thou, my child (son), in thy life continually benevolence," or "My child, love in thy life the feast of benevolence." In another place "iu," of old, has to be distinguished from the pronoun *you*, and "serenity" in the translator's "copy" from "severity" in print as the English of *smyltnesse* (p. 45, l. 17). At l. 8, same p. "the Son" should be "a son." *Manes, mali*, never "mannes"; therefore "wifhades mannes,"* p. 50, is equivalent to "wifmannes," *feminei sexus hominis*, in Basil simply *mulieris*, no word for "wicked," nor (same page) "wickedness," except in so far as implied in "immoderate laughter." "Hlywðe," (26, 32,) is in Wilts *lewth* (Akerman's Glossary); "he cepð him hlywðe," "he procures himself warmth."

An acquaintance with German would be of great use to our Saxonists. Mr. Norman makes too much of such phrases as "ðæt synd," (12, 2.); "ðæt waron," (6, 20.); Ger. *das sind, das waren*, for which we say "that is," "that was," or "that is to say."

But it is time to leave the field—and something to do in it still—to such

* *Vir*, *werhadesman*; *femina*, *wifhadesman*. Ælfr. Gloss. MS.

students of our mother-tongue as take pleasure in exploring the mysteries, and elucidating the obscurities, of its history and formation.

Four Lectures on the Apocalypse. By Edward Ash, M.D.—These lectures were delivered in Bristol in the spring of 1848, and were published at the desire of friends. So numerous are the interpretations of this mysterious volume, and so strongly attached is each commentator to his own favourite view, that one commentator should be satisfied with the praise of delivering his opinions with correctness and moderation, without aspiring to the hope of convincing his readers, or superseding what had been previously conjectured. As present things and passing events always appear of the greatest consequence, and most affect us, there is a natural disposition to magnify their importance, and then it follows without difficulty that the awful and magnificent pictures which are described in the apocalyptic vision will be found to resemble what has made most impression on the interpreter. To a person living in these days the death of Julius Cæsar is nothing as compared with the downfall of Napoleon; and the conspiracy of Cataline would be a trifle compared to the rebellion in Ireland. This sympathy with our own times has made a late commentator absolutely see in the vision of St. John an oration of Sir Robert Peel's; and another, in the word "ships," observes that "cannon" are without doubt intended. Upon the whole, among late commentators on this subject we much prefer the Rev. Mr. Todd of Dublin University, whose volume we think shows at once accuracy of reasoning and extent of research, and his arguments have a greater appearance of probability than any other we are acquainted with.

Death Disarmed of his Terrors: a Course of Lectures. By the Rev. R. C. Cox, A.M.—The scriptural doctrine on this great subject, describing man returning to his parent-dust, and on The ransom paid, which man from death redeems,

is very copiously as well as clearly expounded in the present discourses. The subject is divided into different heads, as—Various Notions of Death—Consciousness after Death—the Resurrection of the Body—Recognition of each other in the World to come, &c. This little work may be advantageously read together with Pearson on the Creed, and Horsley's Sermons. There are many parts of the subject which can only be surmised with caution, and

discussed with reverential awe and diffidence; but there is none that may not be approached and treated of in a proper spirit and feeling. We think that we have on some previous occasion observed that perhaps too much stress is apt to be laid on the subject of recognition of friends and relations, together with the hope of being with them in another life, when the great crowning desire of the Christian should rather be fixed on the desire of being united to Jesus Christ his Saviour in heaven, we would say almost to the *exclusion* of any other feeling or desire; as we may be certain, that that one great blessing and privilege obtained, all other good desires will be fulfilled, and the natural wishes of humanity will not be forgotten. "Heaven," says the Preacher, "were no heaven unless Christ was there." To be received by Him, and to dwell with Him, should be the one absorbing thought, and we think the other, natural and amiable as it is, and often, too, the last consolation of a spirit broken and desolate, should be always kept subservient to the infinitely higher and greater incitement to holiness, and should never be separated from it in thought or discourse.

The Child's Poetical Naturalist. By Mary Dring.—A little volume, consisting of short poems on flowers, insects, and animals, written in a light, pleasing manner. We give one as a specimen.

THE SMALL BINDWEED.

(*Convolvulus Arvensis*.)

An angry man
Was Farmer Dan
To find us on his land;
But what care we,
As he shall see,
The merry Bindweed band?
We'll climb away,
Ascend each spray,
And firm and fast we'll cling;
And wind shall blow,
And widely sow,
The seed that yet shall spring.
A dauntless weed,
We'll run with speed,
And stare him in the face;
We will be seen
To peep between,
Nor leave an open space.
No wheat shall grow
But we will blow,

Content thee, angry man ;
 No hedge shall bloom
 But we 'll have room,
 Prevent us they who can.

A pretty thing
 That you should fling
 Us with contempt away,
 While yet you spare
 That sinful snare,
 An evil heart, each day ;

Pray look within,
 And see how sin
 Is spreading far and wide,—
 Is taking root,
 And brings forth fruit
 You cherish and would hide.

And, while we vex
 You, and perplex,
 As o'er your ground you stray,
 This lesson learn
 Before you spurn
 The Bindweed plant away.

Our little flower,
 That shares the shower,
 And dreads the coming storm,
 That shuts at night,
 All snug and tight,
 And waits the rising morn,—

Would plainly say,
 Haste, while 'tis day,
 To flee from wrath to come,
 To seek the Lord,
 He 'll grace afford,
 And shelter you from harm.

And as we climb,
 And firmly twine
 Round strangers for support,
 So in Him trust,
 As sinners must,
 Until you home depart.

The History of Rome, for Schools and Families. 12mo. pp. xii. 438.—This volume, like the History of Greece, which was noticed in June (p. 631), belongs to a series projected, as the title says, for schools and families. The professed object in the announcement is, "to exclude those details which are objectionable, and to view all events as under the controul of Divine Providence." It cannot be denied that, with some exceptions, the histories usually put into the hands of youth are deficient in both respects, especially in the latter, so that one might reasonably suppose them to have emanated from an Epicurean class of writers. The proposed series will include, as is announced, not only historical works, but also biographical ones, for instance, the "Lives of Eminent Greeks," and a prose and a poetical Reader, concerning which we would venture to suggest extreme care in the

selection, as pieces may be unobjectionable, and yet scarcely answer the purpose. The Geography of the World, and an edition of Paley's Evidences, with notes by the Rev. T. R. Birks, are also promised. The present volume, viz. "The History of Rome," is carried down to the fall of the (Western) Empire, though the detail of events ends virtually with the reign of Constantine. Perhaps a volume might usefully be added on the Eastern Empire, which would include the crusades, the Caliphate, the rise of the Turks, and even, to make the subject more complete, their history to the present time. Of the volume now before us we can say, though rather fastidious on the subject of ancient history, that we are pleased with it. For a quarter of a century we have constantly kept our mind familiar with the subject, and yet we do not hesitate to acknowledge that this volume has informed us. It is particularly happy in those subsidiary points which enliven and illustrate a history. It is embellished with three maps, viz. 1, Ancient Italy; 2, the Western; and, 3, the Eastern portion of the Roman Empire. An index is subjoined, which will render the volume still more useful.

The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament unfolded. By S. Davidson, L.L.D. 8vo. pp. 458.—This is the thirteenth Series of the Congregational Lectures, instituted in the Independent Connexion. Some of the previous subjects, such as Christian Ethics, by Dr. Wardlaw; Divine Inspiration, by Dr. Henderson; the Theology of Rewards and Punishments, by Dr. Hamilton; and the Series on Geology, by Dr. Pye Smith, are of general interest. The subject of the present series is more essentially controversial, because every religious community will regard it according to its own views. The author considers the Congregational or Independent system as possessing advantages not only theoretical but practical. This is only natural, and indeed a person who officiates in any communion, without entertaining some such ideas concerning it, is in a very uncomfortable position. Dr. Davidson, however, by no means contends for the actual perfection of the system; on the contrary, he contends (p. 416) rather earnestly for reforms, and repudiates the idea of standing in "direct antagonism to the National Establishment." He aims at his fellow-religionists "appearing less as sectaries than as Christians, and becoming thinkers instead of sciolists" (p. 418). We have noticed the work, because it was put into our hands for the purpose, but the arguments on which it is based affect Presbyterians as much as ourselves, and

to them we leave the task of discussing it more at large.

A Discourse concerning Meekness and Quietness of Spirit. By Matthew Henry. 18mo. pp. 144.—This little treatise well deserved to be reprinted. If it had been confined to the circulation of old editions, which naturally diminishes, owing to the casual destruction of copies, a flower would have been lost to the ethical garland with which the literature of our country is crowned. A work like this ought to be always at hand, as an antidote to the trials and provocations of human life. Whoever professes to be able to do without it must be envied for his felicity, or pitied for his silly complacency. We quote a passage on the use of provocations. "It is an ill weed indeed out of which the spiritual bee cannot extract something profitable and for its purpose." (p. 127.) It is not too much to say, that this brief but compendious treatise ought to be read over once a year.

Gems for Christian Ministers, 2nd edit. 12mo. pp. 72.—There is a great deal to be learned from this collection of sentences, and whoever does not find something new in it must have exhausted the ordinary sources of instruction. We could quote almost endlessly from it. To students we recommend a passage from Urquhart, "I find I cannot study to advantage without a plan;" to clergymen, one from Orton, "A sermon, like a tool, may be polished till it has no edge;" and to authors, one from Gisbert, "Never have what may be called favourite expressions;" and to all men, one from Sir Matthew Hale, "The more I knew the more humble I was." Thus, though the second class are chiefly intended in the compilation, there are none into whose hands it may fall, to whom it will not prove useful.

The Monthly Volume, Nos. 29 to 33. 18mo.—Several of these volumes have accumulated upon us since we last noticed the series in July (p. 67). No. 29 contains "The History of Protestantism in France." It begins at the earliest traceable period, or 1007, the date of the "Heretics of Orleans," and, having carried down the subject to the death of Charles IX., it will be followed up, as we infer, by another volume, for an eventful period in the narrative is yet to come. It is compendiously though concisely drawn up, and, in the absence of larger works, will inform the reader. No. 33, which belongs to the same class of subjects, contains the Life of Cranmer. It embodies the result of recent researches, and justly

rejects the story of Joan Bocher's death-warrant, on the authority of Mr. Bruce's preface to Hutchinson's writings, in the Parker Society's publications. Such a piece of biography is very desirable at this time. No. 32 is entitled "Schools of Ancient Philosophy," and will serve as an introduction to the subject, before the perusal of Tennemann, Enfield, Ritter, Brucker, and other extensive writers. No. 31, on "The Atmosphere and Atmospheric Phenomena," is from the pen of Dr. Dick, the author of "The Christian Philosopher," and other similar works, which are well known. His name is a sufficient recommendation to a volume of the kind. No. 30, entitled "Magic, Pretended Miracles, and Remarkable Natural Phenomena," contains a great deal of information on a variety of interesting subjects. If we had not seen it, we could hardly have believed that such an assemblage of particulars could have been made. It is embellished with several illustrative figures and diagrams. We had designed a larger notice of it, but other subjects have crowded on our hands, and we must therefore content ourselves with a brief recommendation of it to the reader.

The Laws and Polity of the Jews. 18mo. pp. 174.—This little volume appears to be framed on the plan which the late Sir John Sinclair denominated *Codean*. According to his idea, subjects must be treated separately, and the requisite amount of information be collected under each head. With that view he published his "Code of Health and Longevity," instead of leaving the particulars concerning it to be scattered through medical and dietetic works. Besides, the reader who perceives that subjects are thus treated, is likely to attach more importance to them than when they are merely discussed incidentally or subordinately. The volume now before us forms a branch of Hebrew history, sufficiently important to warrant, indeed to require, a separate treatise. Although apparently designed in the first instance for young persons, it will be useful to students of a higher class, as an introduction to works of greater pretensions, though in point of fact such works are so few, that this little manual will not soon be laid aside. It is illustrated by numerous engravings, which will attract the younger readers, and thus lead them on to a more inquisitive and attentive perusal.

Arguments against the indiscriminate use of Chloroform in Midwifery. By S. William J. Merriman, M.D. Cantab. 8vo.—It is the constant course of success-

ful novelties in medicine, that they run into extremes; and it is evident from the arguments of this very intelligent and judicious essay that chloroform has become too great a favourite. Dr. William Merriman is not opposed to its employment in surgery. He admits that "Surgical operations are constantly performed now without any suffering on the part of the patient, and it appears undeniable that in many cases he stands a better chance of recovering his health than if the operation had been performed without the employment of an anæsthetic." He also admits that it may also be *occasionally* beneficial in operative midwifery; but he contends against the gratuitous and frequent use of these powerful but deleterious vapours, and he demonstrates by statistics that, in a very large majority of cases, labours, under the ordinary process of nature, terminate within a few hours, with perfect safety and with complete and speedy recovery; whereas multiplied experience has proved, that all systematic interference with the natural efforts tend to produce delay and other inconveniences and difficulties. In short, after taking an historical retrospect of obstetric practice, and of the various appliances on which its professors have from time to time relied, our author finds good reason to decide that the simplest treatment is generally the best, and to affirm "the great superiority of allowing Nature to conduct the whole process of the birth, the physician merely interfering when he finds morbid action commencing, or when the birth is impracticable without artificial assistance." We have no doubt this essay will have considerable influence on the general practice of accoucheurs; and that, whilst the very name of Merriman (raised to eminence by the honoured father of the author) will arrest attention, the arguments which it advances will carry conviction, and direct professional conduct.

A Stumble at the Threshold, or the Court Martial. A Tale. By Mary Molesworth. 8vo.—There is considerable power of writing in this volume, which is more particularly displayed in tracing out the workings of the human mind in the most difficult and painful situations in which its possessor can be placed, and in describing the most powerful of those passions and affections which reside in the breast of man. The story itself is one of great and continuous interest; but it is an interest too sad and painful in character, and not sufficiently contrasted with bright and

cheerful scenes. This may appear a fault in the eyes of many readers, but it has been evidently intentional on the part of the authoress, and perhaps as far as her own success was concerned she was right. By adopting such a manner of writing she has been able to concentrate the attention of the reader on one subject, in the working up of which she has exerted talents particularly adapted for the more grave and serious walk of fiction. In her next work—and we hope soon to meet her again—we should recommend her to vary the interest of her tale somewhat more by introducing a few more lights to set off those shadows of sadness in the painting of which she is so successful.

Eda Morton and her Friends, or, School-room Days. 12mo.—This is a volume from which not only those whose school-days are not yet passed, but others also who have long outgrown that busy and anxious period of life, may derive amusement and instruction. We have seldom met with a better picture of youth, or a more correct delineation of the various forms and shapes in which the character of the young appears. The conversations carried on by the young persons who are introduced in the pages of this little volume, are remarkably lively, easy, and natural, and the scenes and incidents are not at all overdrawn, but are in perfect keeping. The descriptions of scenery (the story is laid in Scotland) are written in very good taste, and betray the pen of one imbued with a love of Nature in her more wild and grand forms. The tone of moral and religious feeling displayed is excellent throughout.

The Discipline of Life. 8vo. 3 vols.—In each of the three tales contained in these volumes an attempt is made to illustrate the workings of the human heart under some of the more ordinary trials of life, particularly those which have reference to the affections. There is considerable interest in each of them,—sufficient, indeed, to excite and stimulate the feelings of the reader, without exercising a painful influence over his mind. The scene of each is for the most part laid in the country, and the descriptions of rural life are evidently drawn by one who is well acquainted with it. These volumes are attributed to one of the gentler sex, and we can well believe such to be the case, from the delicacy of tone and feeling displayed in them, and the easy and graceful style in which they are written.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The Eighteenth Meeting of the British Association has been held at Swansea, under the presidency of the Marquess of Northampton. The order of proceedings has been the same as on former occasions, varied only by such arrangements as the particular locality suggested, and by some change in the disposition of the sections. Section E, which was formerly devoted to Physiology, has been united with Botany and Zoology to form Section D, formerly confined to the latter two: and Ethnology, now constituted a sub-section of the new member, thus remains attached to the same section.

The General Committee assembled on Wednesday the 9th of August.—On Thursday business began in the sections, and in the evening Dr. Percy delivered, in the Baptist chapel, a lecture "On the Chemistry of the various Metallurgic processes now practised around Swansea."—On Friday the sections again met; during the afternoon there were sailing matches and boat races; and after the ordinary, Mr. Vivian threw open his grounds—but the wet weather interfered with the general enjoyment of the privilege.—On Saturday a very large party set off at eight in the morning to visit the iron works of Ystalyfera, and other points of interest in the Swansea Valley. At the former, which was the principal point of attraction, nearly two hundred members of the Association had the satisfaction of witnessing the casting of a large quantity of pig-iron, and of examining the appliances by which the economy of fuel, by the use of the gaseous products of the combustion, is effected. Another party made an excursion to the bone caves and cliffs of Gower; while a third went with Mr. M'Andrew in his yacht, the Osprey, on a dredging excursion in the Bristol Channel. Several marine animals were thus procured alive for exhibition to the Zoological Section. Some of the Botanists, with Mr. Babington at their head, made an excursion round the coast from Oystermouth to Pennard Castle, where they obtained many of the rare plants of this part of Wales. The less energetic visited the zinc works of Mr. Vivian, and spent the remainder of the day in Mr. Llewellyn's grounds of Penllergare, where a boat impelled by the electrical current was at work on one of the lakes. In the evening, there was a promenade at the school-rooms.—On Monday there was business in all the sections, and the General Committee again met. Lieut. Carte ex-

hibited his rockets at the pier. He demonstrated their usefulness by firing over a vessel moored at some distance, when two men, attaching themselves, were drawn ashore. In the evening, Dr. Carpenter lectured on microscopic structures to a large audience.—On Tuesday all the sections again met; and the Mayor gave a dinner to the principal strangers. In the evening there was a promenade; at which were displayed such objects as had proved of interest in the various sections.—On Wednesday some of the sections met: and the General Committee assembled to sanction the grants which had passed the Recommendation Committee, which are as follow:—

That Mr. Birt be requested to undertake the Reduction and Discussion of the Electrical Observations made at Kew, with the sum of 50*l.* at his disposal for the purpose.—That the sum of 100*l.* be placed at the disposal of the Council, for the expenses of Kew Observatory.—That Sir H. T. De la Beche, Sir Wm. Hooker, Dr. Daubeny, Mr. Henfrey, and Mr. Hunt investigate the action of Carbonic Acid on the growth of Plants allied to those of the Coal-formation, with the balance of the original grant (5*l.*)—That Mr. Spence and Mr. T. V. Wollaston assist Mr. Newport in drawing up a Report on Scorpionidæ and Tracheary Arachnidæ, with 10*l.*—That Professor E. Forbes and Prof. T. Bell assist Dr. T. Williams in a Report on British Annelidæ, with 10*l.*—That H. E. Strickland, esq. Dr. Daubeny, Dr. Lindley, and Prof. Henslow form a Committee for Experiments on the Vitality of Seeds, with 10*l.*—That Prof. E. Forbes, and the other Members on the Committee for Dredging, with Colonel Portlock and Dr. Williams, continue their investigations, with 10*l.*—That Dr. Lankester, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. Jenyns, Prof. Henslow, Mr. A. Henfrey, Sir W. G. Trevelyan, Bart. and Mr. Peach, continue their superintendence of the drawing-up of Tables for the Registration of Periodical Phenomena, with 3*l.*—That certain Bills, amounting to 18*l.* 10*s.* on account of Anemometrical Observations, formerly carried on at Edinburgh, be paid; and that the Anemometer be transferred to the Assistant-General Secretary at York.—That the President and General Secretary be authorised to apply to her Majesty's Government for the continuation of the Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory at Toronto up to the 31st Dec. 1850.—That Dr. Schunk continue his investigations on Colouring Matters; Dr. Andrews prepare a Report on the Heat developed in Chemical Action; Mr. E. Hunt a Report on the present state of our Knowledge of the Chemical Influence of the Solar Radiations.—That Prof. E. Forbes, Dr. Playfair, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. A. Hancock be a Committee to Report on the Perforating Apparatus of Mollusca.—That Mr. Mallet continue his preparation for a Report on the Facts of Earthquakes.—That Mr. G. G. Stokes prepare a Report on Physical Optics, in continuation of Dr. Lloyd's Report on that subject.—That the Communications of Dr. Percy on the Extraction of Silver by the Wet Way, of Joseph Glyn, esq. on Hydraulic Pressure Engines, and Mr. J. P. Budd on the advantageous Use made of the Gaseous Escape from the Blast Furnaces

of *Ystalyfera*, be printed entire in the Transactions; and such portions of Prof. Powell's Communication on Luminous Meteors as may be necessary to complete the recorded observations of that phenomenon.—That the Committee appointed in 1838 for determining the resistance of Railway Trains be re-appointed, for the purpose of repeating those experiments at the high velocities and in the altered circumstances of railways at the present time,—the following gentlemen to form the Committee, viz.:—Mr. Hardman Earle, Mr. George Rennie, Mr. Edward Woods, Mr. T. Froude, Mr. J. Glyn, Mr. Wyndham Harding, and Mr. J. Scott Russell.—That the Assistant-General Secretary be requested to form a complete list of all the recommendations that have been made by the Association, accompanied by a Report of the manner and extent to which these recommendations have been carried into effect.

The following were elected members of the London Council for the ensuing year, in addition to the officers who are *ex-officio* members:—Prof. Ansted, Major S. Clerke, Prof. E. Forbes, Prof. T. Graham, G. B. Greenough, W. J. Hamilton, Sir J. Herschel, Prof. E. Hodgkinson, J. Heywood, Dr. R. G. Latham, C. Lyell, L. Horner, R. Hutton, Sir R. H. Inglis, Capt. Ibbetson, Sir C. Lemon, Sir C. Malcolm, Prof. Owen, G. R. Porter, J. Scott Russell, Dr. Roget, H. E. Strickland, W. Spence, Lieut.-Col. Sykes, the Dean of Westminster, Prof. Wheatstone, Prof. Walker, Rev. Dr. Whewell. The Auditors appointed were Major S. Clerke, J. Heywood, and G. R. Porter, esqs.

The number of tickets sold for this meeting was 847. It was resolved that the next meeting shall take place in Birmingham in September 1849, under the Presidency of Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, with J. Russell, esq. as Local Treasurer, W. Wills, esq. and R. Fletcher, esq. Local Secretaries.

L. W. Dillwyn, esq. presented to the Association 250 copies of a work entitled "The Fauna and Flora of Swansea."

THE RAY SOCIETY.

The Ray Society held its Fifth Anniversary Meeting at Swansea, the Marquess of Northampton filling the chair. The report stated that, although no great increase of members had occurred during the past year, the funds were larger, in consequence of most of the new members subscribing from the commencement. The remaining work for 1847, Prof. E. Forbes's "Monograph of the British Pulmograda Medusæ," with three new works for 1848, viz. Part IV. of Messrs. Alder and Hancock's "British Nudibranchiate Mollusca," the "Correspondence of John Ray," edited by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S. (the Secretary), and vol. I. of the "Bibliographia Zoologiæ et

Geologiæ," of Prof. Agassiz (edited by H. E. Strickland, esq.), were stated to be all ready for distribution. The treasurer called attention to the difficult position of the council on account of the backwardness of subscribers in their annual payments. Though all the works for 1848 were ready, not a third of the subscriptions for that year had been paid. The meeting was well attended, and several new members were added.

HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

An association under this title has been established at a public meeting at Liverpool—the mayor of that place being in the chair. The Earl of Ellesmere was elected President. The objects in view are announced to be historical and local collections connected with the counties palatine of Lancaster and Chester. These are arranged under the following heads:—Historical documents; antiquities; genealogy and biography; architecture and the fine arts; natural history; costumes, customs, traditions; church registers; trade, commerce, and inventions; military antiquities; topographical descriptions; parliamentary papers. The Rev. Dr. Hume and Mr. H. C. Pidgeon are the prime movers of this association, and are chosen honorary secretaries, and Mr. Mayer honorary curator. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Hume, the Rev. D. Thom, Mr. Richard Brooke, and others.

PAPYRI FROM THEBES.

At the meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, held on the 8th of July, Mr. Harris, of Alexandria, exhibited some interesting papyri, purchased by him at Thebes. The principal of these remains was the series of fragments of an oration by Hyperides against Demosthenes. This MS. was originally one roll of paper, on which the oration was written in pages of about twenty lines each, divided by a margin, in a small but beautifully clear hand. At present the substance of about twenty-five pages remains, but unfortunately few of them consecutive. Mr. Harris's MS. is hitherto unique among the known contents of the Theban tombs; but its discovery, though a subject of surprise in such a situation, is of a nature to excite hopes that other remains of the literary treasures of classical antiquity may be found in Egypt. Mr. Harris is preparing an exact *fac-simile* of the papyrus for publication.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Having visited in former years the cities of Canterbury, Winchester, York, and Norwich, the Archæological Institute has, this year, held its anniversary meeting in the ancient city of Lincoln,—a city which formerly ranked among the foremost of the realm, but which is hitherto destitute of an historian, and which is placed in a county which has received but very partial and inadequate descriptions from topographers. In a field at once so rich and so neglected the intelligent antiquary could not be otherwise than well employed; and we have the gratification to add that there are residents of the district who yield to none in zeal, or in their efforts to illustrate its history, its antiquities, and its architecture. Lord Monson and Sir Charles Anderson are devoted to the promotion of the county history of Lincolnshire; whilst Mr. Willson the architect, of Lincoln, has formed large collections for the history of the city, as well as a rich museum of antiquarian relics.

The opening meeting took place on Tuesday the 25th of July in the County Assembly Room, which was also the seat of all the subsequent reunions. The Bishop of Norwich, the President of the last annual meeting, opened the proceedings with an introductory speech, and placed in the chair the Right Hon. Earl Brownlow, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, who congratulated the arrival of the Institute in Lincoln, with the antiquities of which his Lordship said he had been well acquainted for a period of fifty years. The Marquess of Northampton moved a vote of thanks to the late President, which was seconded by the Bishop of Lincoln. Lord Monson welcomed the Institute in the name of the county, and the Mayor of Lincoln expressed the like sentiments on behalf of the city. Sir Charles Anderson, Bart. announced that the Spalding Society had placed their records before the inspection of the Institute, and moved a vote of thanks for their courtesy; which was seconded by Sir John Boileau, Bart.

E. J. Willson, esq. F.S.A. then read a paper on the Episcopal Palace of Lincoln, which is printed entire in our present Magazine.

The Rev. Dr. Moore, of Spalding, read an account of the Gentlemen's Society of Spalding, formed by Maurice Johnson at the beginning of the last century, and which maintained a considerable degree of activity until the death of its founder in 1755. (We do not enter into the particulars of Dr. Moore's paper, as the details of this chapter of literary history may

be seen more at length in Mr. Gough's History of this Society, printed in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, and in the sixth volume of *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*.)

After the close of the meeting the company attended Mr. Alderman Willson to an inspection of the remains of the Bishop's Palace.

At six o'clock the public dinner of the Institute took place in the Corn Exchange, where the ladies for the first time joined the company, which altogether amounted to two hundred and fifty persons. The President was in the chair, supported by the Duke of St. Alban's, the Marquess of Northampton, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Alford, the Bishops of Lincoln and Norwich, the Deans of Hereford and Westminster, &c. &c.

Wednesday, July 26.—The Marquess of Northampton took the chair of the Architectural Section. The first paper read was, on the Sculpture of Lincoln Cathedral, by C. R. Cockerell, esq. R.A. After some prefatory remarks on the importance of sculpture, and the influence that art exercises over the human mind and heart, he said—Lincoln Cathedral was rich in specimens of sculpture; in the frieze in the west end they had some beautiful works of about the year 1124; they had the kings in the front representing the decline of sculpture, about the time of Edward the Third, and then they had the flourishing period exemplified in the sculpture of the south gate and in the statues of Edward I., Queen Alianor, and Margaret of France. But in the Presbytery, in the spandrels of the triforium, there is some most interesting sculpture, which is deserving of far more regard than has hitherto been paid to it. It consists of thirty subjects, fifteen to the north and fifteen to the south, and their designs, in Mr. Cockerell's opinion, are derived from the Epistle of Peter, setting forth the dealings of the Deity with the human race. From these magnificent specimens of sculpture, he concluded that the sculpture of England was superior to the sculpture of Italy in the thirteenth century; for the year 1282, when the presbytery of Lincoln was finished, was before the age of Giotto, Cimabue, and the Pisani. He had been favoured with a view of copies of the finest sculpture in Italy, executed from forty to fifty years after the sculpture in Lincoln Cathedral to which he had referred, and he would affirm that the Lincoln school of art was superior to the Italian. Another fact was, that the sculpture in all their cathedrals proved that the work was ex-

executed by different hands; their styles were dissimilar, and it was clear to him that the work was executed by local men. The men of Lincoln embellished Lincoln Cathedral; the men of Salisbury, that of Salisbury; the men of Lichfield, Lichfield Cathedral; and so on. He recognised two hands in the works before him; the one characterised by a chasteness and purity of style, and what he might term a true religious expression; the other by a greater share of Gothic quaintness. There could be no question that the figures were executed in workshops, and then affixed,—and it was proved in Lincoln, where, in the case of one of the angels to which he had referred, the parts having been cut by different workmen, did not fit very well when put up and joined together. It was not to be supposed that the subjects were designed by workmen—they had not that knowledge of theology which would enable them to design such a chain of events; but the works were executed from the designs of churchmen, and were carried into effect by the local talent of the day.

The Marquess of Northampton pointed out that even the gothic architecture of Italy was less pure than our own: a fact which he attributed to the circumstance of the architects having so many beautiful works of antiquity before their eyes, portions of which they could not refrain from mingling in their designs. It must be remembered, however, that Italy once had gothic structures, which have for the most part been removed or remodelled.

Mr. Frank Penrose stated that there is a monument in Spilsby church to a Lord Willoughby, which is carved in Lincoln stone, and in so high a style of sculpture, that he had no hesitation in referring it to the Lincoln school,—at least to the *second* hand. He particularly drew attention to the figures of angels, attired in ecclesiastical robes, which support the cushion under the head of the effigy.

The Dean of Westminster had seen in the cathedral of Winchester some fragments of sculpture in a receptacle behind the high altar, which had perhaps been removed during Wykeham's alterations; the merit of which he knew to have been highly estimated by Sir Francis Chantrey.

The next paper read was one by Mr. Charles Winston on the Stained Glass of Lincoln Cathedral and Southwell Minster. In the former church the great rose or wheel-window of the north transept is one of the most valuable, and at present perfect, works of the thirteenth century now in existence. Its subjects are the Church in Earth and the Church of Heaven; and the greater part of the original glass remains in its position. The central part is

occupied with a representation of the blessed in Heaven, Christ sitting in the midst. Sixteen other subjects, placed in circles, occupy the outer circuit of the window. Only one of these has hitherto been engraved, namely, angels holding the cross, in Fowler's "*Mosaic Pavements and Painted Glass.*" Mr. Winston pointed out, in these remains, those striking features which indicate the early-English style of glass painting; such as the extraordinary intenseness and vividness of the colouring caused by the peculiar texture of the glass—the strength and thickness of the outline of the drawing, and which strength of outline was rendered necessary by the deep colour of the glass—the tallness of the figures, their vigorous and spirited attitudes, and the classical air of their heads—also the conventional character of their foliated ornaments, which exhibit the bulbous form given to leaves in early English sculpture. The North Rose also exhibits the general principle of composition common to any early-English window which contains a number of pictures. Each picture, the design of which is usually very simple, is placed in a panel having a deep coloured ground, and a rich border. The panels themselves are embedded in a coloured ground. Very little coloured glass is used, so that the window, in its general effect, is a mass of rich and variegated colouring, in which the tints of the grounds predominate. The design, owing to the smallness of its parts, is confused when seen from the proper point of view, the floor of the transept. The rest of the stained glass remaining in the cathedral was carefully described by Mr. Winston, but presents nothing especially remarkable, unless it be some medallions supposed to contain subjects for the legend of Saint Hugh. In Southwell Minster the most remarkable glass is in the cinque-cento style, brought from a church at Paris, and presented by Mr. Gally Knight in 1818. Its subjects are the Baptism of Christ, the Raising of Lazarus, the Triumphant Entry into Jerusalem, and the Mocking of Christ by the Jews.

W. A. Nicholson, esq. architect, of Lincoln, next read an historical and architectural account of Tattershall Castle. Its history is traced from the year 1230, when King Henry III. granted a licence to Robert FitzEudo, then lord of the manor, to build a castle here; but of that castle no remains now exist, though a portion of stone ruins was removed early in the present century, and burnt into lime by a neighbouring bricklayer. The present castle is built of brick; and was erected by Ralph Lord Cromwell, Lord Treasurer

of England, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. Its chief feature is a great tower, of which views have been given in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities* and several other works. This tower measures 89 feet from north to south, 67 feet from east to west, and is 112 feet high. It was evidently erected not so much for defence as for splendour. Its chimney-pieces are richly carved with armorial coats and heraldic devices: (of these there are engravings in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, in Weir's *Horncastle*, and in the *History of Tattershall*, 8vo. 1813). Mr. Nicholson himself has already published a memoir on Tattershall Castle, in the *Transactions of the late Lincolnshire Topographical Society*, 4to. 1843.—Sir Charles Anderson directed the attention of those who should visit Tattershall to the church, and to its sepulchral brasses of the Cromwells (also engraved in Gough's *Monuments*); and remarked that one of the executors of the lord treasurer, to whom the enlargement of the church was entrusted, was the celebrated bishop and founder, William of Wainflete.

Frank Penrose, esq. of Magdalen college, Cambridge, as a preliminary to Professor Willis's lecture, introduced to the notice of the meeting the Proportions of Lincoln Cathedral. Its nave is singular in England, and almost in Europe, from the extraordinary lightness of its piers and width of the arches. Mr. Penrose compared its dimensions with those of the cathedral of Bourges, a remarkable continental example. The length of Bourges in its central pace is 8 times the width; that of Lincoln 13 times the width; and the like length of proportion is characteristic of all the English cathedrals. Such a length of vista could never be intended to be seen at one view, a consideration which shows that where screens, &c. have been cleared away for that object (as at Salisbury, &c.) modern taste has proceeded on false principles. The height of Bourges is one-third of its length; at Lincoln the proportions of length are as three to one of the height for the nave, and as six to one for the whole building. The width of the nave and aisles together at Lincoln is exactly equal to its height; the number of arches is seven (on each side), and the proportion of voids to the piers is as 7 to 4. These and several other proportions which Mr. Penrose specified are exact, and not approximate, which shows that these points were the subject of precise attention with the mediæval architects.

Professor Willis then came forward to deliver his lecture upon the architecture of Lincoln cathedral, which was entirely

extemporaneous. He commenced by observing that he had now conducted the Institute and its visitors over four cathedrals, and this at Lincoln was the fifth which had fallen to his lot to describe. They had visited in succession Canterbury, Winchester, York, and Norwich, every one of which he had endeavoured to show was distinguished by some peculiarity, some connexion with history, some peculiarity of style, and upon these he had been enabled to enlarge. He had now examined the cathedral of Lincoln, and must say that he was convinced that in magnificence and in all artistic qualities it is superior to them all.* Lincoln, with some unimportant exceptions, is essentially an early-English building, and therefore at first it might be supposed that little could be said about it; but when they examined it minutely, they would find that there existed in that early-English no less than five or six other subdivisions of style. He would tell them the simple history of the cathedral in the first place. They knew that Paulinus, in the old Saxon times, who converted the barbarous inhabitants of the district, built a church at Lincoln, which was described by Bede to have been erected of stone, but of this nothing is now remaining, and it may have been on a wholly different site. There was no cathedral church at Lincoln until the time of Remigius the first Norman bishop, who removed the see from Dorchester in Oxfordshire in the year 1085. Though opposed in this change by the archbishop of York, Remigius went on with the building of the church, and had so far completed it in the year 1092 that the day was fixed for its consecration, when, by God's providence, it became that of the interment of its founder. In 1125 a fire occurred, and the roof fell upon the tomb of Remigius. The edifice was then repaired by Bishop Alexander, to whom the work of the western doorway may be attributed: whilst other portions of the front, including the rude bas-reliefs (which may be compared with similar bands of sculpture at the cathedral of

* This preference of Lincoln cathedral was afterwards publicly re-echoed during the meeting by the Marquess of Northampton, Mr. Britton, and other critics. A very distinguished architectural judge of the last century was also of this opinion. "My lord Burlington was at Lincoln; he called upon Mr. Simson, and saw the Roman hypocaust. He declared the front of the minster the finest in Europe, and that the cathedral in general exceeded York." Letter of Stukeley to Gale, July 13, 1740. *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, p. 187.

Verona), are probably part of the original work of Remigius. In 1185 occurred an event rare in English annals; an earthquake split the church from the top to the bottom. Hugh de Grenoble became Bishop of Lincoln in the following year; and it is to this bishop that the construction of this magnificent edifice is chiefly to be referred. Its original plan appears to have nearly resembled that of Westminster Abbey, and of many continental cathedrals, having a processional path round its eastern end, which opened into several apsidal chapels. The chapel of the Virgin was placed on the north, because the city wall prohibited an extension of the church to the east. The architect employed by Bishop Hugh was a countryman of his own, named Hugh de Boys, brought from the neighbourhood of Toulouse, and it is remarkable that another Frenchman, William de Sens, had just before rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury (as described in so interesting a way in Prof. Willis's *Architectural History* of that cathedral). Hugh de Boys was an artist of original and even eccentric genius, and the professor was not a little amusing on some of the Frenchman's peculiarities. One of the most extraordinary instances in which it is displayed is the irregular groining of the choir at its western end—at which the work was evidently commenced. In the aisles, the walls are adorned with double arcades, one built before the other, yet the hinder one perfectly finished. But the most characteristic feature of his work is this, that he seized every opportunity to make detached shafts, in situations where engaged shafts are usual in early-English work. These peculiarities, however, die away as the works proceed; and the study of this church, in its progress from the Frenchman's beginning until its completion, affords a most interesting development of the early-English style. The Chapter House, which has been usually attributed to Bishop Hugh, is proved by its mouldings, which are identical with those at the north-west end of the nave, to have been the last completed of the whole. Bishop Hugh consecrated his new church in 1192; but its more distant portions were probably in progress for some years after his death in 1200, and, though the names of his successors are not mentioned in connection with the building, the work was no doubt carried on during their episcopates by the dean and chapter, and an entry on the patent rolls 7 Joh. (1205-6) shows that the work was then still unfinished. About the year 1240 (the exact year is differently stated by various authorities) an accident occurred, by the

downfall of some tower, but the particulars of this occurrence and its consequences are not accurately ascertained. In 1256 King Henry the Third issued a commission to examine the site of the cathedral, in order to determine how far it might be allowable to remove part of the city wall, in order to elongate the church. This was done with a view to the erection of the present presbytery, the intention of which Professor Willis described as being entirely to do honour to the local saint, the bishop Hugh before mentioned, who had now received the glories of canonization. To this presbytery the greatest perfection of the most beautiful period of English architecture was devoted, and it is here that the exquisite sculpture already brought before the attention of the Institute by Professor Cockerell is to be seen. It was completed in the year 1281, when the remains of Saint Hugh were translated to the golden shrine erected in its centre. Prof. Willis gave the following explanation why the present monument of the saint is not in the centre of the area. It was customary for shrines of saints to be elevated on high pillars, surrounded with arched seats for the reception of those who came to be relieved of their bodily infirmities. Such was the shrine at Canterbury, and that still remaining at Westminster. When the royal commissioners were sent to remove these shrines in the reign of Henry VIII. they were directed to inter the bones decently at one side; the gold and jewels were then taken to the King's treasury, and the substructure wholly destroyed. It is probable, therefore, that when Bishop Fuller, after the Restoration of Charles II. placed an altar-tomb with a Latin inscription to the memory of Bishop Hugh, he raised it actually over the spot where the bones of the saint then rested, and where they were deposited when the shrine was removed. Prof. Willis concluded by observing that the fabric of Lincoln Minster is now in good condition, and its continual repair is well cared for (the annual produce of the fabric fund is we understand 918*l.*); but it is much to be desired that certain chapels, which have been recently used as workshops or depositories of rubbish, should be cleaned out, and made, as they were intended to be, an integral part of one great whole.—At the close of the afternoon service, Professor Willis accompanied his auditors round the edifice.

But before the morning meeting broke up, another paper was read by the Ven. Henry K. Bonney, D.D. Archdeacon of Lincoln. Its subject was the appropriation of some ancient monuments remaining at the north-east end of the minster.

Adjoining to the tomb of Bishop Henry de Burghersh, who died in 1340, is that of his younger brother Sir Robert Burghersh; and on the opposite side of the aisle, built against the north wall, is that of Bartholomew lord Burghersh, the bishop's brother. For these parties a college of chantry priests was founded in Lincoln; and these monuments are correctly appropriated by Leland; but by Dugdale (as printed in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*) and Browne Willis, the last-mentioned is attributed to a lord Welles, an error which has been followed by some later writers. The monuments are adorned with many statues of the relatives of the parties, accompanied by shields of arms, nearly all of which were explained by the Archdeacon: who directed attention to a pedigree of Burghersh, contained in Streetfield's *Excerpta Cantiana*, as correcting the errors of former authors: there is also another in Blore's *Rutland*.

At the evening meeting Lord Monson took the chair, as President of the Early and Mediæval Section, and in opening the proceedings, observed that it was now more than twenty years since he first began to make researches into the history and antiquities of the county, and he would now make the confession that it was once his intention, and he was afraid the confession might appear presumptuous, to become the historian of Lincolnshire. That was a day-dream which would never be realised; notwithstanding this, he by no means regretted having been under the influence of this dream, for his researches had enabled him to appreciate the labours of all those who followed the same pursuit, and had afforded him much personal gratification. His lordship then referred to the natural disadvantages which formerly existed in this county, and hoped that, with improved means of communication, its interesting archæological remains would become more generally known.

John Mitchell Kemble, esq. M.A. next proceeded, in a very animated and interesting manner, to deliver a lecture on the Runic inscriptions yet extant in England. Several drawings and fac-similes were placed before the audience; which, accompanied by Mr. Kemble's lucid explanations, made a dry and somewhat forbidding subject intelligible and amusing to the merest novice. Three alphabets were exhibited, showing: 1. those called Norse or Scandinavian; 2. the Marcomannic, used in Holstein and Saxony north of the Elbe; and 3. those of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors; and the lecturer explained that, though their use had been involved in some imaginary mystery, it was nothing more than such mystery as attached itself to all

literature in ignorant times, as they are simply alphabetical characters. After describing several of the inscriptions of the North of Europe, particularly some commemorative of the sea-kings on the rocks of the Baltic, Mr. Kemble proceeded to specify such as had been found in this country. These were employed at the time when the kingdom of Northumberland, which included Lincoln, was the principal scene of our civilization. After introducing his hearers to the sepulchral stones of Hartlepool, the cross at Lancaster, and those of Bewcastle and Ruthwell, (for which we may refer to Mr. Kemble's paper in the 28th volume of *Archæologia*.) he exhibited a copper dish found at Chertsey abbey, the inscription of which signifies "Offer, sinner;" and he explained the inscription on a comb which had been found at Lincoln, which, being in Norse-runes, furnishes testimony to the early Danish traffic: it was interpreted to mean, "Thor futta makes a good comb." This reminded him of the brooch found near Greenock, inscribed in the Northumbrian character, "Guthred made me, Alfred owns me;" and of the hilt of a sword, which had once led him to suppose that he had met with a weapon strengthened by some sacred charm, but which was decyphered, "Skillung the elder" is my owner."

Thursday, July 27.—At an Historical Section, over which Mr. Hallam presided, the following papers were read—

A narrative of the progress of King Henry VIII. through Lincolnshire in the year 1541, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., being a continuation (in one sense a prelude) to the paper detailing the King's progress through Yorkshire, read before the Institute at York. The King's intention in visiting York was to hold a personal conference with his nephew the young King of Scotland, with the secondary object, probably, of visiting the two lately disturbed counties of Lincoln and York, and trying the effect which the presence and the sight of royal magnificence might have in dissipating the recollection of his former extreme severities, and inducing a more cordial reception of the new ecclesiastical state which he was establishing. The King left his palace at Westminster on Sunday the 7th July, arriving at Northampton on the 21st, and was at Ludington on the 23d. He remained there three days, and then proceeded to Collyweston, where he stayed ten days or more, and then entered Lincolnshire at the town of Stamford. He made, however, no stay in that town, but proceeded immediately to Grimsthorpe. On the 8th the Court removed to Blesford, where a

council sat on the 9th of August, and the King reached Lincoln in the evening. Of the reception of the King in this city Mr. Hunter had found no account. A few weeks after a bill of indictment was found by the grand jury of the county against the Queen (Katharine Howard) for the first of that series of acts of criminality for which she was afterwards brought to trial, and ultimately suffered the penalty of death. Some of the offences charged were committed during the short stay which the King made at Lincoln and Gainsborough. When the King left this city he turned aside from the direct course, and we find him on the evening of the 12th at Gainsborough, where he remained stationary for four days, as the guest of Lord Borough, who had been called by him to the House of Lords about twelve years before, and who had the good sense to take no part in the tumultuous proceedings which had brought destruction on several of the ancient families of Lincolnshire. At Gainsborough the King crossed the Trent, and proceeded to Scrooby, where the Archbishop of York had a house; he slept there that night, and on the next day reached his own manor-place in the centre of the Chase at Hatfield. He remained in Yorkshire, from the 11th of August to the 5th or 6th of October. On that day he crossed the Humber on the Lincolnshire coast at Barrow, from whence he proceeded at once to Thornton College, the seat of a religious community, of which the King was the founder, where he remained on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of October, the council sitting on the latter day. He next bent his course to Kettleby, where at that time lived Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, brother-in-law to Lord Borough. On the 11th of October we find by the minute of the Privy Council that the King was at Mr. Turner's house, which Turner is certainly an error for Tournay, whose house was at Kenby (Caenby). The King made no stay here, and proceeded the next day to South Carlton, where he slept at the house of Mr. Monson. This Mr. Monson was a knight, in all probability knighted by the King on this visit. He was an ancestor of the eminent family of Monson, who were amongst the first persons admitted into the order of baronets, and afterwards advanced to the peerage. The King was now in the near neighbourhood of Lincoln, and must have passed through the city a second time, as his next day's remove was to Nocton, where he slept on the 13th, thence proceeding next day to Sleaford. Nocton was at that time the property of Thomas Wymbish, and we see here again that the King, in his visits

among the Lincolnshire nobility and gentry, kept himself within the circle of one great family connection, consisting of the Boroughs, Tyrwhitts, Tailboys, Tournays, Monsons, and Wymbish's—all relations. When he afterwards married Katharine, the widow of Sir Edward Borough, he might himself be said to be a member of this Lincolnshire circle. The King's next remove was to Sleaford, where he had a house of his own, acquired by the attainder of its proprietor, the unhappy Lord Hussey. While here he received an ambassador of the King of Portugal, come to treat concerning the conveyance of certain wheat from England to Portugal. He left Sleaford the next morning to proceed to Grimsthorpe, where he slept, and then left the county, proceeding to his own house at Collyweston, in Northamptonshire, and arrived at Windsor on the 26th.

The Rev. Francis C. Massingberd, M.A. read an historical memoir of the battle of Winsby, fought near Horncastle in the year 1643, between the royalists under Sir Ingram Hopton, and the parliamentarians under Cromwell. The authority which supplies the most accurate details of this event is the Parliamentary Chronicle of Vicars (though he misnames the place Ixbie); and Mr. Massingberd has succeeded in identifying nearly all the localities which are mentioned in connection with the contest.—Sir Charles Anderson was able to state in illustration of the same period of history that the place near Gainsborough where General Cavendish was killed is still called Cavendish Bog; and at Lea, where a skirmish took place, two fields are still known by the names of Grey Coats and Red Coats. In Gainsborough register the interments of several soldiers are recorded for some days after.—Mr. Hunter remarked that justice has not been done to the merits of Vicars; with all his puritanical verbiage no other author of the period has preserved so many minute facts. Clarendon was largely indebted for his information to Vicars. He would observe that Clarendon has a remarkable omission with regard to another Lincolnshire fight, that of Willoughby, in which Sir Philip Monckton, ancestor of Lord Galway, was the commander,—a suppression which he attributed to the Chancellor having a personal antipathy to Sir Philip Monckton. (We may add, that Mr. Hunter has endeavoured to compensate Sir Philip for Clarendon's omissions in his *History of South Yorkshire*, vol. ii. p. 415.)

The Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne, M.A. next read a dissertation on the Parliaments held at Lincoln, one of the most remarkable being that in the reign of Edward the

First, in which a unanimous negative was given to the claim which Pope Boniface had asserted to the sovereignty of Scotland.

In the afternoon a large party was formed to visit Stow and Gainsborough. The former was the site of the Saxon see of Lindisse or Sidnacester, and is recorded to have been ravaged by the Danes in the year 870, whereupon the Bishop removed to Dorchester in Oxfordshire. In the days of the Confessor, Bishop Eadnoth rebuilt the church for a priory of nuns, calling it *Locus Sanctæ Mariæ*, or St. Mary Stow, and the piers of the tower and parts of the transepts may be fairly assigned to the latter period, even if portions of the walls do not belong to the still earlier Saxon church. Strong marks of fire on the exterior tempt the spectator to carry back his ideas to the torches of the Danes. Remigius, the first Bishop who presided at Lincoln, 1070-92, rebuilt this church, and to him may be assigned the nave; whilst the chancel, a fine specimen of the Norman style, was the work of Bishop Alexander, 1123-47, who is known to have resided at the palace of Stow.

At Gainsborough the great object of attention was the mansion of the Lords Borough, which had been mentioned, in Mr. Hunter's paper in the morning, as having received King Henry VIII. It has ancient portions of stone, of brick, and of wood, and all curious. The hall remained in its original state until about sixty years ago, when the carved corbels sustaining the roof were removed. John Wesley once preached here; but subsequently it has been converted into a theatre. A fragment of painting in imitation of tapestry showed itself on the wall; it represented an ostrich among fruits and flowers, with the imperfect motto . . . *ut præce* and . . . In another part of the house was a wounded deer browsing, drawn in outline. There is an elegant oriel of stone; and the wooden portions of the structure are remarkable, particularly for their windows having carved tracery of that material. A brick tower, with stone dressings, commands a view of the neighbourhood. This house was inhabited by the family of Hickman until about a century ago, when a Countess of Abingdon gave birth to a child here. It has since been divided into several tenures, and one wing is now being repaired for public purposes. Thomas the first Lord Borough, in the reign of Henry VII., is stated by Leland to have "made most of the motid manor-place by the west end of the church-yard."

The travelling archæologists were hos-

pitably entertained to luncheon, partly by the Rev. Mr. Bird, the Vicar of Gainsborough, but chiefly by Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., at Lea, where they found the church undergoing a judicious repair under his superintendence. They returned to Lincoln by way of Torkesey. This is a place of ancient importance, having been in fact the port of Lincoln (before the rise of Gainsborough), and the spot at which the Foss-dyke was made to join the Trent. Here, in the primeval days of Christianity, Paulinus baptised some of his converts in the open river. It now presents no object of note, except what is called the castle, standing within range of the floods, being in fact the ruins of an Elizabethan mansion, which was sacked by the Parliamentarians during the civil war. Once more, before reaching Lincoln, the travellers alighted to view, at Drinsey Nook, the gibbet and irons of Tom Otter, who was hung *in terrorem* in 1804, for having murdered one of two women he had married. This monument of by-gone barbarism was still sufficiently modern to recall divers early reminiscences to the minds of the elder members of the party. Its being shown as a rarity alone gives it some historical importance as marking a change of national sentiment.

At an evening meeting the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M.A. read a paper on the Castle of Lincoln. He recited the information of an inquisition held in 3 Edw. I. which states that Lincoln Castle had been held in the royal demesne, together with the city, by the Kings Henry I., Henry II., Richard, and John, and that King John committed its custody to Gerard de Camville, during pleasure; after whose decease, his widow the lady Nicholaa de Hay also held it, in time of peace and war, during the royal pleasure; afterwards, King Henry III. had committed it successively to Philip de Lascelles, Walter de Evermue, and William de Longespey; after whose death Queen Alianor held it, with the wardship of William de Longespey junior: and the jurors added that Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, then held it, having married the daughter of William de Longespey. Mr. Hartshorne remarked that we are justified in inferring that a castle existed at Lincoln in the days of the Conqueror; but that, having made a careful survey of it, he had found no architectural feature which could have an earlier period given to it than the reign of Henry II. We may ask, however, whether a slightly increased antiquity may not be assigned to the keep, supposing it to be "the earl's own town," mentioned in the accord made between King Stephen and the Earl of Chester in 1151, "which his

mother (Lucy Countess of Chester) had fortified."—Lincoln castle was the subject of subsequent remarks from Mr. Willson, which will be found hereafter.

Mr. Edmund Sharpe, of Lancaster, architect, then read an essay "On the Geometrical Period of English Church Architecture." Mr. Sharpe (who has a work now in the press on the subject) recommends a nomenclature and a classification differing somewhat from that of Mr. Rickman, and a division of church architecture into *seven* periods instead of *four*. In Mr. Rickman's classification, the Norman style comprises the whole of those buildings in which the circular arch was used; whilst those in which the pointed arch was employed are divided into three styles or classes—namely, the early-English, the Decorated, and the Perpendicular. The titles of the two last-mentioned Mr. Rickman professed to derive from the character of their windows, conceiving that no part of a building exhibits peculiarities of style in so prominent and characteristic a manner as its windows. In strict accordance with this rule, which may be assumed to be a correct and valuable one, Mr. Sharpe proposes to shew that, had Mr. Rickman gone a step further, and classed the whole of the buildings of pointed architecture according to the forms of their windows, under four heads instead of three, he would have obtained a classification equally simple, but more intelligible and convenient, and would have enabled us to compare the buildings of our own country with those of corresponding character and nearly contemporaneous date on the continent, in a manner that would have established an analogy between them, which, according to the present classification, has no apparent existence. In admitting traceried windows within the category of early-English work, Mr. Rickman appears to have had some difficulty occasionally in his descriptions, and to have been at a loss, in fact, to know where to draw the line between early-English and Decorated work. Thus, in speaking of the presbytery of Lincoln Cathedral, he describes it as a "sort of transition to the Decorated style;" and it will be found that there exists a large and important class of buildings, characterised by the geometrical forms of their window tracery, which has hitherto been treated as belonging partly to the early-English and partly to the Decorated styles, but which is in reality distinct from both, and pre-eminently entitled, from the number and beauty of its examples, to separate classification. To this class of buildings, then, Mr. Sharpe proposes to assign a period embracing the latter

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

portion of Mr. Rickman's early-English period, and the earlier part of his Decorated period, commencing at the point where tracery properly so called began to be used, and terminating at the point where the leading lines of that tracery began to be no longer circular, but flowing. Supposing this period to be adopted as that of a distinct style, we then have the buildings of pointed architecture divided into four classes, which are characterised by their windows, and therefore easily distinguished. We have, first, those in which the lancet window only appears; secondly, those which contain windows having simple geometrical tracery; thirdly, those which have windows of flowing tracery; and fourthly, those in which the leading lines of the window tracery are vertical and horizontal. Mr. Sharpe denominates these four periods as follows:—

		Duration.
Lancet . .	1190—1245	55 years.
Geometrical	1245—1315	70 "
Curvilinear . .	1315—1360	45 "
Rectilinear . .	1360—1500	140 "

310

Friday, July 28.—This day was wholly devoted to a long excursion, which included the castle and church of Newark, the church of Hawton, the collegiate church of Southwell, and Wollaton Hall near Nottingham, a very numerous company being conveyed to these several places by a special train of the railway.

At Newark, besides the general features of the magnificent cruciform church, of Perpendicular architecture (of which Mr. J. H. Parker, with his customary kindness, had furnished the members with Architectural Notes), attention was directed to the handsome octagon font, or rather the stem of one, carved with statuettes in relief, and bearing this motto* round its base:—

Carne rei nati sunt hoc Deo fonte renati.
The chantry chapels on each side the altar appear to have been erected by the merchants of the town; in one of them Professor Willis observed an extraordinary hagnoscope, formed like a pair of spectacles, to direct the eyes of the person using it to two distant altars at once; on the screen outside the same chapel is the painting of Death and the Gallant, of

* We give this in correction of Dickinson's History of Newark, p. 277, where the inscription is misread thus: "Suis. nati. sunt. Deo. hoc. fonte. renati. erunt." In the same place is a bad representation of the font: the bowl is of the period of the Restoration, when it was restored after having been "demolished by the rebels."

which an etching was published in our Magazine for July, 1846: and fixed on the wall behind the high altar is the magnificent sepulchral brass of Flemish workmanship, to the memory of Alan Fleming, 1372, traditionally said to have been brother to the Bishop of Lincoln, by whom the church was dedicated. This is engraved in Dickinson's History of Newark, but that author mistook the civil costume of the figure for ecclesiastical.

Of the beautiful Decorated chancel at Hawton, a series of engravings on a large scale has been published by the Ecclesiological Society.

At Southwell the church was highly admired as a fine example of early Norman architecture, and the remains of the archiepiscopal palace were explored. In the garden was found a Norman *necessarium*, still entire, consisting of five niches constructed round a central column.

At Wollaton Hall the travellers were hospitably entertained by Lord Middleton. It is remarkable for its fine situation, and its lofty central hall, rising like a great tower above the surrounding building; its external height being, indeed, increased by a spacious room above the hall. An erroneous statement is current in books relating to this part of the country that Wollaton Hall was erected after 1616; whereas this inscription, on the garden front, precisely states the period of its erection: "En has Francisci Willughbi militis ædes rara arte extructas Willughbæisq. relictas. Inchoatæ 1580 et finitæ 1588." Every stone is said to have been brought from Ancaster pits on pack-saddles.

In the evening the Mayor and Corporation of Lincoln entertained the Institute at the County Assembly Rooms, a special grant of 100*l.* having been made for the occasion. A large number of the residents of the city and neighbourhood were invited, and the *soirée* resolved itself into a regular ball.

Saturday, July 29.—In a morning meeting several papers were read; of which the first was by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M.A. On the Palace and Parliaments of the Plantagenets at Clipstone. This royal residence in Sherwood Forest was formed at an early period, and Mr. Hartshorne had collected from the public records many notices regarding it from the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward II. It was granted by King James I. to the ancestor of the Duke of Portland, its present owner.

The next paper was an architectural description of Heckington church, Lincolnshire, by Mr. Lewin, of Boston. It is one of the finest existing specimens of

the Decorated style, and contains the richly-carved Easter Sepulchre, which is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* and *Creasy's History of Sleaford*.—The Marquess of Northampton called Mr. Sharpe's attention to the similarity between the east window of Heckington and that of Selby abbey church; and Mr. Sharpe replied that they were exactly similar in their general design and in their mouldings, but there were some slight differences of detail.

J. M. Kemble, esq. then delivered a very important lecture on the Rights of Royalty previous to the Norman Conquest, but to the contents of which we have little means of doing justice. He commenced by remarking the unfounded system on which the Anglo-Saxon history was formerly based, when it was considered that the country was regularly divided into seven or eight kingdoms. In the year 656 no less than thirty kings were slain at the battle between Penda king of Mercia and Oswiu king of Northumberland, between the Trent and Humber. The dominions of these kings were of course extremely circumscribed; but between the seventh century and the close of the tenth they were all gradually reduced to the rank of Dukes, and the whole country acknowledged a single sovereign. The Anglo-Saxon king was elected, and primogeniture was not always regarded; the princes performed the act of coronation, the prelates merely administering the coronation oath, and anathematizing those who dared to oppose. The first duty of the king was the maintenance of the public peace: though this did not suppress the existence of private wars, which were in fact recognised under certain restrictions. He was the chief guardian of boundaries, and exercised a function partly sacerdotal and partly judicial. The notion that trial by jury was instituted by Alfred is a vulgar error, and Mr. Kemble expressed his regret that it should be stamped as authentic by a fresco in the new houses of parliament: an idea equally ridiculous with another which represented King Ethelred pointing to Stonehenge. Asser says of King Alfred that he investigated the merits of legal disputes brought before him with great care and judgment; but it is not likely that this implies any interference with the county courts, and, as the *Curia Regis* did not exist in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, it can only mean that, as a landowner, he was attentive to maintain the just rights of property among his own sokemen: for it is known that even at a later period the county court over-ruled the decisions of the king's court. The king himself was subject to the law. The

Anglo-Saxon king exercised the prerogative of pardon, had escheats and forfeitures of all great offenders, all treasure trove, and wreck; the royalties of mines and minerals; tolls of bridges and markets; the lordship of the forests (and the forest laws were equally stringent as in the Norman times, though the forests themselves were not so extensive); and the patronage and protection of all strangers, and especially the Jews. The advance of his power was of gradual growth; nor were different principles of government introduced by William the Norman, though the regal authority was more arbitrarily exercised.

A document was then read, received from the Rev. S. B. Turner, of Halesworth, Suffolk, being the statement made by Sir Edward Lake, D.C.L. Chancellor of Lincoln, relative to his services performed to King Charles the First. It states that in the year 1643, on the anniversary of the battle of Edgehill, he was introduced into the presence chamber at Oxford, where his merits were acknowledged, and the King gave him a baronetcy and an augmentation to his arms, viz. Gules, a right arm armed, carrying upon a sword a banner argent, charged with a cross between sixteen shields of the first, and in the centre point one of the lions of England; also for a crest, a chevalier fighting, his left arm hanging useless, and holding a bridle in his teeth, his scarf red, his sword and horse cruentated. The sixteen shields were intended to allude to Sir Edward having received that number of wounds on the field of Edgehill. The grant of the baronetcy did not pass the great seal, but in 1711 that dignity was conferred on his great-nephew Sir Bibye Lake, the ancestor of the present Sir Samuel Winter Lake, Bart.—Mr. Nicholson mentioned that this chivalrous chancellor is noticed in Hackett's *Life of Archbishop Williams*, and in the *Life of Bishop Saunderson*. He resided in Lincoln, and his monument remains in the cathedral.

George Boole, esq. of Lincoln, communicated a paper upon the philosophy of Robert Grosteste, bishop of Lincoln in the 13th century, which had been suggested by his having recognised an early edition of one of his treatises, not noticed in the catalogue of the Bishop's works, appended to his *Life* by Dr. Pegge. It bears this title, "*Libellus Linconiensis de phisicis lineis, angulis, et figuris, per quas omnes acciones naturales complentur.*" It was printed at Nuremberg in 1503, and a copy on vellum is in the British Museum, with a coloured engraving on the title-page, representing the sun's rays streaming through a convex mirror, and the phenomenon of refraction as exhibited

by a stick in a vessel of water. The same treatise was one of nineteen by the same author, which were printed eleven years after at Venice, but the production of the Nuremberg press now noticed is earlier than any other printed piece of Grosteste's works.

Mr. Hunter then gave some account of the two old collectors for the Topography of Lincolnshire, Gervase Holles and Bishop Saunderson, and of the present depositories of their papers, with a view to elicit further information respecting them. Holles was a member of the family of Holles, who were afterwards Dukes of Newcastle, and himself a resident of Grimsby. The greater part of his Collections for Lincolnshire are now in the British Museum, having become united there as portions of two previously distinct manuscript libraries, the Harleian and the Lansdownian. The portion which belongs to the Harleian department is a single folio volume containing church notes made in many parts of Lincolnshire and a few in the neighbouring counties of Nottingham and Derby. They are confined almost entirely to copies of epitaphs and accounts of coat-armour, the antiquaries of Holles' age not having learned to pay attention to the many other points of interest which the ancient ecclesiastical edifices of England present. But it is a valuable volume, and has been much resorted to at the Museum. The portion in the Lansdowne department consists of six folio volumes, filled, for the most part, with copies of charters and records, and deductions from them of Lincolnshire genealogies. There is in the Museum another volume of his Collections presented by Sir Joseph Banks.—Bishop Saunderson was not a native of Lincolnshire, having been born in the west riding of the county of York, but he was early beneficed in Lincolnshire, where he had the living of Boothby Pagnel. He made large collections, consisting of church notes, pedigrees, copies of charters and records, and references to records for matters relating to the county. The fate of his Collections has been quite the reverse of the fate which has attended those of his contemporary and fellow-labourer; for, though the Bishop in his will expresses his high sense of the value of his Collections, and his desire that they might be kept together, they have become dispersed in private hands, and no portion of them, it is believed, has found its way into any public library. Sir Joseph Banks became possessed of three or four volumes, one of which is of peculiar value, as it contains arranged references to the public records for matter pertaining to very many

of the parishes of Lincolnshire, in the manner of Tanner for the monasteries. This and the rest of Sir Joseph Banks's share of these remains are now in the hands of Sir Edward Knatchbull, a gentleman every way worthy to possess them. In the middle of the last century certain portions of them were in the hands of Mr. Simpson of Lincoln, and it is believed that it is from those that the account of the monuments and inscriptions in the church of Lincoln was obtained which Peck printed in the *Desiderata*. Cole of Milton says that, in his time, Mr. Lee, rector of Ingham in Suffolk, had some of them. Two or three volumes of pedigrees and arms are in the possession of the family of Mr. Watson, the author of the *History of Halifax*, which, there is reason to think, are portions of Saunderson's labours. And, finally, a gentleman who is said to be a descendant of the Bishop, living in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, possesses some portion of them.—Sir C. Anderson confirmed the latter part of this statement, and added that the Bishop's tobacco-box (now used for sugar) is in the hands of the family of King of Ashby, who are descended from him.

The same day a party of the Institute went to visit Kirkstead Abbey, Tattershall Castle, and Boston. The Great Northern directors liberally entertained the expedition to railway, steamboat, and refreshments.

At an evening meeting the Rev. Francis C. Massingberd read a paper explanatory of the name of the Grecian Stairs, which is a flight of steps leading up the steepest part of the hill at Lincoln to the Minster Yard. In an old map of the city they are called the Greestan stairs, where the syllable *stan* may refer to the steps being of stone,* but Mr. Massingberd

thinks that the original name was merely the Greesen, i. e. the steps, in illustration of which he cited many passages from old writers, among which was this most appropriate one from Wickliffe's Bible, Acts xxi. 40, "and whanne he suffrid, Poul stode on the greesen," where the versions of Tyndale, Cranmer, and Geneva have the word "steppes," the Rheims and the Authorized "stairs."† The Archdeacon of Lincoln remarked, in corroboration of this explanation, that the meadows at the foot of the Grecian stairs are called the grees-leys.

Mr. Britton then addressed the meeting. He had intended to read a paper on castellated architecture; but his friend Mr. Godwin, who was gone on the excursion, had it still in his pocket. He spoke, however, with reference to his first visit to Lincoln forty years before, his subsequent labours in the field of architectural antiquities, and his concurrence with all that Professor Willis had said in praise of the Minster, which gave great satisfaction to the townsmen, who were present in large numbers; the Mechanics' Institute and their families having been invited to view the temporary museum.

Sunday, July 30.—The service at the cathedral was very numerously attended by the members of the Institute. The Very Rev. Dr. Ward, the Dean of Lincoln, preached from Genesis, xxviii. "How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven!" Having alluded to all that had been said during the week in praise of the material beauty of the temple in which they were assembled, he proceeded to enforce, in eloquent terms, the necessity of a correspondent regard for the spiritual edification of the Church itself, and its individual members.

Monday, July 31.—The Institute resumed its sittings at an early hour, in order to afford time for the delivery of several papers before the closing general meeting.

† In another etymology Mr. Massingberd was, we think, less successful. The sluices, or artificial drains, at Lincoln were called *gowts*, and one of the churches is still distinguished as St. Peter at Gowts. There is an old inn, also, which was formerly called the Three Gowts, but now the Black Goat. Mr. Massingberd suggested that *gowt* is a compound word, from *go-out*; but he will find the same word in other languages,—the old Danish *giota*, and French *égout*, *goute*, *gouttière* (whence our *gutter*); and there is an Anglo-Saxon verb *geotan*, fundere. See the note in Mr. Way's *Promptorium Parvulorum*, p. 205.

* The author of the letter-press to Storer's Cathedrals, a very self-confident person, has a note in the first page of his description of Lincoln, in which, after censuring the hardihood of conjecture which could have induced Mr. Gough and others to derive the Grecian Stairs from "*gress*, a landing-place," he intimates that a very little knowledge of mineralogy would have taught them that the name was from the stone called by the French *gres*, of which the stairs were made. Some of our readers may be glad to be informed that the descriptions which accompany Storer's plates "were written wholly by Mr. Brown, who manifested much intemperate zeal in his political and religious remarks," as is very justly observed by Mr. Britton in his *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. v. p. xxix.

The first was on "The Mint of Lincoln," by Edward Hawkins, esq. Keeper of the Antiquities at the British Museum. He commenced by stating that this subject had already been investigated at considerable length by Mr. Maurice Johnson, the founder of the Spalding Society, whose essay is printed in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. Mr. Johnson, with the fond partiality for his native county which will occasionally warp the judgment of even a stern antiquary, endeavours to give a Lincoln origin to various coins issued under the authority of the Roman emperors, upon which appear the letters L.C. which he interprets to be *Lindum Colonia*. Admitting that *Lindum Colonia* was the Roman name for Lincoln, it does not follow, as a matter of course, that those letters are intended for the initials of this city. They may, and with more probability, be assigned to *Londini* (London), or *Lugdunium* (Lyons), for it is by no means certain that the coins in question were struck even in this island. The letter C may stand for *civitas*, a word appropriate to any of these towns, or it may stand for *cusa*, and indeed it has been so interpreted upon numerous coins on which it occurs, intimating that the coin was *cusa*, or struck, at the place indicated by the preceding letters, as, for instance, P.L.C. or P.LON.C. *Pecunia Londoni cusa*. But though it has been deemed necessary, in obedience to the dictates of truth, to invalidate the claims of Lincoln to a mint in Roman times, founded upon the letters L.C., Mr. Hawkins admitted that the station was one of considerable importance, and therefore it is by no means improbable that Lincoln may have been one of the many places where coins were struck when Britain was under the dominion of the Romans; but it is upon this probability alone that Lincoln must rest her pretensions to be considered a Roman mint, for it is difficult to discover any collateral evidence to fortify this claim. It is true there is still in existence a piece of wall, called the Mint Wall, and it is also indisputably true that this piece of wall is of Roman construction; but this may have been the site of a mint in later times, when we know that a mint did certainly exist in Lincoln, and its name may have been then given to it. Some of the clay-moulds, which were used in the Roman times for multiplying coin, have been found in or near Lincoln, but not within the boundaries of the Roman city. With respect to the Anglo-Saxon coinage, Ruding did not discover any coin bearing upon its surface the name of Lincoln of an earlier reign than that of Edgar, whose accession to the throne was in 959; but in one of his own

plates, xv. fig. 9, is a coin which he overlooked, showing the existence of the Lincoln mint in the time of Alfred, which is sixty years earlier. The next coin noticed by Mr. Hawkins is one bearing the words LINCOIA CIVIT, and the name of St. Martin. This coin, and another struck at York, which bears the name of St. Peter, resemble the coins of Eric King of Northumberland, from the year 927 to 951, and it is probable that they were struck during his reign. Paulinus, the apostle of the kingdom of Northumberland, is recorded to have dedicated the first church at York to St. Peter, and the first at Lincoln to St. Martin, and these in consequence were respectively regarded as the patron saints of either city. No coins bearing the name of Lincoln are now extant which were struck in the reigns of Edward the Elder, Athelstan, Edmund, Edred, or Edwy. Of all the succeeding monarchs, however, coins still exist, and the public records relating to the mint show that Lincoln was rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the city paid 30 pounds to the King and Earl; but when Domesday book was compiled it paid one hundred pounds, and the mint seventy-five, a larger sum, so far as we may rely upon the accuracy of that record, than was paid by any other mint. After the Conquest we find that the Lincoln mint continued in operation, from coins still existing, of William I. and II., Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II. Of the reigns of Richard I. and John we have no remaining coins whatever, but we have records which prove that the mint establishment was still maintained, for Richard I., at the commencement of his reign, granted certain privileges to the citizens of Lincoln, from which the King's officers and moneyers were excluded. King John, in the ninth year of his reign, commanded the moneyers and officers of certain specified cities, of which Lincoln was one, to seal up their dies with their own seals, and appear at Westminster within fifteen days of the morrow of St. Denys, to receive there the King's command. Money still exists of this mint struck by Henry III., and some of the short-cross pennies (upon the appropriation of which to Henry II. or Henry III. numismatists have been much divided) bear the name NICOLE, which was the Norman name of the city. It is remarkable that in the year 1180 Henry II. introduced a French artist, Philip Aymary, of Tours, to superintend a new and improved coinage. Edward I. struck coins at Lincoln, but later than this reign we have not any certain evidence of the existence of the Lincoln mint.—Mr. Kemble

said, from what he knew of Anglo-Saxon history, Alfred could have very little power or influence in Lincoln, and, with respect to the coin mentioned by Mr. Hawkins, stronger confirmation seemed to be required than the name of Alfred on one side of a coin and a monogram on the other.

James Talbot, esq. M.R.I.A. next read an architectural description of the church of Chesterblade in Somersetshire.

Lord Monson read a paper of considerable local interest, being a summary of narratives of several Lincolnshire feuds, illustrating the state of society in the middle ages. Of these the one best known was that of the Rosses of Melton Ross and the Tyrwhitts, from the tradition that James I. being shortly after in the county, and hearing of a great loss of life at an affray of two hunting parties, ordered a gallows to be erected *in terrorem*. There were certain errors in this tradition. The feud happened 200 years previous, and the point most worthy of record was the conclusion of the decree of the arbitrators, 13 Henry IV. Another serious feud was that of the Delalaunds and the Knights of St. John, seated at Temple Bruere, a few particulars of which were in the History of Sleaford, but much more detailed accounts would be found among the MSS. at Oxford. The Delalaunds and their ancestors, the Esshebys, had originally been great benefactors of that ecclesiastical establishment, but the Delalaunds suffered severely in the wars of the Roses. Sir Thomas Delalaund, after the battle of Stamford, was executed at Grantham, 1469, and the descendants sunk into impoverished circumstances, and their more powerful neighbours at Temple Bruere made successive encroachments on the property at Ashby Delalaund for more than sixty years. The Reformation however approaching, brought the oppressor to the level of the oppressed. In a few years more both parties were swept from the view. One more of these singular feuds he would shortly allude to. Arthur Hall, of Grantham, was one of the most quarrelsome men of the reign of Elizabeth. He was now better known as the first English translator of Homer, and seems to have had a fellow feeling with the hero of the Iliad. His dispute with Mallery has been reprinted from an old pamphlet. He quarrelled first with the public for parliamentary privilege, then with the parliament itself, and got himself expelled. He libelled them, was put into prison, and quarrelled with the judge who condemned him, and finally quarrelled with his constituents, who would pay him no wages after he was expelled. But the feud which connected Arthur Hall with

the present account was that between him and the Thorolds, aided by their relatives the Markhams. It was full of curious details illustrative of the period. The parties beleaguered each other with retainers, were armed with swords and bucklers, &c. but never came to serious blows. Lord Monson concluded by reading at length a narrative of the various feuds in which the Earl of Lincoln, in the reign of Elizabeth, was engaged with the Savilles, and more especially the Dymokes, and which continued during the whole of the Earl's life.

John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. read the next paper, on "The Descent of the Ancient Earldom of Lincoln." The author commenced by contrasting a modern earldom, such as the earldom of Lincoln which has now existed for 276 years in the family of Clinton, with the ancient dignity, of which the old earldom of Lincoln is an example. The modern earldom is indivisible, inalienable, and descending in regular succession to all the male heirs of the body of the grantee until they fail. The old earldom of Lincoln was at one time divided between coparceners; it was more than once transferred from one person to another; it was retained in the hands of the Crown, and let to farm; and, throughout its early history, instead of descending from father to son, it was almost entirely dependant on the rights of female inheritance. The Countess Lucia (wife of Ranulph Earl of Chester, and mother of William de Roumare, who became Earl of Lincoln in the reign of King Stephen,) deduced her descent from Turold, sheriff of Lincolnshire in the Saxon times, and lord of Spalding, where he was succeeded by Algar Earl of Mercia, to whom also the Countess is supposed to have been related. In the year 1140 King Stephen first confirmed the dignity of Earl of Lincoln to William de Roumare; but, shortly after he had received this favour, Earl William and his half-brother Ranulph Earl of Chester seized Lincoln Castle by surprise when it was garrisoned by the King, and in the following year (1141) they defeated and captured the King in battle at Lincoln. Immediately after this event the Earl of Chester gave his niece Hawise (who seems to have been a coheiress of the earldom) in marriage to a young baron possessed of large possessions in Lincolnshire, named Gilbert de Gand; and it was then that there flourished at one time two Earls of Lincoln, namely, William de Roumare from 1140 to 1168, and Gilbert de Gand from 1141 to 1166. The latter had a daughter only, Alice, married to Simon Earl of Northampton. The former had a

grandson and heir, of the same name as himself, who is sometimes called an Earl, and appears to have enjoyed that titular rank, but not the Earldom of Lincoln. King Richard the First let the county to farm to a perpetual sheriff named Gerard de Camville, who retained his office during the greater part of that reign and the reign of John, and under whose widow the castle withstood a siege in 1216. At that time Gilbert de Gand the Second, nephew to the former, was made Earl of Lincoln by Prince Louis of France, who had espoused the cause of the confederate Barons of England; but this Gilbert never obtained possession of the castle. The Barons were defeated at the memorable battle of Lincoln, fought in 1217, by which King Henry the Third was established on the throne, and the earldom of Lincoln was immediately given to the Earl of Chester, who was great-grandson to the Countess Lucia before mentioned. He died in 1231; but, shortly before his death, transferred the earldom by charter to his daughter Hawise, widow of Robert de Quency; and she again, after her father's decease and the consequent partition of his property (whereupon she received the lands appertaining to the castle and honour of Bolingbroke), transmitted the dignity to her son-in-law John de Lacy, constable of Chester. This was the first of the house of Lacy who was Earl of Lincoln; he died in 1240; his son Edmund in 1257; and Henry de Lacy, the next in succession, was Earl of Lincoln for fifty-five years, from 1257 to 1312. His daughter and heiress, Alice, was married to Thomas Earl of Lancaster (grandson of King Henry the Third), who thus became Earl of Lincoln, as did successively her second and third husbands, Eubulo le Strange and Hugh le Fresnes. The next Earl was Henry Duke of Lancaster, nephew of Thomas; he died in 1361. His son-in-law, John of Ghent, fourth son of King Edward the Third, also enjoyed this with other earldoms, being Earl of Richmond, Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester. In the person of his son, Henry of Bolingbroke, who obtained the throne as Henry the Fourth in 1399, the earldom of Lincoln merged in the crown. As a title appertaining to the blood royal, it was subsequently conferred by King Edward the Fourth in 1467 on his nephew John de la Pole, son and heir-apparent of John Duke of Suffolk; and again by King Henry the Eighth in 1525 on his nephew Henry Brandon, son and heir-apparent of Charles Duke of Suffolk; but each of these died without issue, and it was finally bestowed by Queen Elizabeth in 1572 on Edward Lord Clinton, her Lord Admiral, in whose family it still exists, the present Duke of Newcastle being the eleventh Earl of the

house of Clinton. The early part of this historical descent is wholly different from the account given by Dugdale, and all the writers on the peerage; and the evidences upon which it is founded were first collected in Mr. Nichols's "*Topographer and Genealogist*," 8vo. 1843.

The Dean of Hereford exhibited a drawing of a processional cross found at West Farley church in Kent, and now in the possession of the Dean of Rochester; and he also exhibited portions of a similar cross found in Hereford cathedral. Two others found at Hereford are in private hands. Some discussion having arisen respecting the use of the cross as distinctive of archbishops, (a subject recently discussed by one of our own correspondents: see July 1848, p. 38), Mr. Willson explained that, whilst archbishops formerly exhibited the cross-staff as denoting their metropolitan dignity, they also on ordinary occasions used the crozier, which typified their pastoral charge over their own dioceses, as in the case of other bishops. Processional crosses were very different, and they usually included figures of Mary and John, as well as the Rood. Mr. Willson exhibited one in the temporary museum, the pattern of which nearly coincided with the drawing exhibited by the Dean of Hereford. Every parish church had one or more of such crosses.

Mr. Willson then came forward, and gave some account of the Queen Alianor's Cross and other ancient buildings of the city of Lincoln. Queen Alianor died at Hardby, a manor-house on the edge of Nottinghamshire, and about five miles from Lincoln; then belonging to the family of Weston. Her body having been embalmed, the bowels were interred in Lincoln Minster, and a tomb there erected, which is now wholly destroyed, but which, from the accounts of it extant, appears to have resembled almost exactly that still remaining in Westminster Abbey. Her heart was deposited in the church of the Black Friars near London, where a third monument was erected; and at each of the twelve halting-places of the funeral, memorial crosses were built, of which those of Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham are alone remaining. The cross at Lincoln is described by Leland as standing "a little without Bar, a very fair cross and large;" it is also noticed by Camden, Weever, Bishop Saunderson, and Dugdale, but was destroyed in the time of the civil wars.—Mr. Willson added some remarks on the Conduit in the High Street, which was built about the time of the Reformation, chiefly of fragments from the chantry chapel of Ranulph de Kyme (of the period of Edw. IV.) brought from the house of the White Friars, the site of

which is now occupied by the railroad. The other "castle of conduit" mentioned by Leland has been destroyed.—With regard to the Castle of Lincoln, Mr. Willson remarked that the original castle is mentioned in Domesday book as having been built by the Conqueror. Of the eastern gate, the inner arch is of the original Norman architecture; but the present front is of the time of Edward I., or perhaps as late as Edward III. From the open space formed in front of this gate, it now stands immediately opposite to the Exchequer Gate of the close; but this was not formerly the case: until the removal of several old houses in 1809, the avenue to the castle was by a narrow winding lane. The postern or western gate, on the other side of the castle area, was formerly defended by a drawbridge. It was near this postern that the Western Gate of the Roman city was discovered in 1836, after having been buried under the castle mound from the time of the Conqueror's works (see the view engraved in our Magazine for June, 1836). It had no side portals, as the Newport Gate had, and fell down within a week after the discovery: but the stones still remain *in situ*, the builder who was digging foundations for cottages having been stopped by injunction from the Court of Chancery, and the castle mound restored by the county. "Cobshole," which King in his "Ancient Castles" describes as a chapel, and erroneously as having pillars, was not a chapel, but a prison. Cobbing was the name of a punishment inflicted on petty thieves.

Of the three other Roman Gates of the city, Mr. Willson stated that the Newport Gate had two foot entrances, over one of which a house now stands; but when that house was rebuilt some years ago, it was found that the arch had previously fallen. The Roman masonry of the central and remaining foot-arch have remained in the same state for many centuries, and are still protected by portions of medieval superstructure resting upon them. The South Gate was standing until 1720, and had also a postern. Some portions of the Roman masonry are seen in the foot pavement and the wall of the adjoining house. The Eastern Gate stood at the corner of the Deanery, and some fragments were found in the recent demolition of that building, which is now being rebuilt.—See in our Magazine for January last the representation of a stone chimney-piece found in taking down the old Deanery.

Mr. Hunter remarked that among some ancient books of record which had been sold by public auction in London within the last month was a household account of Queen Alianor for the last six months of her life, and that this throws a new and

valuable light upon that portion of the Queen's history, and enables him to correct a part of the paper on this subject which he communicated some years ago to the Society of Antiquaries, and which is printed in the *Archæologia*; since it now appears that, instead of being placed at Hardby while the council was being held at Clipston, she accompanied the King in his excursion in Derbyshire, and was left behind by him at Chesterfield, where she remained for some weeks. She rejoined her husband when the council was over, and visited with him various places in Nottinghamshire, moving in the direction of Lincoln. In these removes she is found, for the first time, at Hardby a few days only before her death, so that the probability seems to be that she was at that time quite exhausted, and being unable to proceed further was content to accept the poor accommodation which only such a place as Hardby appears to have been could have afforded to her, not that she had been placed there as the result of previous deliberation and election.

Lord Brownlow then took the chair as President of the General Meeting. Various speeches were made by the Marquess of Northampton, Lord Monson, Mr. J. M. Kemble, Mr. Lawson, the Dean of Hereford, the Hon. E. L. Melville, Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Way, expressive of the thanks of the Institute for the assistance and civilities it had received, and acknowledgments were returned by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Dean, the Mayor, &c.; after which the annual election took place, the following gentlemen being chosen to fill the places of those going out of office: Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. F.R.S. as Vice-President; Charles R. Cockerell, esq. R.A., M. Rohde Hawkins, esq. John Mitchell Kemble, esq. M.A., Charles Winston, esq. and Digby Wyatt, esq. as members of the Central Committee; and C. F. Barnwell, esq. and W. S. Walford, esq. as Auditors.

The next Annual Meeting was fixed to take place at Salisbury, when the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert will preside. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury has assented to be Patron of the meeting.

Among the papers which there was not time to bring forward were,—a memoir by Mr. Hudson Turner on the legend of the boy Hugh, the alleged victim of the Jews of Lincoln in the 13th century; a proposal for the voluntary training of the gentlemen of Kesteven, written in 1590; the Order for Swans, communicated by A. Bromhead, esq.; the inventory of the effects of Richard de Ravenser, archdeacon of Lincoln, 1386, a very curious illustration of the luxurious manners of the clergy in the reign of

Richard II. ; and several other papers less immediately connected with the object of the meeting. The former will be included in the Lincoln volume of the Institute, and the latter will be published in its quarterly Journal.

We have still to notice, and it must be very briefly, the magnificent assemblage of works of ancient art which was collected in the temporary museum, and even eclipsed the very successful exhibitions of former years. It included a splendid assemblage of ecclesiastical vestments, contributed by Bruno Bowden, esq., Rev. Charles Kennaway, and Mr. Willson; some beautiful specimens of ancient jewellery, contributed by Mr. Farrer; the gold torque recently discovered in Needwood Forest (see p. 73), exhibited by command of her Majesty; a large assemblage of gold ornaments discovered at Kilnuckridge, co. Wexford, and other places in Ireland; several Stuart relics, the property of Mr. Hamilton Gray; a large number of ancient weapons, chiefly found in the river Witham and the neighbourhood of Lincoln during recent railway operations; a series of ancient arms and armour brought from the Tower of London by favour of the Hon. Board of Ordnance; a remarkable mass of indurated chain-mail,* with a gold stud fixed in it, found with a skull, a sword, and an iron javelin-head, in the Witham at Stixwold; the iron arm of Clephane of Clephane, intended as a substitute for a lost hand, exhibited by the Marquess of Northampton; the regalia of the corporation of Lincoln, including "the Lent sword" said to have been presented to them by King Richard II. and bearing on each side its pomel the arms of France (ancient) and England quarterly, in a shield placed between two ostrich feathers; the silver oar of Boston, presented to that town by Queen Elizabeth, sold by the corporation in 1832, and now belonging to Earl Brownlow; two suits of armour worn by the champions, and exhibited by Sir John Dymoke; ancient chalices and relics discovered in the Minster; the rings and crozier of Bishop Grosseteste; and a rich miscellaneous collection of manuscripts, carvings, enamels, rings, &c.

On the day after the meeting a supplementary excursion was made to the round church of Temple Bruere, where some preparatory excavations had been made by the proprietor, Mr. Chaplin, and some important architectural features of the structure were discovered. The Rev. Dr.

Oliver, the author of a memoir on Temple Bruer in the Transactions of the Lincolnshire Topographical Society, and of various works on Freemasonry, met the party, and pointed out what he considered to be evidence of the knights having been freemasons.

The annual congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION has been held at Worcester, and the annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Lewes, of each of which some report shall be given in our next.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster deserve very great praise for the recent alterations in the Abbey. It is hardly like the same place. The north transept is open to the south, and the south to the north, and when you stand in Poet's-corner, by the graves of Garrick and Johnson, and the monuments of Shakspeare and Gay, you can see Flaxman's Lord Mansfield, Bacon's Lord Chatham, and Chantrey's statue of George Canning, in the transept on the other side of the choir. Formerly you could see nothing more than an incongruous screen, very little better than an ornamental boarding. The old stalls and seats have been removed; new canopies erected, in the style and character of the Aymer de Valence monument; the organ placed on one side, and the great west window made visible from the choir. By these alterations 1000 additional seats have been obtained. But this is not all. The windows in the south transept and Poet's-corner have been filled with stained glass, in an early and good style, by Messrs. Ward and Nixon. The great upper light is a marygold window, of exquisite shape; beneath is an open arcade, with three double lights, and beneath that is a row of six lights. All are filled with stained glass, and each compartment is complete in itself. The colours are rich, the rubies and blues wonderfully so. The designs, too, are good. Other works are in progress. The Dean and Chapter are about to restore to the places from which they were stolen two emblazoned bronze escutcheons from the tomb of Edward III., and a bronze wreath from the tomb of Henry VII. These have been returned by the repenting individuals, or executors of parties that must have torn them with heavy tools from these royal monuments. Another penitent pilferer has lately sent to the Dean a slice taken some years ago from the coronation chair.

* Resembling that which was exhibited at Norwich, now in the possession of Lord Hastings.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 17. On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* the House went into committee on the RUM Duties, the right hon. Baronet concluding his speech by submitting a resolution to the effect of substituting for the present differential duty of nine pence a duty of four pence per gallon, which was carried by a majority of 79.

July 19. On the motion for going into committee on the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF Bill, several of its supporters endeavoured in vain to induce Mr. *Anstey* to withdraw it for the present session. The hon. gentleman was, however, resolute, and a division consequently ensued, the result of which was the defeat of the Bill by a majority of 87 to 40.

On the PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS Bill Lord *Galway* moved that the report be received that day six months.—Sir *De Lacy Evans* said that the rapid payment of rates previous to elections was in itself a proof of that bribery which he desired to put an end to, and was a strong argument in favour of his Bill. The House divided—for the amendment, 62; against it, 66. Mr. *Frewen* proposed that the Bill should not come into operation before the 1st of January, 1849. Sir *De Lacy Evans* acceded to the suggestion, and the report was then agreed to.

July 20. The *Solicitor-General* moved the further consideration of the report on the INCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) Bill.—Mr. *Napier* objected at considerable length to the different provisions engrafted upon the Bill by the *Solicitor-General* since it came down from the other House. The Bill was no longer confined to certain specified property, but was, by its new machinery, let loose against the whole landed property of Ireland, at a time when it was greatly depreciated and should not be tampered with. He concluded by moving as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted, with a view to striking out some of its clauses.—The *Solicitor-General* defended the Bill in its present shape, as calculated to afford employment to the poor, and to raise up a graduated proprietary class in Ireland. After some discussion the committee divided, and the numbers were—for the amendment, 52; against it, 197.

Lord *J. Russell* moved the second reading of the CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS Bill.—Colonel *Sibthorp* proposed as an amendment "that the Bill be read a second time that day six months."—Mr. *Bankes* thought the Bill a great improvement on that which had been withdrawn in order that this might be brought forward; but, considering the lateness of the session, as it could not come into operation immediately, refusing to issue new writs, particularly for Derby and Leicester, was a great hardship to those boroughs, which were in effect disfranchised for the time the writs were withheld.—The amendment was negatived by 216 to 9, and the Bill was then read a second time.

The third reading of the SITES FOR PLACES OF WORSHIP (SCOTLAND) Bill having been proposed, Sir *J. Graham* very briefly stated his objections to it, and moved it be read that day three months. This amendment was carried by a majority of 98 to 50, and the Bill was consequently thrown out.

July 22. Lord *J. Russell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of IRELAND to apprehend and detain, until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's Person and Government. Having expressed his deep regret at being compelled to suspend the constitutional liberties of Ireland, he declared that, in his opinion, such a measure was absolutely necessary for the preservation of life and property in Ireland, for the prevention of the effusion of blood, and for the stopping of insurrection. He did not rest his case on any secret information known only to the Government, but on facts patent, notorious, and palpable. He proceeded to trace the history of the Irish confederations down to the present time, establishing, from the avowed manifestoes published in the *Felon* and the *Nation* newspapers, that the fixed determination of these confederates was to abolish entirely the imperial government, to take away from the Queen all authority in Ireland, to annihilate all the rights of property, to hold up the hope of plunder to those who would break their oaths of allegiance and join in rebellion, and to hold up the threat of depriving all those of their

property who would remain fast to their allegiance and refuse to assist in the insurrection. He adduced the accounts obtained from Tipperary, Meath, Louth, Cork, Waterford, and other counties, as evidence of the formidable nature of the organisation of the insurgents; all the information received from all quarters, and all the opinions obtained from various persons, being to the one effect—that, though persons of property and the clergy of all denominations were decidedly against an outbreak, no influence would have any effect in deterring many thousands of the younger men, especially of the farmer class, from joining in the proposed insurrection; in fact, nothing was now wanting but the naming of the day and hour, to be fixed by the leaders, for carrying into effect this fatal revolution.—Mr. *Feargus O'Connor* declared the only effect of this measure would be to hasten the revolution.—Sir *R. Peel* was ready to take his part with the Crown against those mock kings of Munster of which they had heard, and against those conspirators who were working to substitute for the mild sway of her Majesty a cruel and sanguinary despotism. He was prepared to consent to the suspension of all the forms of the House in order to the speedy passing of this Bill; and, if additional powers should be required, he trusted the Government would not hesitate a moment in bringing them forward.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill by a majority of 271 to 8. It was then read a first, second, and third time, and passed.—It passed the House of Lords on Monday July 24, and received the Royal Assent the next day.

July 24. The INCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) Bill was read a third time and passed, with the addition of a clause to secure the interests of the remainder man, in cases where the property was sold by the tenant for life.—The PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) Bill went through committee, and the several clauses were agreed to.

July 26. The WASTE LANDS (IRELAND) Bill was, after some debate, withdrawn.

July 28. Mr. *S. Crauford* moved "That the present distracted STATE OF IRELAND demanded the instant examination of Parliament."—Lord *J. Russell* said that the grievances must be removed gradually by peaceable discussion, not by rebellion.—The debate was adjourned to the next day, when the motion was defeated by a majority of 102 to 26.

The House having gone into committee on the SUGAR DUTIES, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* announced his intention to abandon for the present session his proposal relative to refining sugars in bond.

—Mr. *Barkly* said he regretted the Government had so disappointed the West Indian interest, and deprecated their vacillating conduct, owing to which neither the mercantile nor commercial community could place the least reliance on their declarations or promises.—Lord *G. Bentinck* was surprised that after seven weeks' discussion the Government could only on the 28th of July think of consulting the Board of Customs on the subject of the revenue relative to the sugar duties, and on their representation discover such obstacles to refining colonial sugar in bond as to induce them to violate their solemn promise.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, Colonel *Anson* moved the revised ORDNANCE estimates. They exhibit a reduction of 119,875*l.* as compared with those presented to the House on the 14th of February. The revised estimates amount to 617,482*l.*

Aug. 1. On the report of the committee on Mr. O'Connor's NATIONAL LAND COMPANY being brought up, Mr. *Hayter* said that the committee were of opinion that the scheme was impracticable.

Aug. 2. Sir *W. Clay* moved the second reading of the REMEDIES AGAINST THE HUNDRED Bill.—Sir *G. Grey* could not consent to make the hundred liable in every case of disturbance; but he was quite willing to consider whether some better test than felony might not be applied to the offence making the hundred liable. If Sir *W. Clay* merely wished to obtain an expression of opinion favourable to some change in the law, he would not oppose it; but in that case it must be understood that the bill was not to go into committee.—The bill was then read a second time.

Aug. 3. The House having gone into committee on the SUGAR DUTIES Bill, Lord *G. Bentinck* moved as an amendment in the first schedule that the proposed duty of 15*s.* 2*d.* on white clayed sugars be reduced to 14*s.* 6*d.* for the present year, and a corresponding change for the other periods; the committee dividing, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 70, the numbers 29 to 99.—The noble lord then moved the restoration of clause 6 of the Act 9 and 10 Vict. c. 63, his object being to protect the refiners of this country from the refined sugar of the continent, and to protect the warehousemen of this country also from the system of warehousing sugar in Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Hamburg. On a division the clause was rejected by a majority of 78 to 31.—The noble lord moved a further clause, making it lawful for persons engaged in refining sugar in bond for exportation under existing Acts to enter the same for home consumption under certain

regulations, which proposition was negatived by a majority of 73 to 41; and the committee having gone through the bill, the House resumed.

Aug. 8. Mr. *H. Berkeley* moved "That it is expedient in the election for Members to serve in Parliament that the votes of the electors be taken by way of BALLOT." The motion was seconded by Col. *Thompson*, and opposed by Lord *John Russell*. On a division the numbers were—Ayes, 86; noes, 81; majority in its favour, 5.

In Committee of Supply, Mr. *Ward* moved the NAVY ESTIMATES, observing that the total reduction effected on the votes, as originally proposed, would be 208,000*l.*; the excess of expenditure, therefore, for the present year, as compared with the last, would only be 6,440*l.* He believed the navy was at present in a most efficient state.

Aug. 10. The House having gone into Committee on the CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL, a discussion of some length took place on the proposal of inserting the city of Lincoln in the schedule. On a division it was inserted by a majority of 56—the numbers 69 to 13. *Carlisle*, *Harwich*, *Aylesbury*, *Cheltenham*, *Sligo*, *Lancaster*, *Leicester*, *Lyme Regis*, and *Bewdley*, also took their places on the schedule. After a debate, *Bodmin* was withdrawn, when a division took place on the question of reporting progress, which was negatived by a majority of 81—the numbers 35 to 116. On a further division *Bolton* was included by a majority of 118 to 14.

Aug. 16. On the vote of 30,268*l.* for the MINT, Dr. *Bowring* inquired what condition the decimal coinage was in, and also whether the name was fixed.—Mr. *Shiel* said the dies were prepared, and the delay had only arisen from a solicitude to save expense. A commission was now pending on the subject of the Mint, and he had no doubt that the result would be a saving of 10,000*l.* a year. With respect to the name of the coin, it did not fall within his department.

Aug. 17. Lord *Palmerston* moved the second reading of the DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME BILL.—Mr. *Anstey* moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, contending that the intention of the Government in bringing this measure forward was to avail themselves of the power of the Pope over the Catholic clergy of Ireland, so as to enable them to mismanage the affairs of that country still more than

they had already done.—Mr. *Urquhart* seconded the amendment, contending that there was no necessity for establishing diplomatic relations in order to maintain our friendly understanding with the Papal Court.—Sir R. *Ingdis* agreed with the mover and seconder of the amendment, but from entirely different motives. He ridiculed the commercial reasons assigned by Lord *Palmerston* as a justification for altering the policy of this country. He looked upon the present Bill as the first step towards a reconciliation of the church of England with the see of Rome; and when he considered that the Pope had millions of spiritual subjects in this country, he did not think it was safe to allow the Bill to pass. The second reading was carried by a majority of 125 to 46.

Aug. 18. Mr. *Christy* called the attention of the House to the proposed grant of VANCOUVER'S ISLAND to the Hudson's Bay Company, and strongly deprecated such a proceeding.—Mr. *Hawes* defended the policy of the Government. He said that for some time there had been a great anxiety to colonise that island, and many plans had been suggested, but in no instance had they tendered to the Government any security that they would be able to carry out their plans.—Mr. *C. Buller* said the only means offered for colonising Vancouver's Island was by giving it to such a body as the Hudson's Bay Company, that would establish settlements upon it. The length of voyage and the expenses of going there rendered it utterly impossible that it could be colonised, while so much more eligible colonies, as Australia and the Cape, remained unpeopled. The grant was, in fact, a matter of expediency, and it was in the power of the Government, after the lapse of eleven years, to retake possession of the country upon their repaying the company the expense of the settlement.—Mr. *Hume* strongly condemned the grant of the island to the company, and concluded by moving that an address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Vancouver's Island should not be granted to the Hudson's Bay Company until an inquiry should be instituted into the complaints of the people of the Red River settlement. The House divided, when Mr. *Hume's* motion was lost by a majority of 76 to 58.

On the motion for the third reading of the CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL, Mr. *Hobhouse* moved that it be read a third time that day three months.—After a short discussion the Bill passed by a majority of 80 against 13.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

By a decree which appeared on the 17th July, M. Marie was appointed Minister of Justice, in place of M. Bethmont, who resigned on the plea of ill health. M. Marrast was on the 19th elected President of the Assembly, as successor to M. Marie; and on the 19th August he was re-elected for another month. The Commission of Inquiry as to the insurrection of June have completed their report. MM. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Caussidière, and other representatives, are seriously inculpated. The commission deliberated whether it should propose the trial of the representatives charged in the report as guilty of complicity, or should leave to the Assembly the initiative in the accusation. They decided to take the latter course. The number of insurgent prisoners is 9,223, many of whom have been already embarked for transportation. The prosecution of Louis Blanc and Caussidière has been instituted, but they have taken flight. Paris has remained quiet, but apprehension of disturbances increases with the progress of the inquiry into the insurrections of May and June, and a monarchical restoration begins to be talked of as an event likely to be brought about. General Cavaignac delivered a speech on the 21st Aug. on the affairs of Italy, in which he emphatically declared that "the only mediation which can usefully take place is a peaceful one."

ITALY.

A long series of engagements between the Austrian and the Piedmontese forces have terminated very disastrously for the latter. The Austrians completely surprised the Piedmontese on the night of the 22nd July; they swept the whole country before them on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th. On the 26th July a great battle was fought on the heights overlooking the plain of Villa Franca and Verona, 25,000 men being engaged on either side. The positions were taken and retaken twice by each party in the course of the day, and they would have remained in the possession of Charles Albert if Marshal Radetzky, who seems to have calculated everything like a consummate general, had not directed, at 5 in the afternoon, 20,000 fresh men from Verona on the flank of the Piedmontese. This additional force decided the day, and the Piedmontese, exhausted with fatigue and hard fighting in the broiling sun from 5 in the morning, broke up and entered Villa Franca at 9 at night. They were not followed by the Austrians, but the latter at once crossed the Mincio with a great mass of troops, and secured the

heights of Volta, overlooking the position of Goito, to which the King and his beaten army retired. A battle was decided at Goito at an early hour on Thursday the 29th, in which the Piedmontese were again overpowered by superior forces. On the 5th Aug. Charles Albert retreated from Milan to Turin, and Marshal Radetzky took possession of the former city, of which Prince Schwartzburg was declared Military Governor. On the 7th Aug. the Austrian general Welden entered Bologna; but on the afternoon of the 8th, on the general levying a heavy contribution, the people rose, and after a terrible conflict, the Austrians were driven out of the city. They then commenced bombarding the town from Montagnola, but the citizens boldly assaulted that position, and drove away the Austrians, who lost 40 killed and 50 prisoners. Shortly after the general evacuated the Papal territories.

At the late Austrian diet the Archduke John spoke most decisively as to the maintenance of the Imperial authority in Italy. "The war in Italy (he said) is not directed against the liberties of the people of that country—its real object is to maintain the honour of the Austrian arms in presence of the Italian powers, recognizing their nationality, and to support the most important interests of the state. The benevolent desire to terminate pacifically unhappy dissensions having been without effect, it has become the task of our brave army to conquer an honourable peace."

SICILY.

The proposals of the King of Naples to the Sicilians are as follows, viz.—1. His second son to be King of Sicily, wholly independent of Naples. 2. The Constitution of 1812, with such modifications as the Sicilians have deemed necessary. 3. An offensive and defensive alliance. 4. A treaty of commerce and navigation.

GERMANY.

The Administrator of the Empire, accompanied by the Archduchess and the younger of his sons, arrived in Frankfurt on the 3rd of August, and was most cordially received. The following is the list of the new ministry of the German empire.—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Prince of Leiningen (a Bavarian); Under-Secretaries of State (for this department), Menissen, a Cologne merchant, and Max von Gagern, brother of the President; Minister for Home Affairs (Interior), Herr von Schmerling of Vienna; Under-Secretaries of State (for this department), Bassermann of Baden, Herr von Wurth of Vienna;

Minister of Justice, Heckscher of Ham-
burgh; Under-Secretary of State, Brieg-
lieb of Coburg; Minister of Finance, von
Beckerath of Crefeld, banker; Under-
Secretary of State, Mathy of Baden;
Minister of Commerce, Duckwitz of Bre-
men; Under-Secretaries of State, 1.
(Blank); 2. von Kamptz of Berlin; Mi-
nister of War, General von Peucher (a
Prussian); Under-Secretary of State,
Brandt (a Prussian). Those among the
above-mentioned who are not members of
the Imperial Assembly are—the Prince
of Leiningen, Herr Duckwitz, General
von Peucher, Herr Brandt, Herr Kamptz.
In the sitting of the National Assembly
on the 21st August, the Minister of For-
eign Affairs announced the following
diplomatic appointments:—Herr Adrian
to the court of St. James's; Herr F.
von Raumer to the French Republic;
Herr Welcker to the court of Stock-
holm; Herr Compes to the court of the
Netherlands; Herr Rotenhan to the King
of the Belgians; Herr Raveaux to the
Helvetic Confederation. He added, with
regard to Russia, that negotiations were
on foot for appointing an envoy to the
court of St. Petersburg. On announcing
the nomination of M. von Bothmer as
the Hanoverian plenipotentiary to the
central government, the minister stated
that the government of Hanover has ac-
knowledgeed without reserve the central
power, and promulgated a law on the
subject.

PRUSSIA.

The Committee on the Constitution
have determined that the Houses are to be
convoked yearly by the King; in the
event of the death of the Sovereign they
are to meet ten days at the latest after his
demise. From the death of the King to
the swearing to the Constitution by his
successor or the Regent, the ministers are
collectively to execute the royal power.
The King will in future be not styled the
King of Prussia, but King of the Prus-
sians; and the expression "by the Grace
of God" is to be used no longer.

SWITZERLAND.

The draft of the federal constitution
has been adopted by the Grand Council
of Berne, by a majority of 122 to 35. M.
Ochsenbein, the former chief of the free
corps, warmly defended on this occasion
the conservative cause, and mainly con-
tributed to the defeat of the ultra-radical
party. In the Grand Council of Zurich
the new constitution has been voted by
the 169 members present. If this con-
stitution be generally confirmed, the
Switzerland of 1814 will soon have dis-
appeared, and make way for a republic
similar to that of the United States.

INDIA.

Intelligence has been received of decided
successes, on two separate occasions, by
the Sikh troops and irregulars under the
British district officers, over considerable
bodies of the Moultan rebels. The force
under Lieut. Edwardes had early advanced
with success some distance into the Moul-
tan districts, and occupied Leia, where the
gallant lieutenant met intelligence of the
death of his friends Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew
and Lieut. Anderson, at Moultan, and
orders from Lahore to recross the Indus,
and to content himself with securing his
position in the Bunno provinces. His
Sikh force, which at first was greatly
weakened by desertion, he subsequently
re-organized by enlistments of Patans and
Mussulmans. The rajah of Bhawalpore
also had rendered important service in co-
operating in favour of the corps, and had
given a check to a party of the enemy sent
against it. Subsequently, a body of lately-
enlisted Patans, whom Lieut. Edwardes had
detached to attack one of the petty chiefs,
ably performed that service, taking the
enemy's only gun, and putting the hostile
body to flight with some loss. After
this Lieutenant Edwardes joined Colonel
Courtlandt, commanding in a contiguous
district of the Dera, and who had also been
able to enlist a good number of Patans in
his corps. A second engagement took
place on the same day (20th of May) that
this movement was effected, and its success
was decisive. The enemy suffered great
slaughter, with the loss of two guns and
five swivel pieces; their chief was killed,
and one of second note was taken prisoner.
The corps under the British officers now
hold possession of the forts of the Dera
and the line of the Indus. The enemy's
force in the field at present consists of
about 3,000 men and eight guns; while
that of Edwardes and Courtlandt is formed
of three mixed Sikh regiments, 1,500 ir-
regular horse, eight guns, and 20 swivel
pieces.

WEST INDIES.

On the 10th July a slave insurrection
took place in St. Croix, one of the Danish
Antilles. The slaves demanded their free-
dom, deposed the Governor, Von Scholten,
rescued the prisoners from prison, set fire
to and destroyed an immense deal of pro-
perty all over the island. Part of the
town was fired. The estates which mostly
suffered were Spreat Hall, Rose Hall,
Concordia, Negro Bay, Golden Grove,
Manning's Bay, Mount Pleasant. Go-
vernors Von Scholten left Croix and came
to England by the Dee. The insurrection
has since been put down.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARTISTS.

The Government authorities having received information from different parts of the country that an armed rising of the Chartists, desperate as such an attempt must appear, was in contemplation, numerous arrests have taken place, and such seizures of arms have been made as leave no room to doubt that some daring and reckless design for disturbing the peace of the country was in active progress.

In London, on the night of Wednesday, Aug. 16, it was determined to arrest some of the leading conspirators, and the necessary police arrangements were accordingly made. A party of 300 police, armed with cutlasses, were marched to the Angel Tavern, Webber-street, Blackfriars, where it was known some of the Chartist leaders were assembled, and seized fourteen men, who were conveyed, under a strong guard, to Tower-street. Pistols loaded to the muzzle, pikes, three-corner daggers, spear-heads, and swords were found upon their persons, and others were found secreted under the seats on which they had been sitting. Several other arrests of notorious Chartist leaders were made during the night. On the residences of the prisoners being searched, various weapons were found, and in the house of a man named Morgan the leg of a chair loaded with lead, and a number of nails driven in at the extremity, a blow from which must have caused instantaneous death.

Amongst the fire-balls, cartridges, &c. were missiles square in form, covered with brown paper, and filled with nails, pieces of iron, and coarse gunpowder. Attached to each is a fusee of cotton, which leads to the powder. These missiles, it is supposed, were to have been thrown into the windows of houses.

On the 19th William Cuffey, a notorious leader of the Chartists, was committed for conspiracy. He is a little tailor of about 40 years of age, but possessed of consummate effrontery.

At Manchester fourteen men were arrested on the night of Tuesday, Aug. 15, and others afterwards, amounting in all to forty-six. Others have been captured at Ashton, where a policeman was shot in the street. At Bradford ten Chartists were arrested on the 16th. At Liverpool Mr. Martin Boshill, a merchant's clerk, late secretary to the Repeal Confederation, and since president of the St. Patrick's Club, was committed for conspiracy on the 22nd.

IRELAND.

The more violent advocates of Repeal have recently run into the extremes of Republicanism, and have made no secret of their preparations for rising against the Queen's authority by force of arms. Their tactics have been chiefly directed to the formation of armed clubs, which have become very numerous, particularly in the counties of Tipperary, Meath, Louth, Cork, and Waterford. On the 20th July Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, M.P. started from Dublin on a tour of inspection of these clubs, and was followed within a few hours by Messrs. T. F. Meagher, J. B. Dillon, Michael Doheny, and Richard O'Gorman, jun. who seemed to have indulged in the anticipation of distinguishing themselves as rebel chiefs. In the meantime the English government passed the Act for the suspension of Habeas Corpus in Ireland, as related in our Parliamentary report. At a meeting held in Dublin on the 29th July, Mr. S. O'Brien had assured his hearers that he met at Cork 2,000 men as well arrayed and as capable of efficient action as any troops in Her Majesty's service, and at least 10,000 able-bodied men who promised to support them. The next meeting of the league should be in Kilkenny. "If the trying time should arrive, and Lord Clarendon seemed resolved it should, believe him they would come back to Dublin, enthusiastic as they were then, in a different spirit if they were assured that 100,000 of the men of Kilkenny, Carlow, and Tipperary were ready to walk up to Dublin." Another incendiary, Mr. J. F. Lalor, had stated, that—"In the case of Ireland, now, there is but one fact to deal with, and one question to be considered. The fact is this—that there are at present in the occupation of our country some 40,000 armed men in the livery and service of England, and the question is—how best and soonest to kill and capture those 40,000 men."

The only performance consequent upon these mighty threats has been an affray with police, which took place near Kille-naule, in the county of Tipperary, on the 29th of July. Proclamations having been posted offering a reward of 300*l.* each for the apprehension of Meagher, Doheny, and Dillon, and 500*l.* for that of Smith O'Brien, sub-inspector Trant proceeded from Callan, with between 40 and 50 police, in the hope of capturing some of the proclaimed rebels. When they had arrived at Boulagh common, within a short

distance of Ballingarry, they were encountered by Smith O'Brien, at the head of a body of the insurgents which is estimated variously as consisting of from 400 to 1,000 men. The police then took possession of a house close at hand, when the rebel leader, addressing one of the police, summoned the party to surrender. The policeman, in place of shooting Mr. O'Brien, which he might easily have done, went to the part of the building where Mr. Trant was at the time, to report the matter to his commander. Mr. Trant immediately hastened to the spot, but Mr. Smith O'Brien had taken his departure. Mr. Trant forthwith directed his men to fire, when seven of the rebels were killed, and several wounded, among whom was Mr. James Stephens, "an officer," who has since died of his wounds. Not one of the police was hurt. About an hour after, a large military force was on the ground, but there was nothing left for them to do, the insurgents having then disappeared. In the meantime the government at Dublin made numerous arrests, which prevented the departure of many who were to have taken command in the rebel army, whilst those who were to have formed its rank and file throughout the disturbed districts were deprived of their fire-arms and pikes. On Tuesday the 1st August Viscount Hardinge arrived in Ireland to assume the chief military command of the Southern District.

After wandering for some days in the

neighbourhood of the Keeper Mountain, the crest-fallen chieftain Smith O'Brien came on the evening of the 5th of August to the railway station at Thurles, and took a ticket for Limerick. He was recognised by a railway officer named Hulme, an Englishman, arrested, and dispatched the same evening by special train to Kilmalham gaol. Early on the morning of Sunday, August 13, Messrs. Meagher, O'Donoghue, Maurice, and Leyne, were also arrested four miles from Thurles. Dillon, Doheny, and O'Gorman have hitherto escaped. On the 11th of August Mr. Keven Izod O'Doherty was brought to trial at Dublin on the charge of felony for articles written in *The Irish Tribune*; but the jury would not agree to a verdict. Thomas Devin Reilly was then arraigned on a similar charge, but it was understood that he had escaped to America, and his bail, Mr. Michael O'Reilly and Dr. C. H. West, not appearing, (the latter had been arrested under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act,) their recognisances were estreated.

On the 14th Mr. John Martin was charged with having published in the *Felon* newspaper certain articles of a felonious character, to deprive the Queen of her style, honour, and title, &c. and levy war against Her Majesty. After three days' trial he was found guilty, and was sentenced to ten years' transportation. Mr. Martin is a Protestant.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 30. Spencer-Venables Argles, of Torrington-square, gent. eldest son of George Venables, sometime of Hackney, Lieut. R.N. by Anne, only daughter and heir of Thomas Venables, of Marden Ash, in High Ongar, Essex, esq. to take the surname of Venables only.

July 25. John R. Partelow, esq. to be Provincial Secretary, and Lemuel A. Willmot, esq. to be Attorney-General for the province of New Brunswick.

July 27. George Gervis Cameron, esq. to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, *vice* Wortley.

Aug. 1. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. C. F. Seymour to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—2d Foot, Major J. Burns, from 78th Foot, to be Major, *vice* H. W. Stisted, who exchanges.—57th Foot, Lieut.-Col. T. L. Goldie, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. W. A. Le Mesurier, 45th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. T. Wright, 45th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Hospital Staff, Assist. Surg. T. G. Balfour, M.D. from the Grenadier Guards, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, and Surgeon of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, *vice* S. G. Lawrence, who resigns.—Vice-Adm. Sir F. W. Austen, K.C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. J. Impey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. G. T. Falcon to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Aug. 4. Edmund Arnout Grattan, esq. to be Consul for the State of Massachusetts.—2d Foot, Capt. S. W. Jephson to be Major.—30th Foot, Major S. J. L. Nicoll to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. F. Hoey to be Major.—77th Foot, Lieut.-Col. N. Wilson to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 5. John S. Saunders, esq. to be Clerk of the Circuits and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, and George Botsford, esq. to be Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the province of New Brunswick.

Aug. 11. Colonel Sir William M. G. Colebrooke, Kt. and C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major H. Sandham to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 15. Captain Richard Phibbs, late of the 48th Regt., to be Exon of her Majesty's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* C. H. Broadwood, esq. resigned.—Hospital Staff, Staff Assistant Surgeon F. C. Annelsley to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, from 82d Foot.—77th Foot, Captain R. J. Stratton to be Major.—96th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Hulme to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Y. M. Wilson to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Francis Brown, of 52d Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Aug. 17. Royal Marines, Col. Second Commandant C. Menzies, K.H. to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Fletcher, to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. and

brevet Major S. Garmon, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and brevet Major J. H. Stevens, to be Lieut.-Colonel, and attached to the Artillery Companies of the Corps.

Aug. 18. 27th Foot, Capt. U. Williamson to be Major.

Aug. 23. Henry Stanhope Illingworth, esq. to be Apothecary to the Queen Dowager.

Aug. 25. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. L. Caldwell, K.C.B. to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Major-Gen. A. Galloway, C.B. to be Knight Commander of the Bath.—Josiah Napier, Esq. to be Consul at the Comoro Islands; and Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, Knt. to be Consul to the Dominican Republic in St. Domingo.—50th Foot, Capt. J. B. Bonham to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Peacocke, from Captain on half-pay Portuguese Officers, to be Major.—Brevet, Major James Mill, of the 50th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—F. Scott, W. Radcliffe.

To be Commanders.—C. J. F. Ewart, J. A. N. Ledger, Philip Somerville (late acting Commander of the Collingwood 80).

Appointments.—Rear-Admiral Barrington Reynolds, C.B. to be Commander in chief of the Cape of Good Hope Station; Captain Peter Richards, C.B. to be Captain superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard; Capt. Nicholas Cory to command the Southampton 30, as flag-Captain to Rear-Adm. Reynolds; Capt. Charles Wise (1847), promoted from Commander of the Hibernia, to be Captain of that flag ship, vice Richards; Commander J. B. West to the Southampton; Lieutenant and Commander Edward A. T. Lloyd, to the Lucifer; Lieut. and Commander Edward Hall (b), to the Dart.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Thetford.—Hon. Francis Baring.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Jas. Wilson, D.D. to be Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

Rev. G. H. Langdon, to be an Hon. Preb. of

Chichester.

Rev. J. H. Henderson, to be Precentor of Ely.

Rev. J. Ackroyd, Grinstead V. Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Armfield, Arnsley (Leeds), P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. Bartholomew, Countess Weir (Top-

sham) P.C. Devonshire.

Rev. J. W. Birley, Little Dale P.C. Lanc.

Rev. H. Brailsford, Honeychurch R. Devon.

Rev. C. D. Brereton, Bixley with Earl's Fram-

lingham R.R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Carr, Whitworth P.C. Durham.

Rev. G. L. Church, Chacewater P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. W. J. Conybeare, Axminster V. Devon.

Rev. W. Cooke, St. John the Evangelist P.C.

Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq.

Rev. J. H. Coombe, Egton Newland P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. Davis, Llandelog and Llanhowell V.

Pembroke-shire.

Rev. T. R. Drake, All Saints R. Chichester.

Rev. H. Dyke, Grestworth R. co. Northampt.

Rev. I. Eller, Faldingworth R. Linc.

Rev. C. J. Ellicott, Pelton R. Rutland.

Rev. G. H. Fell, All Saints P.C. King's-cross,

London.

Rev. J. P. Goodman, Keystone R. Hunts.

Rev. T. Hall, Southery R. Norfolk.

Rev. T. D. Harrison, Upton V. Lanc.

Rev. W. Harrison, Birch R. Essex.

Rev. S. F. W. C. Homfray, Pudding Norton

R. Norfolk.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Rev. C. W. Hughes, Barcombe P.C. Wilts.

Rev. E. L. Latimer, St. Paul P.C. Birmingham.

Rev. S. W. Lawley, Escrick R. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. V. Lloyd, Hope V. Flintshire.

Rev. T. Mason, St. Kenelm, Halesowen P.C.

Salop.

Rev. C. J. Meredith, Waddington R. Linc.

Rev. J. R. Moorson, Southoe with Hail Weston

V. Hunts.

Rev. R. B. Paul, St. Augustine's V. Bristol.

Rev. W. Pearson, Thannington, Canterbury

P.C. Kent.

Rev. W. Pinkney, Trinity Church, Rother-

field Greys P.C. Oxfordshire.

Rev. J. Rigg, St. George's New Mills P.C.

Derbyshire.

Rev. G. Rigge, Cherry Willingham V. Linc.

Rev. R. L. Roe, St. Margaret's, Yalding P.C.

Kent.

Rev. J. E. Rudd, Covenham St. Mary R. Linc.

Rev. G. J. Sayce, Slapton P.C. Devon.

Rev. A. Seaton, Great Wyrley P.C. Staff.

Rev. A. D. Shafto, Buckworth R. Hunts.

Rev. W. Sharpe, Altham, Burnley P.C. Lanc.

Rev. R. Sleeman, Whitechurch V. Devon.

Rev. A. Slight, Alkmonston, Longford P.C.

Derbyshire.

Rev. E. Sneyd, St. Oswald V. Durham.

Rev. A. Stuart, Waddingfield R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Taylor, Newton Bromswood R. North-

amptonshire.

Rev. C. Turner, St. Peter Mancroft P.C. Nor-

wich.

Rev. R. Wolfe, St. Mary Magdalen, Torquay

P.C. Devon.

Rev. C. Wood, Beaford R. Devon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. B. Dynham, to the Duke of Cambridge.

Rev. G. Abbott, to the Earl of Castle Stuart.

Rev. C. D. Keibel, to the Marquis of North-

ampton.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. S. Howson, to be Principal of the Col-

legiate Institution, Liverpool.

Rev. W. M. Cox, to be Master of the Grammar

School of Cavendish by Clare, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Poole, to be Master of the Grammar

School, Thetford, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Rigg, to be Master of the Grammar

School Kingston, Surrey.

Rev. J. F. Stansbury, to be Master of Oundle

Grammar School, Northampton.

Rev. W. Stoddart, M.A. to be Head Master of

the Doncaster Municipal Grammar School.

T. M. Dickson, B.A. to be Senior Classical

Master of Marlborough School.

J. Partridge, B.A. to be Second Master of Ply-

mouth New Grammar School.

Rev. Hugh Hyndman Jones, M.A. of Trinity

College, Cambridge, to be one of the assist-

ant Secretaries of the Society for the Propa-

gation of the Gospel, vice Rev. George H.

Fagan, resigned.

BIRTHS.

July 10. The wife of Walter Hugo, esq. North End House, Ipplepen, a dau.—16. At Brickworth House, Mrs. Eveleigh Wyndham, a son.—18. At Houndston, Worcestershire, the wife of Evelyn , esq. a dau.

—20. At Holkhal, , esq. of Leice-

ster, a son and heir.— At nk Fr-

Hall, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, a son.—

Hemsworth, esq. a son.—

the Countess Howe, a dau.—

Hereditary Grand Duchess of

Strelitz (daughter of H.R.H. the

bridge), a son and heir.—At Preston, near Cirencester, the wife of H. W. Cripps, esq. a dau.—23. At Clapham-com. the wife of Henry Ravenhill, esq. a dau.—At Butleigh Court, the wife of Ralph Neville, esq. a dau.—24. At Kemp-town, Brighton, the wife of Walter Ricardo, esq. a dau.—At Amphill House, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, a dau.—25. At Dover, the wife of Major Smart, a dau.—At Iuce Blundell Hall, near Liverpool, Mrs. Weld Blundell, a son.—26. In Wilton-place, the wife of Richard Westmacott, esq. a dau.—27. The Countess of Ashburnham, a son.—At Ross-trevor, co. Down, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Ross, of Bladensburg, a son.—28. At the Grange House, Edinburgh, the wife of Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart. of Fountainhall, a son.—29. In Hyde Park-sq. the wife of the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, M.P. a son.—30. At Bolton-row, Lady Louisa Alexander, a son.—The wife of W. D. Bruce, esq. F.S.A. a dau.—31. At Easton, the wife of John Henry Gurney, esq. a son.

Lately. At Flaxley Abbey, the wife of Sir Martin H. Crawley Boevey, Bart. a son.—The wife of Ralph Osborne, esq. M.P. a dau.—In Dover-st. the Hon. Lady Neave, a son.—At Goodrest-lodge, Berks. the wife of H. Chamier, esq. a son.

Aug. 2. At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, a dau.—5. At 48, Upper Harley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a dau.—7. At Binfield, Berks. the wife of Alfred Caswall, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple, a dau.—8. At Brighton, the wife of Henry Smyth Pigott, esq. a son.—At Broom Hall, Capel, the wife of J. Labouchere, esq. a dau.—11. In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Lady Beaumont, a son and heir.—12. At 7, Chester-square, Mrs. Robert Stopford, a son.—13. At Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. Mrs. Stafford H. Northcote, a dau.—15. The wife of Cholmeley Dering, esq. a son.—At Rochampton, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville, a dau.—17. At Sandling Park, the wife of William Deedes, esq. M.P. a dau.—18. At Halkin-street west, the wife of Sir William Payne Galloway, Bart. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

May 11. At Quebec, Salway Browne, esq. late Capt. 68th Light Inf. and son of the late William Browne, esq. of Camfield-place, Herts. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Stevenson, esq. of Quebec.

30. At Barbados, the Rev. S. Oliver Crosby, Assistant Curate of St. Philip's, in that island, to Catharine, third dau. of the Rev. John Warneford, of Caldicott Hill, Herts.

June 3. At Loodianah, East Indies, Lieut. R. T. Leigh, Quarter-master and Interpreter of the 7th Regt. N.I. eldest son of Mr. Fredk. Leigh, of Collumpton, to Fanny-Caroline, only dau. of Major Macmullin, late of the Bengal Army.

20. At Weybridge, the Rev. Francis Tate, M.A. youngest son of the late Francis Tate, esq. of Flotmanby, Yorksh. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Sir Ambrose Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon.—At Trinity church, St. Marylebone, Robert Cannell, son of Mr. Geo. Cannell Davy, of Woburn, Beds, and grandson of the late Rev. John Davy, Vicar of Pytchley, to Charlotte-Susanna, eldest dau. of Thomas Bailey, esq. of Gloucester.

22. At Clapham, William Forebrother, esq. of New Charlton, to Emilie, second daughter of Baron Von Andlau, of Gothic House, Clapham.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Sir Charles Fellows, of Montague-place, to Harriet, widow of William Knight, esq. of Oaklands, Herts.—At Watford, Capt. Richard

Henry Crofton, R. Art. fourth son of the late Duke Crofton, esq. of Lakefield, co. Leitrim, to Frances-Mary, second dau. of Arthur C. Marsh, esq. of Eastbury, near Watford.—At Corsham, Wilts, John Crofts, esq. of Sompting Abbot's, Sussex, late of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Robert Bellers, esq. of Hillfield, Glouce.

23. At Hackney, James, second son of Jas. Felton, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Franklin, of Lewes, Sussex.

24. At St. James's, Westbourne-terr. David T. Ansted, Esq. M.A., F.R.S. Professor of Geology in King's College, London, to Augusta-Dorothea-Hackett, youngest dau. of the late Alex. Baillie, esq. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.—At Brighton, Lieut.-Colonel Brookes, 24th Regiment, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Arthur Burdett, esq. of Cheltenham.

26. At Clifton, Capt. Henry B. Savile, R.A. third son of the late Albany Savile, esq. of Oaklands, Devon, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq. of Ballynahinch, co. Clare.

27. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Frederick Silver, B.A. second son of S. W. Silver, esq. to Harriett, eldest dau. of Richard James, esq. of Ash Lodge, St. John's Wood.—At Nettlestead, Kent, the Rev. John Russell Stock, Incumbent of St. John's, Finchfield, Essex, to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. W. F. Cobb.—At St. Martin's, Capt. Wodehouse, R.A. son of the Hon. and Rev. W. Wodehouse, to Miss Eleanor Charlotte Drummond, dau. of Mr. Mortimer and Lady Emily Drummond.—At the Roman Catholic church, East Stonehouse, James Cahill, esq. Royal Engineer Department, to Margaret-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Major Moore, R.M.—At Bowness, Windermere, Willm. Nymes, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Jane, widow of George Chatfield, esq.—At Warwick, Mr. Jn. Bailey, of Eakley Lodge, Bucks, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Roger Barnston Hughes, Rector of Kialingbury, Northampton.—At Draycot Cerne, Wilts, Charles John Newby, esq. of Ryde, Isle of Wight, only son of the late John Wm. Newby, esq. to Emma, third dau. of the Rev. Henry Barry, Rector of Draycot Cerne, and Upton Scudamore, Wilts.—At Leeds, the Rev. Geo. H. G. Anson, to Augusta-Agnes, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds.—At Sizeland, Norfolk, the Rev. Wm. Hobson, Rector of Sizeland, to Sophia, third dau. of the late J. C. Parkerson, esq. of Loddon Ingloss.

28. At Clifton, Wm. James Goodere, esq. to Mary Collinson, dau. of Christopher Godmond, esq. of Lee, Kent.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Major George Balfour, of the Madras Art. to Charlotte-Isabella, third dau. of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.—At Surbiton, Joseph Langhorn, esq. of Guildford, to Emma, eldest dau. of Wm. Underwood, esq.—At Chipstable, Somerset, William-Hawker, eldest son of the Rev. W. Bernard, Rector of Clatworthy, to Fanny, fourth dau. of the late John Capel, esq. of Stroud, Glouce.—At Clifton, the Rev. Charles Dashwood Goldie, of Horncastle, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Col. Jas. Nicol, formerly Adj.-General of the Bengal Army.—At Camberwell, Joseph Hoar, esq. of her Majesty's Customs, to Ellen, eldest dau. of George Shadbolt, esq. of Lambeth-terr.—At Hertford, Charles, second son of Charles Richard Dames, esq. of Forrest-gate, West Ham, Essex, to Ann, only dau. of James Gilbertson, esq. of Hertford.—At Friern Barnet, James Louis St. Clair, esq. of the Madras Army, second son of Col. St. Clair, late of the Royal Art. to Juliet, second dau. of George Crawshaw, esq. of Colney Hatch, Middlesex.—At Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, Joseph May-

lin *Vipan*, esq. of Sutton, to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Custance, esq. of the same place. —At Tamworth, Charles, eldest son of Chas. *Williams*, esq. of Holloway, to Anne, second dau. of John Hall, esq.—At Devizes, H. A. *French*, esq. of Lavenham, Suffolk, to Miss Hutchins, of Devizes. —At Dunse Castle, John *Bargus Fonge*, esq. of Pualinch, Devon, to Cordelia, fourth dau. of William Hay, esq. of Dunse Castle, co. Berwick.

29. At Haddenham, Bucks, Henry *Bode*, esq. third son of William Bode, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Francklin, esq. of Westington House, Denton, Bucks. —At Keston, Charles *Shape*, esq. Faversham, to Agnes, widow of Capt. William Taylor, H.E.I.C.S. and dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Edwards, Rector of Aldford, Cheshire. —At Paddington, the Rev. John *Ambrose*, Rector of Primley St. Martin, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, only child of Capt. Living, of Prospect-place, Maida-hill. —At Mortlake, Surrey, the Rev. T. Nesbitt *Irvine*, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, son of the Rev. John Irwin, Rector, Barn-hill Glebe, county of Donegal, to Emily-Maria-Waring, youngest dau. of the late Major Gen. James Alexander, Hon. East India Company's Service. —At Headington, Oxon, the Rev. Edward *Hill*, M.A. of Ludwell, Wiltshire, youngest son of the Rev. the Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, to Sophia-Holloway, youngest dau. of G. B. Ballachey, esq. of Headington. —At Bath, Alfred Arthur *Wallis*, of Healing, near Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln, esq. youngest son of J. H. Loft, esq. late M.P. for Great Grimsby, and Lieut.-Gen. in the Army, to Gloriana-Margaretta, only surviving child of the late Capt. James Sanders, C.B. Royal Navy, and granddau. of the late John Loudon M'Adam, esq. —At St. Pancras, Thos. Fox A. *Byles*, esq. of Henley-on-Thames, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Byles Byles, of the Hill House, Ipswich, esq. —At St. James's, Capt. Charles Sheffield *Dickson*, to Helen-Ireson, second dau. of the late William Richardson, esq. of Letherhead, Surrey, and Willoughby House, Glou. —At Paddington, James *Spedding*, esq. only son of Major Spedding, of Summer Grove, Cumberland, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Hon. William Frederick Wyndham, and the Hon. Mrs. Wyndham, of Connaught-terr. —At Margate, John George *Dare*, esq. of Peckham, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Lieut. C. G. Clark, R.N.

30. At Fulham, F. R. *Jago*, esq. of Trejago, Hammersmith, surgeon R.N. to Eleanor-Page, only child of the late Rev. James Bordman, M.A. of Ickham, Kent. —John *Atkinson*, esq. of Charlton, to Arabella, second dau. of Lieut. J. Atkinson, R.N. of Longhill-house, Weymouth.

Lately. At Paris, Henry, second son of Sir Robert Howe *Bromley*, Bart. to Charlotte-Frances-Ann, youngest dau. of Col. Rolleston, M.P. —At Putney, James *Layton*, esq. of the Grove, Tooting, Surrey, to Catharine, dau. of Charles Shillito, esq. M.D. of the former place.

July 1. At Guernsey, the Rev. Edward John *Selwyn*, Head Master of Blackheath Proprietary School, and eldest son of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, Rector of Hemingford Abbots, Hunts, to Henrietta-Delacour, third dau. of the late Rev. Peter Maingay, of St. James's, Guernsey. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Captain Hylton *Jolliffe*, Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Sir William Jolliffe, Bart. M.P. to Leila, eldest dau. of the late Sir Thos. John Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.

4. At Exeter, the Rev. Augustus Archer *Hunt*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of St. John's Church, Tipton, in the parish of Ottery St. Mary, to Sarah-Emily, youngest dau. of Samuel

Kingdon, esq. of Duryard, Lodge, Exeter. —At Plymouth, Robert *Chapman*, second son of the late Rev. S. T. Chapman, Rector of Kimble Parva, Bucks, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Richard Jones, Comm. R.N. —At Bishopsbourne, Kent, Samuel Lucas *Lancaster*, esq. of Wateringbury-place, grandson of the late Matthias Pryme Lucas, esq. Alderman of London, to Mary-Yelverton, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Eden, Rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent. —At Marlborough, the Rev. Henry Nowell *Barton*, Fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Caroline-Sarah, youngest dau. of Cecil Proctor Wortham, esq. solicitor, late of Buntingford, Herts, deceased. —At Burton-on-Trent, Thomas, youngest son of Henry *Cor*, of Park-field, Derby, esq. to Marian-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. Ley Brooks. —At Hartshorne, Derbyshire, the Rev. John G. *Sheppard*, M.A. Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, to Celestine-Rose, only dau. of M. Smeed, of Paris. —At St. Marylebone, Henry-William, eldest son of the late Henry *Gregg*, esq. of Bedford-sq. to Frances-Winifred, eldest dau. of the late Henry Rouse, esq. Stamford-hill, Middlesex. —At Brighton, William S. R. *Norcott*, Major in the Rifle Brigade, son of the late Major Gen. Sir Amos Norcott, C.B. K.C.H. to Frances-Marianne, eldest dau. of the late George S. E. Durant, of Tong Castle, Shropshire, esq. —At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. John *Justice*, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Ighfield, Shropsh. to Miss Toone, dau. of Wm. Thomas Toone, esq. Gloucester-place. —At Norwich, Wellington *Shelton*, esq. 28th Regt. youngest son of Capt. Shelton, Rossmore, Limerick, to Emily-Mary, eldest daughter of the late R. R. Halls, esq.

5. At Lee, Kent, the Rev. Edward Arundel *Verity*, Incumbent of All Saints', Habersham, Lanc. to Jane-Isabella, only dau. of William Turner, esq. Greenwich. —At Herstmonceux, Sussex, the Rev. Edward Hayes *Plumptre*, second son of E. H. Plumptre, esq. of the Temple, Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford, and Chaplain and Divinity Lecturer of King's college, London, to Harriet-Theodosia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Michael Maurice, of Notting-hill. —At Cambridge, the Rev. Alex. Thomas *Crisford*, M.A. of Trinity college, and Curate of Trinity church, to Miss Pitt, niece of Mr. Crowe.

6. At Withycombe Rawleigh, John Fortescue *Pearce*, esq. of Whimple, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Charles Walley Dench, esq. of Cranford, near Exmouth. —At Cheddton Fitzpaine, near Taunton, the Rev. W. D. *West*, M.A. of St. John's college, Oxford, to Isabella, only dau. of Daniel Roberts, esq. of the Kent-road, London. —At Clifton, I. Drake *Pridham*, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Richard Bowen Reed, esq. Lieut. Royal Navy. —At Clifton, Robert *Osborne*, esq. of Berwick Lodge, near Henbury, Gloucestershire, to Emily-Theresa, eldest dau. of Capt. Charles Warde, K.N. K.H. of Wetherell-place, Clifton. —At Great Malvern, George *McCann*, esq. of Graham House, in that village, to Anne-Mary, widow of Rev. Jos. Harling, A.M. and niece to Mr. Townsend, of St. John's. —At Leamington Prior's, Jas. Douglas *Dae*, esq. Madras Army, eldest son of the late Darwin Dae, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Williamina, third dau. of the late David S. Buchanan, of Cunningham Head, and Knockchinnoch, esq. —At Rochester, Ewan *Christian*, of Bloomsbury-sq. architect, to Annie, youngest dau. of W. W. Bentham, esq. of Rochester. —At Stoke. Thomas Husband *Gill*, esq. of Devonport, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Cornish, esq. of Stoke, and niece of the late Sir W. Knighton, Bart. —At Knights-

bridge, Randall *Spinks*, esq. of Carleton Villa, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. George Jarvis, Rector of Tuttington, Norfolk.—At Cheddon Fitzpaine, near Taunton, the Rev. W. D. *West*, M.A. of St. John's coll. Oxford, to Isabella, only dau. of Daniel Roberts, esq. of the Kent-road.

8. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieut. Henry *Ainslie*, R.N. to Victoire, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Graves, and widow of Chamber-Corker, esq. of Innishannon.—At St. Mary-lebone, the Rev. Matthew T. *Farrer*, second son of J. W. Farrer, esq. Master in Chancery, to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Sir William Anson, Bart. K.C.B.

11. At Liverpool, Henry, son of the late Rev. Edward *Royde*, Rector of Brereton, to Margaret, dau. of the late Peter Bourne, esq.—At Clapham, George E. *Hillier*, esq. Capt. 53rd Regt. eldest son of the late Col. Hillier, to Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Hawkins, esq. of Sans Souci, Clapham Park; and at the same time, John Pierce *Bowling*, esq. youngest son of John Bowling, esq. of Hammersmith, to Charlotte, third dau. of William Hawkins, esq.—At Upper Deal, the Rev. W. M. H. *Elwyn*, Fellow of Pembroke coll. Cambridge, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Kittoe, R.N.—At Tor, William *Clark*, esq. of Oswalds, Torquay, late 26th Regt. to Mary, widow of Sir John Edward Honeywood, Bart. of Evington, Kent.—At Maidstone, the Rev. W. *Harvey*, of Brasen-nose coll. youngest son of the late Adm. Sir T. Harvey, to Jane, only dau. of W. Sibbald, esq. M.D.—At Painswick, Robert *Barnard*, esq. of Bristol, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of Charles Gyde, esq.—At Twynning, the Rev. John *Grove*, eldest son of the Rev. John W. Grove, D.D. Rector of Strensham, Worc. to Eliza-Ellen, eldest dau. of J. M. Shipton, esq. R.N. of Luckrup Hall, Glouc.—At St. James's, Westminster, Burton *Borough*, esq. of Hurland, Derbysh. and Chetwynd Park, Salop, to Elizabeth-Charlotte, only dau. of Capt. Gawen Roberts, R.N.—At Christ Church, St. Mary-lebone, the Rev. Frederick Russell *Mills*, M.A. Curate of Walton-on-Thames, eldest son of Frederick Russell Mills, esq. of the Home Office, to Elise, dau. of the late M. Roth, of Seedorf, Canton of Bern.—At Stockwell, John, eldest son of Edward *Charleton*, esq. of Grove House, North Brixton, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Nicholas Lowther, esq. of Islington; and, at the same time, William *Lowther*, esq. of Grove-lane, Camberwell, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Edward Charleton, esq.—At Chichester, the Rev. George F. *Daniell*, Curate of Donnington, Sussex, to Ellen-Magdalene, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Wheeler, D.D. Chaplain of the R. Mil. College, Sandhurst.—At Margate, the Rev. R. J. *Morris*, Vicar of Seasalter, and Incumbent of Whitstable, Kent, to Emma, eldest dau. of J. Waddington, esq. surgeon, of Margate.—At Telford, Maurice *Keatinge*, esq. Merriem-sq. Dublin, eldest son of the Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland, to Ellen-Flora, youngest dau. of the late John Thomas Mayne, esq. of Telford Ewias Manor-house, Wilts.—At Kenilworth, George Augustus Cranley *Onslow*, esq. eldest son of Col. the Hon. Cranley Onslow, of Upton House, Hants, to Mary-Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Loftus.—At Walton, near Ipswich, Capt. James *Turner*, Royal Art. to Sarah-Walker-Marlow, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Watts Wilkinson, Vicar of Walton-cum-Felixstow, and Perpetual Curate of St. Gregory's and St. Peter's, Sudbury.—The Hon. Capt. Charles Ross Weld *Forester*, third son of the late, and brother of the present Lord Forester, Lady Maria Jocelyn, youngest dau. of the 1st of Roden.

12. At Warblington, Hampsh. Capt. Arthur *Lowce*, R.N. to Katharina, youngest dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir John Ackworth Ommanney, K.C.B. &c. of Warblington House.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Morgan, son of Charles Gray *Graves*, esq. to Anna-Carolina, only dau. of the late J. Wilkinson, esq. of Dedham, Essex.—At Carisbrooke, Capt. Peregrine *Hamilton*, Rifle Brigade, to Mary, dau. of Edward Way, esq. of Lugley House, Newport, Isle of Wight.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Frederick *Arden*, esq. 12th Royal Lancers, to Amelia-Helen, only dau. of Hector Munro, esq. of Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk.—At Little Torrington, the Rev. Thomas *Melhuish*, to Elizabeth-Mill, dau. of Robert Hamlyn, esq. formerly of Bideford.

13. At Knightsbridge, the Rev. Matthew William Frederick *Thurby*, Rector of Abington, near Northampton, to Elizabeth-Sophia, only dau. of the late Thomas Beckwith, esq.—At Lewisham, Kent, Nathaniel Brown *Engleheart*, esq. jun. of Doctors' Commons and Blackheath, to Caroline, third dau. of the late Rev. William Marsh, Chaplain of Morden College, Blackheath.—At Chudleigh, Edward S. *Clarke*, esq. of Cork-st. Burlington Gardens, to Mary, dau. of Francis Newcombe Day, esq.—At Deptford, A. J. S. *Eames*, esq. to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late Lieut. R. L. Jones, R.N.—At Hatfield, Herts, Monier *Williams*, esq. of the East India College, Haileybury, third son of the late Lieut. Col. Monier Williams, to Julia-Grantham, youngest dau. of the Rev. F. J. Faithfull, Rector of Hatfield.—At Maidstone, Michael Martyn *Williams*, esq. of Swansea, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of John Whichcori, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Godschall Frederick, second son of Godschall *Johnson*, esq. her Majesty's Consul at Antwerp, to Frances-Beckford, second dau. of Major-Gen. Yates.—At Shortwood, Gloucestersh. Edw. Barnfield *Gardner*, M.D. to Sarah, only dau. of Joseph Blackwell, esq. all of Stroud.—At Cardiff, R. F. *Mountain*, esq. to Mary-Anne-Jemima, youngest dau. of J. F. Burnet, esq. of May Place, Kent.—At St. Pancras, Stewart, youngest son of the late Major-James *Gibson*, formerly on the Irish Staff, and many years a magistrate for the city and county of Londonderry, to Eliza, dau. of John Barnes, esq. of Tavistock-pl.

15. At St. Pancras, John Lynch *Reid*, esq. of Queen's coll. Cambridge, and of John's Hall, Brown's Town, Jamaica, to Christiana, fourth dau. of J. W. Robey, esq. of Kentish Town.—At Farnham, John Bonham *Carter*, esq. M.P. of Buriton, Hants, to Laura-Maria, youngest dau. of George Thomas Nicholson, esq. of Waverley Abbey, Surrey.

17. At Brussels, Henry R. S. *Earle*, esq. to Fanny, third dau. of Capt. R. Streatfield, R.N.

18. At Overstone, the Rev. R. H. *Whitworth*, Curate of St. James's, Hull, to Phebe, fourth dau. of the late Rev. W. W. Layng, M.A. Vicar of Great and Little Harrowden, and of St. Lawrence, in the suburbs of York.—At Bicester, the Rev. Richard H. *Kirby*, of Taddington, Derbysh. to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Kirby, esq.—At Linslade, Bucks, Lancelot *Newton*, esq. of Oundle, Northamptonsh. to Elizabeth-Marie, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Miller, R.N.—At Holy Trinity, St. Mary-lebone, the Rev. Burwell *Hayley*, Rector of Catsfield, Sussex, M.A. son of the Rev. J. B. Hayley, Rector of Brightling, to Maria-Georgina, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Charles T. *Frampton*, youngest son of the late Dr. Frampton, of New Broad-st. to Harriet F. only dau. of the late W. B. Wallis, of Hastings, esq.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT GUILLAMORE.

July . At his seat, Rockbarton, co. Limerick, the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, second Viscount Guillamore of Caber Guillamore and Baron O'Grady of Rockbarton, co. Limerick (1831), a Colonel in the army, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

His Lordship was the eldest son of Standish the first Viscount, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, by Katharine, second daughter of the late John Thomas Waller, esq. of Castletown, co. Limerick. He entered the army in early life, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 14th April, 1829, and was thereupon placed on half-pay. In 1842 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the attendant rank of Colonel.

His Lordship married, Oct. 16, 1828, Gertruda-Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget, and niece to the Marquess of Anglesea; and by her Ladyship, who survives him, he has left issue six sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son Standish, born in 1832.

RIGHT HON. SIR A. J. FOSTER.

Aug. 1. At Branksea Castle, Dorsetshire, aged 68, the Right Hon. Sir Augustus John Foster, Bart. and G.C.H. of Stonehouse, co. Louth, a Privy Councillor of the United Kingdom.

He was the younger son of John Thomas Foster, esq. of Dunleer, co. Louth (cousin-german to John first Lord Oriel), by Lady Elizabeth Hervey, afterwards Duchess of Devonshire, daughter of Frederick fourth Earl of Bristol and Lord Bishop of Derry.

He was nominated a member of the Privy Council, March 28, 1822. He was for some time Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, and afterwards to the Court of Sardinia, from which mission he returned in 1840. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Sept. 30, 1831.

He married, March 18, 1815, Lady Albinia-Jane, daughter of the Hon. George Vere Hobart, and sister to the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, and by that lady, who was raised to the rank of an Earl's daughter in 1823, and who survives him, he had issue three sons, 1. Sir Frederick George Foster, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Cavendish-Henry; 3. Vere-Hobart.

At an inquest held on the body of the deceased, it appeared that he had for several months been suffering under disease of the heart and lungs, and had recently laboured under delirium, during a fit of which he destroyed himself by cutting his throat. A verdict was returned of Temporary Insanity.

SIR J. R. COLLETON, BART.

July 29. In London, in his 65th year, Sir James Roupell Colleton, the seventh Bart. (1661) of Colleton Hall, co. Devon.

He was the eldest son of Sir James Nassau Colleton the sixth Baronet, by Susanna, daughter of William Nixon, esq. of Lincoln.

He entered the army as Ensign in the Royal Staff Corps Nov. 18, 1802, became Lieutenant Dec. 21, 1803, and Captain June 25, 1806. He proceeded in command of a detachment of his corps to the Mediterranean, in the expedition under Gen. Sir James Craig, and afterwards to Naples and Calabria. He commanded some detachments in the battle of Maida, and remained in Sicily until Jan. 1807, when he returned to England. In 1808 he proceeded in command of a company with the expedition under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brent Spencer; joined the army in Portugal, and was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimeira, and in October of the same year he accompanied Sir John Moore's army into Spain, and was present at the battle of Corunna. In Dec. 1810, he again embarked for the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of Badajos, the battles of Salamanca, Nivelles, and Toulouse, and the passage of the Bidassoa. He attained the brevet rank of Major, Nov. 22, 1813, and in June 1814 he returned to England.

Having succeeded to the title by the death of his father, Jan. 16, 1815, in the following April he again embarked for the continent, and was employed in the Netherlands in the construction of rope-bridges, which prevented his being present at Waterloo. On the 21st June 1817, he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and in that year he was appointed a permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General, and he was reduced to half-pay before 1825. He retired from the army by selling a Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 31st Foot in Oct. 1830.

He married in 1819 at the Hague, and in 1820 at London, his cousin Septima-Sexta-Colleton, third daughter of Admiral

Richard Graves, of Hembury Port, Devonshire, by Louisa-Caroline, only daughter of Sir John Colleton the fourth Baronet, and by that lady, who died in America Dec. 14, 1831, he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Nassau-William-Charles, who died an infant in 1821; 2. Frederick-Nassau-William-Graves, Lieutenant in the 2nd West India Regiment, who died on the 17th April, 1847, in his 25th year; 3. Sir Robert Augustus Fulford Graves Colleton, who has succeeded to the title; 4. Gertrude-Hawisa-Ela-de Ralegh; 5. Alswitha-Plantagenet.

CAPT. SIR W. G. PARKER, BART.

March 24. At Plymouth, aged 60, Sir William George Parker, the second Bart. (1797), Captain R.N.

He was born Aug. 19, 1787, the only son of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, who was created a Baronet in 1797, by Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Collingwood, of Greenwich, esq. and he succeeded to the title at the death of his father, Dec. 31, 1802.

He was made Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1803, and when serving under the command of Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart. assisted in the capture of the Spanish national brig of 18 guns, on the Mediterranean station, April 4, 1806; and on the 4th of the following month commanded the boats of the *Renommée* and *Nautilus* in the capture of the Spanish schooner *Giganta* of 9 guns. In the following October he also commanded the boats which captured in the harbour of Colon, in Majorca, a Spanish tartan of 4 guns, and a settee of 2 guns.

He subsequently served as flag-Lieutenant to Sir John T. Duckworth, Commander-in-chief at Newfoundland.

He was advanced to the rank of Commander Nov. 29, 1810, and appointed to the *Rinaldo* brig of 10 guns, Feb. 1, 1812. On the 4th of May following, he assisted at the recapture of the *Apelles* brig, which had been driven on shore near Boulogne. His next appointment was May 21, 1813, to the *Fly* 16, in which he continued until his advancement to post rank, June 6, 1814.

He married, Aug. 29, 1808, Elizabeth, third daughter of James Charles Still, esq. of East Knoyle, Wilts, by whom he had issue Sir William James Parker, his son and successor, and other children. The present Baronet was born in 1811, and married in 1834 the eldest daughter, of John Marshall, esq. surgeon at Dinapore, in the East Indies.

SIR JOSEPH DE COURCY LAFFAN, BT.

July 7. At Vichy, in France, in his 4 year, Sir Joseph De Courcy Laffan,

Bart. of Otham, Kent, K.H., M.D., and LL.D.

He was born May 8, 1786, the third son of Walter Laffan, esq. of Cashel, grandson maternally of Richard de Courcy, esq. of the same city. His eldest brother was the Right Rev. Robert Laffan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, who died in 1833. Having graduated at Edinburgh, he gained such distinction in the medical profession as to be appointed successively Physician to the Forces in the Peninsula war, and Physician in ordinary to the late Duke of Kent. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom by patent dated March 15, 1828; and in 1836 he was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

He married, in 1815, Jemima, daughter and coheir of Paul Pilcher, esq. of Rochester; and became a widower in 1839. Having had no issue, the title has become extinct.

His body was brought to Rochester, where it was interred in the family vault in St. Margaret's church.

SIR ROBERT CHESTER.

Aug. 12. At his residence, St. John's Wood, aged 80, Sir Robert Chester, Knt. a Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire.

He was the lineal representative of the younger branch of the Chesters of Royston and Cockenatch, Hertfordshire; being the eldest son of Robert Chester, esq. of the Middle Temple solicitor, (who was buried at Hertingfordbury in 1790,) by Harriet, youngest daughter and co-heir of Charles Adelmars Caesar, esq. of Bayford Place, Herts.

He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church Oxford. In 1793 he entered the Hertfordshire Militia as Ensign, and he rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, which he held until 1804.

In 1794 he was appointed Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to King George the Third; in 1796 was promoted to be Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber Extraordinary; in 1797 to be Groom of the Privy Chamber; and in 1798 to be Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary. In 1796 he was also appointed Assistant Master and Marshal of the Ceremonies to King George III.; and in 1818 promoted to the office of Master of the Ceremonies, upon which occasion he received the honour of Knighthood. From his increasing years and consequent infirmities, he resigned that office in the spring of last year.

He married, Oct. 10, 1797, Eliza, third daughter of John Ford, esq. of Sprooughton Chantry near Ipswich; and had issue three sons and three daughters. The

former were, 1. Robert Chester, esq. appointed in 1821 Assistant Master and Marshal of the Ceremonies to King George the Fourth, and died unmarried in 1822; 2. Charles, an officer in the Bengal Army; 3. Harry Chester, esq. a clerk in the Privy Council Office, who married in 1837 Anna-Maria, only daughter of the late Robert Sherwood, esq. and has issue. The daughters were, 1. Eliza, who became in 1819 the second wife of the late Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart.; 2. Harriett-Cæsar, who died unmarried in 1821; and 3. Dulcibella.

SIR GIFFIN WILSON.

Aug. 4. In Stratford-place, aged 82, Sir Giffin Wilson, Knt. a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and late one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery.

He was the son of the late Rev. Edward Wilson.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn Jan. 30, 1789; and attained the grade of King's Counsel in Hilary term 1819. He was for forty years Recorder of Windsor, in which capacity he received the honour of knighthood from King George the Fourth, who when he first went to reside at Windsor knighted the mayor and the recorder, on the 18th Nov. 1823.

Having been for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts, Sir Giffin was appointed a Master in Chancery on the 26th of March, 1826.

He had an unfailling taste for music, and was, for many years, one of the most constant attendants of the London concerts.

He was twice married; first, in 1787, to the only child of Peter Cuchet Jouvencal, esq.; and secondly, in 1805, to Harriet, youngest daughter of General George Hotham, brother of the first Lord Hotham. His second wife died on the 30th April, 1828.

CAPT. HALLOWELL CAREW, R.N.

June 27. At Beddington Park, Surrey, Charles Hallowell Carew, esq. Capt. R.N.

Captain Carew was the eldest son of Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, K.C.B. (a memoir of whom will be found in our Magazine for Nov. 1834, vol. II. p. 537), by a daughter of Capt. Inglefield, R.N. Commissioner of the Dockyard at Gibraltar.

He obtained his first commission (as Lieut. Hallowell) on the 30th Aug. 1820, and subsequently served as flag-Lieutenant to his father at Chatham. He was made a Commander August 3, 1824; appointed to the Cadmus sloop on the Plymouth station, April 8, 1826; and advanced to the rank of Captain, April 17, 1827.

Pursuant to the will of Mrs. Anne Paston Gee, who died March 28, 1828, Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell succeeded to the estates of the ancient family of Carew of Beddington, and assumed that surname. He died on the 2d Sept. 1834, and was succeeded by his son now deceased, who married, in 1828, Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell, R.N. and has left issue.

COUNT GRANVILLE, Esq.

July 16. In his 70th year, Count Granville, esq. of Calwich Abbey, co. Stafford, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the counties of Stafford and Warwick.

He was the son of Bernard D'Ewes, esq. of Hagley, co. Worc. and Wellesbourne, co. Warwick, who died in 1820, by Anne, daughter of John de la Bere, esq. of Southam Court, Cheltenham. He assumed the name of Granville in 1826, on inheriting the estates of his uncle the Rev. John Granville, M.A. (previously D'Ewes) of Calwich Abbey.

He married, in 1803, Maria, daughter of Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son Bernard Granville, esq. now of Calwich Abbey, who married first Miss Mathewana-Sarah Onslow, grand-daughter of Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. and K.C.B. and secondly (in 1830) Anna-Catharine, dau. of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; and has issue by both ladies.

EDWARD BAINES, Esq.

Aug. 3. Aged 74, Edward Baines, esq. a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire and the Town of Leeds, and formerly M.P. for that borough.

Mr. Baines was the son of Mr. Richard Baines, of Preston, in Lancashire, and was born at Walton-le-Dale, in the same county. Placed at an early age under the care of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Rigg, of King's Land, Hawkshead, he received his first public education in the Free Grammar School of that town. Returning to Preston at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Walker, as a printer. Before his term of apprenticeship expired, he removed to Leeds for improvement, and entered that town as a poor journeyman printer seeking his fortunes. He soon engaged himself with the publishers of the Leeds Mercury, with whom he served the remainder of his time. In the year 1801, Mr. Baines, by the aid of local friends who knew and prized his great industry and thrift, was enabled to purchase the paper on which he had worked

—and thus, at the age of twenty-seven, the compositor became the proprietor. Owing to this, the *Leeds Mercury*, from being a local journal of small dimensions and feeble power, suddenly acquired an extensive political influence in the north of England, and from that time to the present it has uniformly maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty with zeal and consistency.

In the year 1798 Mr. Baines was united to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Matthew Talbot, Esq. of Leeds, author of the *Analysis of the Bible*. They had eleven children, of whom nine are living. The eldest son, Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines, M.P. for Hull, is a Queen's Counsel, and stands deservedly high in his profession. Mr. Edward Baines, jun. is well known as an author. He is associated with his brother, Mr. Frederick Baines, in the proprietorship and conducting of the *Leeds Mercury*. Mr. Thomas Baines is proprietor of the *Liverpool Times*. Mr. Baines leaves behind him a large family, united among themselves, and all holding stations of respectability and influence in the world.

It may justly be said of Mr. Baines that he has done more for the cause of Reform in the county of York than any other man; and, when we consider the powerful movement in the manufacturing districts in favour of Lord Grey's bill, it is not too much to say, that to his strenuous endeavours the country is indebted, in no slight measure, for the passing of that measure.

When, in 1815, the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, Mr. Baines discovered that a meeting held at Thornhill Lees, near Wakefield, was betrayed to the magistrates by a spy named Oliver, who had been also employed by Lord Sidmouth in Yorkshire, Nottingham, and Derbyshire. This was exposed in the *Leeds Mercury*, and brought before the House of Commons by Sir Francis Burdett, and added much to the popularity of Mr. Baines. It was he also who suggested to the freeholders of the county of York the propriety of returning Henry Brougham to Parliament, which was done at the election of 1830. Lord Morpeth, too, and Mr. Macaulay, in the same manner, owed their first elections—the one for the West Riding and the other for Leeds—mainly to the personal exertions and influence of Mr. Baines.

On the appointment of Mr. Macaulay to an official post in India in Dec. 1833, Mr. Baines was solicited by a large majority of the electors to become a candidate for the representation of Leeds. The reasons which led them to this choice will

be shown by the terms of the following requisition:—

"We, the undersigned electors of Leeds, believing ourselves to be in no small degree indebted to your exertions for the elective franchise, having long witnessed your unwearied, consistent, and enlightened labours as the advocate of Reform in every branch of the public service; and, convinced by experience of your eminent talents for public business, request that you will allow us to put you in nomination as a candidate to represent this borough in Parliament, there to carry forward those great principles the success of which it is equally your object and ours to promote."

He went to the poll, and, defeating Sir John Beckett, Lord Sidmouth's late private secretary, was triumphantly returned, without cost to himself, on those principles of purity of election which he had so long and so strenuously advocated.

Mr. Baines went into the House of Commons unfettered by pledges, saying—"My own judgment and conscience shall be my guide, and the general happiness of the community my aim;" and, while there, maintained a course of independent action which endeared him to his political friends, and commanded the respect of his opponents. He was the unflinching advocate of a rigorous economy in the public expenditure, and of the Emancipation of the Slave—the undaunted assailant of the Close-Corporation system—one of the main promoters of the present scheme of Municipal Reform, not only in England but in Ireland—the staunch friend of the Government plan of Education—the uncompromising foe to all monopoly in trade or commerce. As the representative of the Dissenters in the House, he had the burden of those questions more nearly affecting their interests—the Regium Donum, Church-rates, Pious Use Trusts, Tithes, &c., and he gave his unwearied support to the claims of Dissenters for admission to the English Universities, and of the Charter granted to the University of London. In all the discussions upon these and kindred questions, he avowed the broad principle that no man ought to be placed under any civil disqualification in consequence of his religious belief, and that Dissenters who support their own ministers and places of worship should not be taxed to uphold the churches and pay the clergy of the Establishment. At the same time, he assisted in passing a bill for augmenting the stipends of the poor working clergy. He did his utmost to promote the education of the people and the widest diffusion of religious knowledge—seeking,

by the Mechanics' Institute as well as the Sunday-school, to assist self-education and the intellectual elevation of the community.

Mr. Baines's laborious duties in the House of Commons laid the seeds of serious illness. He was seldom absent from his post. Day and night he gave up his whole time to the fulfilment of the onerous duties devolving upon him; and the result was that he overtaxed himself, and served his constituents and his country beyond his strength.

From this cause, at the close of the Melbourne Administration in 1841, Mr. Baines withdrew from the representation of Leeds, after having held that distinguished position during three successive Parliaments. No sooner was his intention of retiring known, than his constituents were most earnest in their solicitations that he should reconsider his decision. But these entreaties are unavailing; health was seriously impaired, and duty to his friends, as well as his own personal safety, rendered the step absolutely necessary. This point having been decided, it was at once resolved by his constituents to present to Mr. Baines a public testimonial, as a memorial of their appreciation of services so nobly rendered and so extensively useful. A list was opened for contributions, limited in amount, and to this fund men of all shades of politics subscribed, and in a very brief space a large sum was raised. The testimonial consists of a magnificent candelabrum, supported by three figures, representing Truth, Liberty, and Justice, and bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to EDWARD BAINES, Esq. by his friends and fellow-townsmen, in admiration of the integrity, zeal, and ability with which he has advocated the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, during a public life of more than forty years, and to evince their gratitude for his important services as the faithful and indefatigable Representative of the borough of Leeds in Three Successive Parliaments. Leeds, November, MDCCCXLI."

In retiring from his public duties, as a member of Parliament, Mr. Baines never contemplated an idle or useless life. Already he had appeared as the author of two most valuable works: one, "*The History of the Wars of the French Revolution*," which was subsequently made to embrace a wider range, and became a "*History of the Reign of George III.*;" and the other, a work of national importance, being a most elaborate "*History of the County Palatine of Lancaster*," in four volumes 4to. The original form of the latter was a "*History, Gazetteer, Direc-*

tory," &c. printed at Liverpool in two octavo volumes, 1825. The larger work was published in parts, and was, in some measure at least, the work of other hands, under Mr. Baines's superintendence.

As a journalist he was distinguished for a large and comprehensive view of public questions; an unwavering advocacy of the cause of liberty and good government; and at the same time an entire absence of offence against public order or personal courtesy, and an earnest endeavour to restrain the excesses to which the working classes have at periods of excitement been inclined in the wide range of his circulation.

His own newspaper writings prove the freedom, chasteness, force, and eloquence with which he could employ the resources of his native language; while, at the same time, they demonstrate the extent, accuracy, and solidity of his general and diversified information. The conducting of the paper he had long since yielded to his sons; but never did a number appear, when he was in Leeds, without his contributing, in some way or other, to its columns.

Mr. Baines took a large share in the administration of justice in his borough, where he was a justice of the peace, and also a magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

He had always shown a great taste for agricultural pursuits, and he spent much of his time at his farm at Barton Grange, on Chat Moss, a large tract of property which he had drained and brought into a high state of cultivation. This frequent change afforded him great enjoyment, and was very conducive to health.

Mr. Baines was an attached and most liberal supporter of the various benevolent institutions in his town and county; and his love for the religious institutions of the country, and for missionary operations, was very constant. His love for Sunday-schools was marked; and his inquiries as to the operations and progress of the London Sunday-school Union was very frequent.

In connection with some local railway operations, in which he was interested, Mr. Baines had been in the habit latterly of visiting London in the spring of each year. This spring, yielding to the almost imperceptible advance of age and infirmities, he relinquished, with much regret, his usual journey. One by one, he was compelled to give up his accustomed duties out of doors. This he did with great reluctance; for his habits of life, so active and useful, led him frequently to regard too lightly the injunctions of his medical adviser.

His personal character is thus sketched by his successor: "He had a large and liberal spirit, a just and upright mind, a benevolent and affectionate heart. He was, therefore, the friend of Freedom, good Government, and Reform, of Charity, Peace, and Religion—the friend of the people, and especially the friend of the poor and oppressed. Whilst decided in his opinions, he was most catholic in his disposition; whilst the most faithful of adherents, it was his delight to co-operate with men of all parties and sects for common objects. His understanding was sound, strong, and clear—his judgment cool and cautious. He was universally regarded as one of the safest of counsellors. In his own profession and trade he was at once enterprising, prudent, and indefatigable. In the discharge of his Parliamentary duties he was unwearied. His temper was mild and equable, yet at the same time cheerful and buoyant—a combination which was singularly conducive to his own happiness and to the happiness of all around him. Few men have been more universally popular and more truly beloved. He combined manly firmness with the truest humility. His tastes were simple and unostentatious. In domestic life he was the most amiable of men, gentle, forbearing, loving—the very bond of union: his radiant countenance, the image of an affectionate heart, shed light through all his home, and made his large family circle one of unbroken peace. His religious views were evangelical, and he possessed the soul of religion in charity, faith, humility, and love. At the approach of death his view of his own merits was most lowly and self-abasing, and his view of the Divine goodness and condescension almost overpowering. The sunset of his life was serene rather than glowing. Patient, resigned, and gentle, he watched the ebbing of the tide of life; and in the midst of his large family, looking around him with love, and heavenward with hope, his death, like his life, was that of the *good man*."

His body was interred in the Leeds Cemetery, a funeral service having been performed in East Parade Chapel. The Corporation, headed by the Mayor, attended in a body. There were present, also, the Mayors of Wakefield and Bradford; the magistrates of the borough; journalists from different districts; the servants in the employ of the deceased; the masters and journeymen printers of the town and neighbourhood; and a vast number of private carriages and individuals.

MR. SERJEANT WARREN.

July 6. At Dublin, Richard B. Warren, esq. second Serjeant.

For a period of nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Warren stood unrivalled as a practitioner in equity; his business in this branch of the profession was overwhelming, and the income arising from it was perhaps the largest ever gained at the Irish bar. Without taking a very prominent part in the political world, the deceased was a firm supporter of Conservative principles, and a strenuous upholder of scriptural education. The coif was conferred upon him by Sir Edward Sugden during the early part of Sir Robert Peel's last administration, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the friends of the late Mr. John Beatty West, whose claims in wresting the representation of the city of Dublin from the Repealers were zealously urged as a reason for his advancement. This dispute for a profitless honour was the first step towards the disruption of the once united and formidable Irish Conservative party.

His death is attributed to the homœopathic treatment. About January last he exhibited a tendency to paralysis arising from softening of the brain. Two homœopathic doctors were called in, and continued their infinitesimal prescriptions. The day before his death two eminent physicians (Crampton and Adams) declared his recovery impossible, and ascribed his sudden decline to the treatment he had received.

EDWARD HOGG, Esq. M.D.

March 12. At Chester, aged 65, Edward Hogg, esq. M.D.

Dr. Hogg was the author of a "Visit to Alexandria, Damascus, and Jerusalem, during the successful Campaign of Ibrahim Pasha," published in two volumes 8vo. 1835. In the preface to this work he introduces himself to the reader "as belonging to a numerous class of individuals that, unencumbered with claims to distinction, contentedly float upon the surface of society. Having reached the stationary point when a man may be allowed to consider himself as neither young nor old,—after some years of successful professional occupation in England, he was induced to repair the inroads made by laborious exertion on a constitution never robust, by seeking the milder climate of Italy; and Naples finally afforded him an agreeable retreat. Little anxious for the accumulation of this world's goods, and coveting only the esteem of a few chosen friends, he would have had no inducement

to quit this happy state of privacy, which is his natural sphere, if an opportunity had not unexpectedly presented itself of accompanying an intelligent friend to the East—a journey which promised to realise his long-cherished wish to ascertain the precise state of countries so pre-eminently interesting as Syria and Palestine, and to investigate the proofs of early civilisation still existing in the stupendous monuments of Egypt and Nubia.”

He started from Naples on the 27th April, 1832, and closed his tour at Cairo, on the 18th of the following January.

Pursuing our extract from Dr. Hogg's preface, we may add that, “without making any pretension to deep antiquarian research, or possessing any great disposition to enter largely into political speculations, he attentively examined the various ancient remains which so continually present themselves in the countries he passed through, and carefully sought such information relative to the modern state of these countries as the most competent persons with whom he happened to meet could supply. The observations thus made, and the intelligence thus obtained, together with the ordinary occurrences of the day, were regularly inserted in his note-book; and from time to time, as his progress was interrupted by unavoidable delays, these notices were transcribed, and, as opportunities offered, were forwarded to his distant friends.”

By one of the most distinguished of these, Sir William Gell, Dr. Hogg was persuaded to publish, and the result was a work which was received with much approbation by the critics and the general reader.

R. B. HOWARD, M.D.

April 9. At York, aged 40, Richard Baron Howard, M.D. of Manchester.

Dr. Howard was born on the 18th Oct. 1807, at Melbourne Farm, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the sixth son of Mr. Charles Howard, of Hull, and Mary Baron, of Manchester. In July 1817, he was placed at a school in Northallerton, under the care of Mr. York; where he passed creditably through the usual routine of elementary education, and after a period of about six years, having evinced a desire to be educated as a medical practitioner, he removed to Edinburgh, where, after the usual period of apprenticeship, which he spent with Messrs. Scott and Orr, of that city, he obtained a surgeon's diploma from the Edinburgh College. In 1829 he became a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company in London. About this period, being desirous of ac-

cepting the appointment of surgeon to an Indiaman, and finding the degree of M.D. a necessary preliminary, he returned to Edinburgh and obtained this further qualification; his thesis, “*De Hydrocephalo acuto*” being printed, with a dedication to his father. A vacancy, however, now arose in the situation of physicians' clerk to the Manchester Infirmary, and after an active canvass, he was elected, although it is probable that exception would have been taken to his appointment, if it had been known that he was then in possession of a physician's diploma. The Infirmary at Manchester not only serves as a hospital for the reception of the sick, but sends out visitors to attend the poor at their own dwellings, in all parts of that extensive and densely-populated town: it is chiefly required of the clerks to attend to this latter department; and it will be easily imagined, that the cases which come under their care are both considerable in number and various and important in their nature. From this source, therefore, in the very first instance, Dr. Howard had a large field for practical study; and he availed himself of the advantages which it afforded with no common assiduity. These labours were unfortunately interrupted by a severe attack of fever, with which he was seized in Feb. 1831. During the period of his illness he was under the kind and attentive superintendence of Dr. Lyon, in the Manchester Fever Hospital, a circumstance deserving of mention, inasmuch as Dr. Howard subsequently gave special attention to the subject of fever, and showed a peculiar interest in the management of the fever wards.

In July 1832, Dr. Howard tendered his resignation as clerk to the physicians, having completed the term of his engagement, which was a period of three years. No other candidate, however, coming forward, he was unanimously requested by the weekly board of trustees to continue another year in the situation; it was not, therefore, until July 1833, that his resignation was finally accepted. On the 31st Oct. 1833, Dr. Howard was elected resident medical officer to the Manchester workhouse. In this establishment he had still further opportunities of pursuing his profession, and particularly of becoming practically acquainted with the physiognomy of disease, and of rendering himself familiar with the baneful effects of poverty and distress. In April 1834, his hospital duties were again interrupted by ill health; an attack of rheumatic fever obliged him to suspend his labours for several months; and when he returned to his appointment,

he was still in a state of imperfect health. In Feb. 1838 he resigned his situation, having resolved to commence practice in Manchester as a physician; but previously to taking up his new position, he spent a short time in visiting the hospitals of London and Paris. In April 1839, Dr. Howard was elected physician to the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary; an institution which ministers largely to the relief of the poor of the district.

During this year Dr. Howard first appeared as an author, in a small publication "On the Morbid Effects of Deficiency of Food." It will have been seen that Dr. Howard had for many years been diligently employed in professional ministrations to the poor; and he could not but feel how intimately their diseases, and even their whole moral and physical condition, are connected with the actual privations which their circumstances impose. This, therefore, was the subject which first engaged his pen, and which always continued seriously to occupy his mind. His known interest in these inquiries afterwards induced the Poor Law Commissioners to request his aid in drawing up a report as to the extent to which contagious diseases prevail amongst the labouring classes in Manchester. This report appeared in June 1840, in the "Sanitary Inquiry in England;" and at a later period, a communication from Dr. Howard on a kindred subject was inserted in Mr. Adshead's pamphlet on the distressed state of the labouring classes in Manchester.

In March 1842, on the death of Dr. Pendlebury, Dr. Howard was enabled to obtain the appointment of physician to the Infirmary, for which he had previously been an unsuccessful competitor. In March 1844, contrary to his own wishes, but by the advice of his friends, he accepted the office of physician to the Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum. He had afterwards reason to regret his connection with this establishment; for, as his visits were made of necessity at considerable intervals—though always regularly, and in accordance with the agreement entered into—he found it impossible properly to superintend the care of the inmates; and, not approving of the manner in which affairs were conducted, and yet feeling his responsibility, he was led to resign after much mental uneasiness. In the autumn of this year, he was appointed lecturer on the practice of physic to the Manchester Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.

Dr. Howard did not excel as a lecturer, using the term in relation to the *visá voce* communication of knowledge. His lectures were prepared with great care and labour, well digested, well arranged, and fairly in

accordance with the recent doctrines of the day. But more is needed in a lecturer than this accuracy and system; there is the mode of delivery, the look, the gesture, the happy seizing on the principal features of the subject, which give that sort of intelligence between the pupils and the lecturer which may be said, not altogether figuratively, "to speak volumes." But, if Dr. Howard did not possess that happy and half colloquial mode of delivery which makes the knowledge it imparts as impressive as it is entertaining, he possessed those sterling qualities which must always demand respect and secure attention. He was so regular in his attendance, so courteous in his manners, so anxious to promote the interests of his pupils, and so full and accurate in his preparations for the class, that it was impossible not to attach the greatest value to his teachings. As a clinical lecturer, Dr. Howard appeared to greater advantage. The correct idea which he entertained of the requirements of the clinical teacher is evident from an Introductory Lecture which he published on first entering upon these duties. Besides the general course of lectures on the practice of physic, and the clinical lectures delivered at the Infirmary, Dr. Howard gave a separate course upon auscultation; a subject to which he had given especial attention, and on which his opinions possessed a standard value.

Though Dr. Howard could not be regarded as an original scientific investigator, he was always desirous of keeping pace with the advancement of the day in those departments of natural knowledge which are collateral to medicine; and he had connected himself with all the principal institutions in the town of Manchester which are designed to promote the extension of science. Amongst these we may mention the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Geological Society, the Medical Society, the Medico-Ethical Society, &c. &c. Dr. Howard was also far from being inattentive to the cultivation of language and literature, the study of which seemed to relieve him from severer or more anxious occupations, as well as to enlarge his ideas and adorn his mind.

Perhaps if one thing more than another characterised the temper of Dr. Howard's mind, it was his love of sincerity and his perfect freedom from the common cant of artificial life. This operated no doubt in some degree against his immediate or rapid success; but it secured to him a feeling of internal honesty and truthfulness which reacted beneficially on his thoughts and actions. It was laying the foundation of a reputation, both with the profession and the public, which would

ultimately have placed him in the highest scale in general estimation. He was far from being a sanguine man; probably he wanted more of what has been called the *poetic temperament*. More warmth of temper would, in our estimation, have given expression to a character otherwise almost perfect. But could we have added this without destroying that calm complacency and cool judgment which we so much admired in this amiable physician?

Let it not, however, be understood that Dr. Howard was deficient in sensibility. His attachments were strong and lasting; and his sense of propriety delicate, even to fastidiousness. In manners, Dr. Howard was so unassuming, and his opinions were so quietly and unostentatiously given, that those who consulted him might almost be led to suppose that his suggestions were self-evident, and not the result of mature study and reflection. His tone of voice was generally low and kind, with that friendly, familiar sort of modulation, which always wins upon the confidence.

His religious feelings were manifested chiefly in the impulse they gave to his practical exertions for the benefit of others. This is not the place to enter fully into the subject of religious convictions or belief; but we think it only right—lest the omission should be wrongly interpreted—to state that he was neither inattentive himself to the cultivation of piety, nor did he underrate the consolations it affords.

Dr. Howard's position then, considered thus as a lecturer, as a practitioner, as a scholar, and as a philanthropist, embodies all we could well expect or desire to complete the character of a physician. But knowledge passes away; and the proudest success even of good men is not of long duration. At the period of his greatest usefulness, he became the subject of an extremely painful disease. He was called upon to contemplate his own death, when he had just come within the reach of all that a sensible man can well desire to attain. He bore his sufferings with quiet resolution. They were great and long continued; he never desponded, however, but was willing to be encouraged against hope, and always received with attention and confidence the professional services of his friends, Dr. Lyon and Mr. Beever. At length life became burdensome; he sought change of place; and after spending a short period with his valued friend Mr. Gaskell, at Lancaster, he went to York, where his parents now reside, and expired on the 9th of April. He was buried at the cemetery near that city.—*Abridged from the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 9. At Treleck, Monmouthshire, the Rev. *Stephen Parry*, Vicar of Treleck with Penallt, to which he was instituted in 1844.

June 11. At Wollaton, aged 32, the Rev. *Francis Haythorn*, Curate of Leiston, Suffolk.

At Bridgenorth, aged 41, the Rev. *William Moore*, M.A. Rector of Tasley, Shropshire, to which he was instituted in 1837.

June 15. At the rectory, Christievile, Upper Canada, the Rev. *William Thompson*, Incumbent of Trinity church, third son of Ebenezer Thompson, esq. formerly of Norwood, Surrey. He fell a sacrifice to the fever caught while attending the emigrants at Grosse Isle.

June 23. At Barbourne, aged 79, the Rev. *William Evans*, formerly Rector of Kingsland, Herefordshire, to which he was instituted, on his own petition, in 1821.

June 29. Aged 62, the Rev. *Charles Thomas Johnson*, Rector of Enborne and of Hampstead Marshall, Berks, to both of which churches he was presented by Earl Craven in 1816.

June 30. At Highbrake, aged 69, the Rev. *William Wood*, Perpetual Curate of Altham, Lancashire, to which church he was appointed in 1823.

Lately. At Kendal, aged 54, the Rev. *Irving Carlyle*, Perpetual Curate of New Mills, Derbyshire, to which he was instituted in 1831.

July 1. At Pocklington, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Thomas Shields*, Master of the Free Grammar School.

July 2. At Church hill, Ballinasloe, Ireland, the Rev. *P. C. Atkinson*, formerly Curate of Claydon and Mollington, Oxfordshire.

July 4. At York, aged 54, the Rev. *Luke Dennis*, Curate of Routh, near Beverley.

July 5. At Norwich, aged 86, the Rev. *John Watson Bowman*, Rector of Bixley with Earl Framlingham, and Perpetual Curate of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, as 13th Wrangler, M.A. 1789; and in the latter year was elected Fellow of St. John's college. He was presented to Bixley in 1813 by Ch. Brereton, esq. and to St. Peter Mancroft in 1826 by the parishioners.

At Sharon, near Newtown Conyngham, the Rev. *W. A. Butler*, Rector of Raymochy, co. Donegal.

July 7. At Ilminster, Somerset, aged 48, the Rev. *John Roberts*, Rector of Stocklinch Magdalene, and Curate of Ilminster; brother of the Rev. Richard

Roberts, of Oulton. He was presented to Stocklinch in 1845.

July 8. At Dunkerque, aged 59, the Rev. *Charles Harwood*, British Chaplain at that place, late of Hayne House, near Collumpton.

At Nicholaston, Gower, aged 41, the Rev. *Charles Wells*, son of Nathaniel Wells, esq. of Piercefield, Monmouthshire.

July 9. Aged 82, the Rev. *John Lloyd*, Vicar of Hindolvestone, Norfolk. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1786, and was presented to his living in 1798, by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

July 12. At De Beauvoir Square, Kingland, aged 35, the Rev. *John Kemp Kershaw*, late of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1838.

July 13. Aged 57, the Rev. *Charles Clapham*, Perpetual Curate of Armley, Yorkshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, and was presented to Armley in 1822.

July 14. At Manchester, aged 74, the Rev. *William Lampert*, formerly of Poole.

July 15. At Warrington, aged 24, the Rev. *W. J. Ripley*.

At Ainderby, Yorkshire, aged 43, the Rev. *Frederick Pringle Walton*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1839.

July 16. At Kenton Lodge, Harrow, aged 73, the Rev. *William Jephson*, 40 years Master of the Grammar School, Camberwell, and 25 years Curate of Trinity, Minorities.

Aged 46, the Rev. *Thomas William Salmon*, Perpetual Curate of Hopton by Lowestoft, Suffolk. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826; and was presented to his church in 1841.

July 19. At the house of his brother, Mr. John Elliot Wilson, solicitor, Cranbrook, Kent, aged 41, the Rev. *Francis Coleman Wilson*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of All Saints, King's Cross, Islington, to which church he was appointed in 1838.

July 20. At the residence of his uncle, Widcombe crescent, Bath (by his own hand), aged 38, the Rev. *Thomas Wilson*, formerly Curate of Leominster. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

July 23. At Cheltenham, the Rev. *John Richard Tellow*, late Rector of Pontisbury first portion, Shropshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1808.

July 31. At Norland terrace, Notting hill, aged 42, the Rev. *Edward Owen*, late Curate of Gawsworth, Cheshire, only son of the late Edward Owen, esq. M.D. of Hoptown and Kingland, Jamaica.

Aug. 1. At Bodmin, aged 59, the Rev. *Vernon Collins*, son of the late Rev. John Basset Collins of Trewardale. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1818.

At Kirkstall, Yorkshire, aged 42, the Rev. *Joseph Ware*, Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1839, and was appointed to Kirkstall in the latter year.

Aug. 7. Aged 74, the Rev. *William Goodday*, Vicar of Terling, Essex. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1798, and was presented to his living in 1801 by J. H. Strutt, esq.

Aug. 10. In his 30th year, the Rev. *Leonard Morse*, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Montrose.

Aug. 12. At Pluckley, Kent, aged 58, the Rev. *Cholmley Edward John Dering*, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of Pluckley, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. He was the only son of Colonel Cholmley Dering (uncle to the present Sir Edward Cholmley Dering, Bart.) by Charlotte-Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Joseph Yates, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was collated to the rectory of Pluckley by Archbishop Manners-Sutton in 1816; and to the prebend of Tottenhall in the cathedral church of St. Paul's in 1827. He married in 1817 Maria, eldest daughter of Barrington Price, esq. and had issue. He was the author of "Sketches of Human Life." 8vo.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 3. In Chapel-st. Belgrave-sq. from injuries sustained by her dress accidentally catching fire, aged 78, Lady Elizabeth Moncrieffe, aunt to the Earl of Dalhousie. She was the second dau. of George eighth Earl, by Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Glen, esq. She was married in 1786 to Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, of Moncrieffe, co. Perth, Bart. and left a widow in 1818, having had issue one son, the late Sir David Moncrieffe (father of the present Sir Thomas Moncrieffe), and one daughter, Georgina-Elizabeth, now Countess of Bradford.

June 27. At Stratford, aged 36, Mary, wife of R. Moseley, esq.

June 29. In Stanhope-pl. aged 27, Miss Walter.

July 3. In Endsleigh-st. aged 18, Annette, and on the 19th, aged 17, Caroline, the eldest and second daus. of the Rev. Philip Hewett, Rector of Binstead, I. W.

In Hunter-st. aged 16, Henry Lilford Powys, third son of Capt. the Hon. Ro-

bert Vernon Powys, of the Bengal Military Service.

July 6. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. Anne, wife of Richard Prime, esq. M.P. of Walberton, Sussex. She was the eldest dau. of the late James Shuttleworth, esq. of Gawthorpe Hall, Lanc. by Anne, dau. of Gen. Desaguliers; was married first to Richard Thomas Streatfeild, esq. of the Rocks, Sussex, by whom she had issue two sons and four daughters; and secondly, in 1815, to Mr. Prime, and had issue two sons and one daughter.

At Maryland Point, Stratford, aged 32, Frances, second dau. of the late George Kilner, esq. of Ipswich.

At Islington, aged 47, Mary Ann, relict of the Rev. Robert Ellison, Rector of Slaugham and Southease, Sussex.

Aged 23, Walter S. Badger, esq. of Masborough Hall, Yorkshire. He had come to London for the purpose of having several teeth extracted; and a coroner's jury returned a verdict—That the deceased died under the influence of chloroform, acting on a diseased heart and enlarged liver.

July 7. In Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, (the residence of his father-in-law,) aged 31, Charles Senior, esq. of Liverpool.

In Lower Belgrave-st. Belgrave-square, aged 78, Mrs. Catharine Williams, widow of Gen. Henry Williams.

July 8. J. Walter Schmidt, esq. late of Camberwell.

At Camberwell, aged 59, Charlotte, widow of Charles Gibbs, esq.

Aged 78, Nathan Marshall, esq. of the Clapham-road.

July 9. In Norfolk-st. Strand, William-Hardy, third son of John Tatam, esq. of Moulton, Lincolnshire.

At Stockwell Common, Frederick George Vandiest, esq.

John Frederick Parker, esq. of Royal-hill, Greenwich.

July 10. Aged 79, Richard Jones, esq. of Parliament-st. Westminster, and Morden Lodge, Surrey, formerly one of the Assistant Committee Clerks of the House of Commons; and the principal of the firm of Jones and Walmisley, parliamentary agents.

July 11. In Argyll-pl. Regent-st. aged 71, John Hurley, esq.

At Peckham, aged 56, Samuel Travers, esq.

July 12. At Notting-hill, aged 83, Mrs. Aldridge.

At Hackney, Elizabeth-Anne, widow of R. Haighton Wilkins, esq. and dau. of the late John George La Serre, esq. of the same place.

In Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. aged 70, William Ryde, esq.

July 13. Suddenly, at Kennington, Frances, relict of William Leacock, esq. formerly of Madeira.

At Hartley-House, Hampstead, aged 75, William Hughes, esq.

Augustus Clarkson, esq. of Brixton-pl. Brixton.

At Hampstead, aged 39, Harriett-Isabella-Katharine, wife of Major Duncan Montgomerie, of Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood.

July 14. At Greenwich, aged 80, Capt. Christopher Kymer, H.C.S.

At Clapham, aged 71, William Tate, esq.; and, *July 23*, John, his eldest son.

Aged 14, Ann-Cecilia, eldest dau. of Robert Wright, esq. of Kentish Town.

Aged 47, Joseph Howell, esq. surgeon, Southwark-bridge-road.

July 15. At Pembroke-villa, Clapham-park, the residence of her late son-in-law, the Rev. Isaac Hitchen, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah L'homme.

In Montague-sq. aged 19, Alexander William Knox Stewart Lawrence, only son of Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, commanding 6th Madras Cavalry.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 75, Margaret, relict of Matthew Isacke, esq.

July 16. At Islington, aged 72, Mary-Anne, widow of Harry Lippincot Giffard, esq. Capt. R.N.

At the house of Messrs. John Dent and Co. Crawford-st. aged 17, Robert Shepherd Taylor, only surviving son of John and Ann Taylor, late of Kingston-on-Thames.

July 18. In Hamilton-pl. New-road, aged 22, Mary, wife of Thomas Wakefield, esq. surgeon.

In Beaufoy-terr. Maida-vale, aged 59, John Rhodes, esq. Lieut. 19th Foot.

In Austin Friars, aged 77, Joseph Cockerton, esq.

July 19. At Hackney, aged 92, Mrs. Grace Matson.

Aged 74, Ann, widow of Mr. Cobbett, M.P. Her body was conveyed to Farnham, in Surrey, and there deposited in the same spot where those of her husband were deposited in 1835. She was married to Mr. Cobbett in 1792.

July 21. John Francis Le Cointe, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.

Aged 77, William James Jacob, esq. late Principal of the Accountant's Office, Bank of England.

John Septimus Udny, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

July 22. At Kingsland, aged 82, Mary, relict of William Rawlins Edwards Bradley, esq.

Aged 77, Henry Grundy Renshaw, esq. of Islington.

At Bayswater, aged 48, Augusta-Caro-

line, wife of T. B. Hoskyns Abrahall, esq. barrister-at-law, Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

July 23. Margaret, wife of William Ogle West, esq. of Streatham-hill.

At Hanover-villas, Kensington-park, aged 72, the Hon. Charlotte Irby, eldest sister of Lord Boston.

In Gloucester-road, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 23, Fanny-Elizabeth, wife of Edward Morris, esq.

In Great Cumberland-st. Hyde-park, Frances, wife of John Welsford Cowell, esq.

July 24. At Whitechapel, aged 71, Susanna-Martha, relict of Robert Middleton, esq. formerly of Boroughbridge.

Aged 70, William Haines, esq. of Hal-naker Lodge, East Brixton.

July 25. In London, aged 56, William Cunningham, esq. late of Dromons, co. Antrim.

In North-crescent, Bedford-sq. Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. James Boott, of Loughborough.

Aged 24, Eliza, wife of Major Storks.

At Kensington, Miss Emma Hawkes, of Grantchester near Cambridge.

At Brompton, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Stephen Harrison, esq.

Aged 64, Ann, wife of Harry William Hitchcock, esq. of Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park.

July 26. At St. John's Wood, aged 76, Mrs. Curry, widow of James Curry, esq.

July 27. At Hampstead, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of William Kilburn, esq. of Wallington, Surrey.

Aged 38, Lucy, wife of Joseph Pugh, esq. of Porchester-terrace, Bayswater.

Miss Fanny Elizabeth Dickinson, of Lower Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place.

In London, Miss Tomlinson, sister of the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar.

Aged 72, Robert Pugh, esq. of Salisbury street, Strand.

July 28. In Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, at an advanced age, Miss Thesiger.

In London, William Cuffe, esq. of St. Alban's, co. Kilkenny, and Grange, in the Queen's county. He married in 1816 Lady Anna Maria Sherard, sister to the present Earl of Harborough.

In Tredegar-sq. aged 60, Elizabeth, relict of Captain James Stranack.

At the house of her brother-in-law, William Ford, esq. Kentish Town, aged 24, Caroline-Maria, wife of Capt. Brownlow E. Layard.

At Newington, Surrey, aged 35, Eleanor, wife of William Malraison, esq. of the Trinity House, Tower-hill, only surviving child of the late Mr. Joseph Rackstraw.

In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 82, Patrick Leslie, esq. formerly merchant, of Crown-court, Broad-street.

At Camberwell, aged 84, John Hopkins Radford, district surgeon h. p. medical staff.

July 29. In Upper Ebury-st. Charles Swann, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar May 14, 1830.

July 30. At Brixton, aged 25, Mary-Anne, wife of John Inchbald, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of H. W. Lamb, esq. of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

In Lowndes-st. Elizabeth-Charlotte, wife of George Palmer, esq. of Narsing, Essex. She was the second dau. of John Surtees, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Sarah, daughter of the Very Rev. John Lewis, Dean of Ossory; was married in 1827, and has left issue.

Aged 52, Francis Yates, esq. of Streat-ham and Mincing-lane.

In Albert-st. Regent's Park, Benjamin West, esq. youngest son of the late Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy.

Charles, son of Frederick Brown, esq. Francis-st. Torrington-sq.

July 31. At Denmark-hill, aged 68, Stephen Nicolson Barber, esq.

In Clifford-st. aged 66, Benjamin Somers, esq. M.D. of Mendip Lodge, Somersetshire.

Aug. 1. At Deptford, aged 51, Wm. Pembroke, esq. store-receiver at Her Majesty's Dock-yard, and formerly of the Naval yard, Deal.

Aged 86, Ann, widow of David Lyon, esq. of St. John's, Westminster.

Aug. 2. In Orchard-st. Portman-sq. aged 81, Caroline, relict of Henry Bosanquet, esq.

At the house of his uncle, W. R. Rennalls, esq. Tavistock-sq. aged 31, William Abraham Creighton, esq. of Craighton's Creek, Port Philip.

Aug. 5. In Audley-sq. aged 76, Harriett, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Cheney.

Aug. 7. Aged 40, Mary-Ellen, wife of Christopher Wilson, esq. of Millbank-row, Westminster.

In Portland-pl. aged 82, Emma, relict of Edward Ravenscroft, esq.

Aug. 8. At Camberwell, aged 38, William Curling Domett, late of Ceylon, son of Nathaniel Domett, esq.

Beds.—*July 4.* At Bedford, aged 55, Thomas Wooldridge, esq. many years surgeon in that town.

Barks.—*July 6.* At Reading, aged 81, Caroline, widow of Tho. Willmott, esq.

July 23. At Kintbury, aged 36, Sir John Bateman, Knt. formerly of the Royal Art. Drivers. He was knighted in Ireland in 1809. He attained the rank of Cap-

tain Commissary in 1812, and was placed on half pay in 1814.

July 25. At Speenhamland, near Newbury, aged 64, John Mort Bunny, esq. M.D. formerly of the 76th Reg.

Bucks.—*July 12.* Aged 78, Ann Jemima Collingwood, of High Wycombe, relict of Samuel Collingwood, esq. of Oxford.

July 25. At John Kaye's, esq. Fulmer Grove, aged 32, Miss Catherine Poulton.

July 30. Matilda, wife of Sam. Higham, esq. of Beel House, Amersham.

Aug. 1. At Nightingalls, aged 83, John Mair, esq. late of Friday-st.

Aug. 6. Aged 75, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Valentine Ellis, Rector of Walton, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Bullen, of Barnwell Abbey.

CAMBRIDGE.—*July 5.* At Westley Lodge, near Newmarket, aged 15, Jane, only dau. of the late Thos. Kitchener, esq. of Mildenhall.

CHESHIRE.—*July 22.* In Grey Friars, Chester, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of John Ford, esq. of Abbeyfield.

At Birkenhead, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Hector Cameron, and eldest child of the late Rev. Verney Lovett, D.D.

Aug. 5. At Belmont, aged 52, James Heath Leigh, esq. a Deputy Lieut. and magistrate of the county. He was the eldest son of Joseph Leigh, of Belmont, esq. and brother to the Rev. John Leigh, Rector of Egginton, co. Derby. He was formerly a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and took the degree of M.A. in 1818. He married in 1827, Frances, 3rd dau. of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. and had issue.

CORNWALL.—*July 24.* At Cawsand, Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Morris Pritchett, esq. of Plymouth.

July 28. Aged 17, Humphrey John, second son of Humphrey Willyams, esq. of Carnanton.

CUMBERLAND.—*July 25.* At Wath, aged 52, Dickinson Birkett, esq. of Whitehaven.

DERBY.—*July 8.* At Highfield, near Derby, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Paris, esq. of Hopwell Hall, and the Newarke, Leicester.

July 10. At Derby, aged 77, Mrs. Tipper.

Aug. 1. At the Limes, Mickleover, aged 52, Samuel Job Wright, esq.

DEVON.—*June 28.* At Bideford, aged 39, Mary-Madelina-Bourmaster, wife of Major Douglas, daughter of the late Gen. Sir William Dixon, and sister to Capt. Dixon, of the Caledonia flag-ship, Plymouth.

July 1. At Haslar Hospital, aged 28, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Lieut. Horace Mann Baker, R.N. son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir T. Baker, K.C.B.

July 5. Suddenly, at Plymouth, Lieut. John Dawes Haswell, R.N. (1815).

July 9. At Waye House, Ashburton, aged 24, Harriet-Jane, dau. of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart.

At Stonehouse, Lieut. Henry Richard Glynn (1836), son of Adm. Glynn.

July 10. At Moor Cottage, Hartland, aged 64, John Galsworthy, esq.

July 16. At Plymouth, aged 81, Mrs. Grace Squire, mother of the late R. J. Squire, esq.

At Exeter, aged 19, Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Clarke, of Clayhidon.

July 24. At Heavitree, aged 87, John Brown, esq.

July 25. At Tipton, Ottery-St. Mary, aged 83, Mrs. Yelverton, widow of James Yelverton, esq. of that parish.

July 26. At Oldstone House, Blackawton, aged 75, Mary, wife of William Dimes, esq. of London.

At Ilfracombe, aged 27, Anna-Maria, wife of Baron D. Webster, esq. of Penn's, Warwickshire, and second dau. of Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, esq. of Statfold, Staff.

At Exeter, aged 71, Mr. John Gandy, second son of the Rev. John Gandy, Vicar of Saint Andrew's, Plymouth.

July 30. At Exeter, aged 63, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, sister of the late James Lewis, esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

July 31. At Honiton, aged 23, Mari- anne, youngest dau. of the late L. Gidley, esq.

Lately. On board the Brunswick, while on her passage between Portsmouth and Plymouth, Mrs. Henry Fraser, who was well known as a performer at the Exeter Theatre. Her death was caused by sea-sickness. Verdict, "Died by the Visitation of God."

At Torquay, the Right Hon. Isabella-Charlotte Antoinette Sophia dowager Viscountess Bolingbroke, Baroness Hompesch. She became the second wife of George-Richard third Viscount Bolingbroke in 1804, and was left his widow in 1824, having had issue two sons, the Hon. Ferdinand St. John, and the late Hon. Charles Robert St. John.

Aug. 8. At Courtlands, William, only son of William Francis Spicer, esq.

Aug. 14. At Exeter, Miss Cole, dau. of the late Wm. Cole, esq. of Pulham, Norfolk.

Aug. 15. At Platway, Shaldon, aged 49, Capt. Hunt, late of the 12th Foot.

Aug. 15. At Exeter, Margaret, wife of John Eyre Kingdon, esq. and dau. of James Newman Tanner, esq. of Plymouth.

Aug. 17. At Tiverton, aged 72, Miss Sarah Toms.

DORSET.—*July 10.* Aged 78, Mrs. Willis, wife of Joseph Willis, esq. of Nordon Wareham.

July 21. At Wimborne Minster, aged 78, Henry Rowden, esq. solicitor.

July 22. At Morden, Isle of Purbeck, aged 66, B. Warburton, Esq.

DURHAM.—*July 15.* At Gainford, aged 57, Sarah, relict of John Chapman, esq. of Craggs House, near Guisborough, Yorkshire, who died in 1838, leaving issue three sons and three daughters.

ESSEX.—*July 3.* At the rectory, Rawreth, aged 47, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. C. White.

July 15. At the vicarage, Lætitia, wife of the Rev. James Ford, B.D. vicar of Navestock, and daughter of Mr. Jermyn, bookseller, Ipswich. She was a lady of considerable literary taste, and was married Nov. 19, 1830.

Aug. 3. At Woodford, aged 70, Thomas Morgan, esq. surgeon.

GLOUCESTER.—*July 6.* At Clifton, Miss Sarah Hunt, of Stoke Doyle, Northamptonshire.

July 12. The Rev. Dr. Davies, minister of the Unitarian chapel at Gloucester, committed self-destruction by hanging himself at his residence in Barton-st. Verdict, "Insanity."

July 15. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Thomas Raikes Newbery, esq.

July 24. At Ellen Croft House, Wotton-under-Edge, the residence of T. S. Child, esq. aged 18, James Atkinson, of Addiscombe College, son of the late Dr. Atkinson, of the Madras Establishment.

July 31. At Cheltenham, aged 27, George T. Owen, esq. late of Queen's College, Oxford, only son of T. Owen, esq. Cheltenham.

Lately. At Wotton, near Gloucester, Mary-Anne, the eldest dau. of the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. John the Baptist and St. Aldate's, in that city.

At Gloucester, Sophia, relict of Wm. Tupsley Washbourn, esq.

Aug. 4. Suddenly, at the residence of his cousin (John Kerle Haberfield, esq. Clifton), aged 23, Walter Burnett Haberfield, First Lieut. in the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines.

HANTS.—*July 8.* At the Crown Inn, Lyndhurst, Richard Fitz-George, Duc de Stacpoole, of Montigny-Lencoup, in the department of the Seine and the Marne, France, and of Glasshayes, in the county of Hants. This person was, we believe, a natural son of the late Comte de Stacpoole, (a French dignity,) who put forward a claim to the ancient barony of Zouche, and during his father's life he styled him-

self Vicomte de Stackpoole. He afterwards obtained his dignity of Duke in some Italian State.

July 15. At Highfield, Lymington, in the house of his mother, John Campbell Glover, esq. late Major 13th Regt. Madras Inf. and second son of the late Philip Glover, esq. formerly of Sedgford, Norfolk, and of the 8th Enniskillen Dragoons.

July 22. At Spithead, on board the *Ratcliff*, aged 19, Julian Titian Nursey, third officer of that ship, second son of the Rev. P. Nursey, of the Parsonage, Burlingham St. Andrew, Norfolk.

July 23. At Southampton, Frances-Maria, relict of John Clerk, esq.

July 24. At Southsea, aged 49, Thomas E. Thomson, esq. late of Dinan, France.

July 25. At Hightown, near Ringwood, aged 87, Thomas Read, esq. late of Parkstone, Poole, and for many years a member of the firm of Sleat and Read, Newfoundland merchants at Poole.

July 31. At Amport, Sophia, relict of the Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D.

Lately. At Portsmouth, aged 70, Henrietta, wife of John Fulleek, esq. of Liphook.

Aug. 7. At Melford Green, Lymington, Mrs. Halliday, sister of the late Rev. William Sharpe.

HERTS.—*July 20.* At Hoddesdon, aged 74, William Tuck, esq.

July 21. At High Willows, Cheshunt, the residence of his brother-in-law Capt. Ridding, aged 37, Charles Henry Gilbert, esq. surgeon, of Raven-row, Spitalfields.

Aug. 7. Caroline, wife of Charles Johnston, esq. of Claramont, Cheshunt.

KENT.—*July 3.* At Deal, aged 92, Mary-Elizabeth, relict of J. Mourilyan, esq.

July 5. Aged 74, Elizabeth-Moore, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Adams, esq. of Swifts, near Cranbrook.

July 7. At Deal, aged 75, Mr. T. L. Mourilyan, gent.

At the house of her son-in-law, M. P. Guimaraens, esq. Sydenham-park, aged 76, Ann, relict of John Pearson, esq. of Greenwich.

July 8. At Canterbury, Thos. White, esq. Assistant Commissary Gen.

July 9. At Dover, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Plampin, formerly of Chadacre-hall, Suffolk.

July 16. At Sandgate, John Strangways, esq. of London, third son of the late Richard Strangways, esq. of Well, Yorkshire.

July 18. At Ramsgate, aged 25, Harriet-Sarah, wife of H. J. Sawyer, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

July 23. At Ramsgate, aged 35, K. H. Doolan, esq.

July 25. At Holloway Court, near

Rochester, aged 31, Capt. William Henry Roberts, late of the Royal Engineers.

July 26. At Margate, aged 81, Mrs. Cates, widow of John Cates, esq. of Westgate-court, Canterbury.

July 27. At St. Bartholomew, near Sandwich, aged 57, Harriet, wife of Edward Jeffery, esq.

At Deal, aged 86, Capt. W. Fryer, formerly of the 4th Dragoons.

July 29. John, second son of Miles Brathwaite, esq. of Hythe, and grandson of the late Hon. Miles Brathwaite, of Barbados.

July 31. At Dover, aged 40, John Cotman, esq. of Riverhead, Sevenoaks.

Aug. 3. At Maidstone, aged 72, the widow of T. T. Cooke, esq. solicitor.

Aug. 5. At Woolwich, aged 27, Sylvestra-Elizabeth, wife of F. T. Le Touzel, esq. of the Cape mounted riflemen, and eldest dau. of T. G. Monypenny, esq. of Hole-house. She was married in 1843.

LANCASHIRE.—*July 10.* At Blackpool, aged 69, John Macvicar, esq. late of Kierfield, Stirlingshire.

July 13. At the house of his son, Everton, near Liverpool, aged 74, Joseph Hubback, esq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, late mayor of that town.

Lately. At Salford, aged 83, Thomas Oldmeadow Cill, esq.

Aug. 3. Aged 55, Thos. Carill Worsley, esq. of Platt Hall.

Aged 26, Cecilia, wife of Legh Richmond, esq. of Riversvale, near Ashton-under-Lyne.

LEICESTER.—*July 2.* At Quorndon-hall, aged 26, Anna, the wife of Richard Sutton, esq. of Skeffington-hall.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*July 10.* At Haverholme-priory, aged 39, the Right Hon. Emily Georgiana Countess of Winchilsea and Nottingham. She was the second dau. of the late Right Hon. Charles Bagot, by Lady Mary Wellesley-Pole, dau. of the late Earl of Mornington. She became in 1837 the second wife of the Earl of Winchilsea, but had no issue.

MIDDLESEX.—*July 11.* At Sutton-house, near Hounslow, aged 76, John Peto, esq.

July 23. At Tottenham, Emma, wife of the Rev. George Brewster Twining.

Aug. 6. At Winchmore-hill, Charles Lancelot Hoggart, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*July 7.* At Newport, aged 63, Richard Jenkins, esq.

NORFOLK.—*July 13.* At Mundsley, aged 85, Mary, widow of Sam. Hibbert, esq.

July 29. At Burgh-hall, aged 32, Charlotte, wife of Francis L'Estrange Astley, esq. (brother to Lord Hastings). She was the second dau. of Nath. Micklethwait, esq. of Taverham, by Lady Char-

lotte Rous, second dau. of the first Earl of Stradbroke.

July 31. At Holt-lodge, Wm. Boyd, esq.

Aug. 5. At Besthorpe, Attleborough, Matilda, wife of B. Geldart Goode, esq. of Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq.

Aug. 11. Aged 52, Mary, wife of Seth Wm. Stevenson, esq. F.S.A. of Norwich.

Aug. 20. At Great Yarmouth, aged 18, George Edward Tolvor, only surviving son of Samuel Tolvor, esq. late town clerk of that borough.

NORTHAMPTON.—*July 5.* At Peterborough, aged 62, Mary, dau. of the late John Cox, esq.

July 9. At Wellingborough, aged 76, John Barber Tuck, gentleman.

July 21. At Wellingborough, Elizabeth-Jane, youngest dau. of R. W. Sherwood, esq.

OXFORD.—*July 9.* At Oxford, aged 53, Charles Webb, esq. surgeon.

Aug. 1. At Henley-on-Thames, aged 46, Peter Sarney Benwell, esq.

SALOP.—*July 8.* At Bridgenorth, Letitia, eldest dau. of the late Humphrey Oakes, esq.

SOMERSET.—*July 7.* Anne-Hamilton, wife of J. Bird, esq. solicitor, Taunton.

At Bishop Sutton, aged 77, Robert Blinman Dowling, esq.

July 10. At Wells, Elizabeth, relict of John Lax, esq.

At the Colony, Burnham, aged 68, Henry Dod, esq.

July 20. Mary-Alice, wife of Robert Fowler, esq. of Lambbridge, Bath.

July 26. At Bath, aged 64, Charles Alexander, esq. late of Littleton House, Wilts.

July 27. At Bayford Lodge, Wincanton, aged 76, Uriah Messiter, esq. banker, and for more than thirty years treasurer of the county.

July 28. At South Brewham, aged 83, Ezit, relict of David Mead, esq. and mother of the Incumbent of South Brewham.

At Bath, John Walker Maxwell Lyte, esq. of Berry-head, Brixham.

July 29. At Bruton, at the residence of his mother, aged 58, Richard Bord, esq. of the Bank of England.

Lately. At Bath, aged 74, Mary Tidy, who for twenty-five years was the faithful servant and housekeeper of the late Mrs. Hannah More, during her residence at Barley-wood.

Aug. 4. At Wellow, aged 46, Frances-Kegan, wife of the Rev. Charles Paul, Vicar of Wellow.

At Worcester-cottage, Prior-park, aged 75, Mrs. Rebecca Pullen.

Aug. 9. Albert Helyar, late Capt. of

the 7th Hussars, second son of the late William Helyar, esq. of Coker.

STAFFORD.—*July 20.* Aged 19, James, only child of Alexander Hordern, esq. of Oxley House.

July 21. At the vicarage, Seighford, Rebecca-Dorothy, wife of the Rev. J. Thompson.

Aug. 4. Catharine-Juliana, wife of Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart. of Great Barr Hall. She was the eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart. by Temperance, dau. of John Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, esq.; was married in 1815, and had issue the present Sir Francis Edward Scott, who became the successor of his maternal grandfather as a Baronet, pursuant to a special remainder, on his birth in 1824, and two other sons.

SUFFOLK.—*July 2.* Aged 85, John Houghton, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

July 3. At Bungay, at an advanced age, Mrs. Butcher, relict of R. Butcher, esq. of the Grove.

July 4. Aged 50, Frederick Cotton, esq. of Weybread.

July 14. At Depden, Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. Martin J. Lloyd, A.M. Rector.

July 15. At Ixworth, Laura, wife of the Rev. S. Blackall, and third dau. of H. M. Ellicombe, esq. of Exeter.

At East Bergholt Lodge, Sarah-Perring, relict of the Rev. Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. She was dau. of the Rev. Richard Sleeman, Vicar of Tavistock, co. Devon; was married in 1798, and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the present Baronet, another son, and three daughters.

July 26. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 89, Susanna, relict of the late Thomas Mills, esq. of Saxham Hall. She was the daughter and coheir of Christopher Harris, esq. of Bellevue, co. Devon, son of John Harris, esq. of Radford, in the same county, and had issue the present William Mills, esq. of Saxham Hall, and a numerous family.

SURREY.—*July 5.* At Tilford House, Farnham, aged 45, Major Edward Francklyn, of the Madras Army. He attained a Company in the European regiment in 1826, and was Assistant Quartermaster-general of the Mysore division.

At the house of his brother, Newcross, Alfred Walter Simmons, esq. late of Carshalton, third son of the late Nathaniel Simmons, of Croydon, esq.

July 9. At Morden rectory, aged 25, Mary-Ann-Sophia, only dau. of the late Capt. Flint, R.N.

July 14. Aged 32, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Witham H. Stevens, Curate of Stoke-next-Guildford.

July 20. At Lower Tooting, aged 75, Joseph Procter, esq.

July 23. Emma, wife of John Jones, esq. of the Oaks.

July 25. Aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick George Aubin, esq. Weston-hill, Norwood.

July 26. At Woodside, Croydon, aged 80, Wm. Harvey, esq.

July 30. At Croydon, aged 74, William Wilson, esq.

Aug. 2. At the Palace, Croydon, aged 59, John Oswald, esq.

Aug. 5. At Garlands, Ewhurst, the wife of Richard Gates, esq.

SUSSEX.—*May 30.* At Worthing, in his 62d year, Thomas Carvick, esq. of Moat Mount, Highwood Hill, Middlesex, and of Wyke, co. York, a Deputy Lieutenant of the former county, a justice of the peace for the counties of York, Hertford, and Middlesex, and a Major in the Militia. Major Carvick was the eldest son of John Carvick, esq. by Mary, fourth daughter of John Johnson, esq. He married, Aug. 15, 1808, Marianne-Barbarina, only daughter of Thomas Mayer, esq. of York and Wyke; and on the death of Charles James Mayer, his wife's nephew, in 1826, succeeded in right of his wife to the estate of Wyke. He has left issue one surviving son, Thomas Mayer, late Lieut. 78th Highlanders; and three daughters, of whom the eldest is married to Richard Mayne, esq. Commissioner of Police.

July 3. At Brighton, Thomas Raikes, esq.

July 8. At Brighton, aged 88, J. F. Atlee, esq.

July 12. At Warnham-court, near Horsham, aged 91, William Fuller, esq. of Upper Tooting, late of the firm of Messrs. Child and Co.

July 16. At Brighton, aged 29, John, eldest son of J. J. Harcourt, esq.

July 27. At Eastthorpe, aged 50, Rebecca, wife of J. J. Robinson, esq. and dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Morris, of Lewes.

July 28. At East Grinstead Common, aged 87, Miss Elizabeth Scrivener.

July 30. At Brighton, aged 85, Ann, widow of Samuel Hayward, esq. Deputy of the Ward of Bread-street.

July 31. At Brighton, aged 17, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Henry Cancelor, esq. of Chester-terr. Regent's Park.

Aug. 4. At Brighton, aged 56, Benjamin Clarkson, esq. formerly of Hampstead.

Aug. 7. At Midhurst, Mary-Anne-Maria, wife of the Rev. T. W. Langshaw, Incumbent of Bepton, Sussex, third dau. of the late William Reynolds, esq. of Melpes House, Monmouthshire.

WARWICK.—*July 2.* At Leamington, Benjamin Aplin, esq.

July 9. At her son's house, in Warwick, aged 78, Sarah, relict of John Twamley, esq. of Dudley.

At Leamington, aged 44, Edward Thurlow Leeds, esq. of Eyebury, Peterborough.

July 18. Aged 74, John Bott, esq. solicitor, of Birmingham.

July 28. At Alcester, aged 84, Catherine, relict of the Rev. John Hunt, Rector of Welford, Glouc.

Aug. 5. Near Birmingham, aged 80, William Spurrier, esq.

Aug. 8. Aged 53, Harriet, wife of the Rev. John Peglar, Vicar of Alveston.

Aug. 9. At Birmingham, aged 75, Mr. James Scott, sharebroker. He was the faithful clerk to the Warwick and Birmingham Canal Company more than forty years.

YORKSHIRE.—*Aug. 2.* At Wydale, Emma, wife of E. S. Cayley, esq. M.P. She was the third daughter of Sir George Cayley, Bart. by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. George Walker, F.R.S. of Manchester; she was married in 1823, and has left issue.

WILTS.—*July 14.* At Semington, aged 30, William, second son of the late Thomas Bruges, esq. of Melksham.

July 26. At Fiddington House, near Devizes, aged 29, John Willett, esq. M.D.

Aug. 6. On the Canal, Salisbury, aged 38, Wm. Dyke Whitmarsh, esq. solicitor.

Aug. 7. At Trowbridge, aged 25, Harry Edgell, youngest son of E. Bush, esq.

WORCESTER.—*July 5.* At Worcester, aged 73, John Haynes Cooksey, esq.

July 8. At Abberley Hall, Clara, only dau. of the late Nathaniel Gooding Clarke, esq. of Handsworth, K.C. and Chief Justice of the Brecon and Carmarthen Circuit.

July 21. At Henwick Hall, George Barr, esq. second brother of the late Charles Barr, esq. banker, of Leeds.

July 30. At the Woodrow, Bromsgrove, aged 65, George Francis Iddins, esq.

Aug. 4. At Great Malvern, Alexander Nasmyth, esq. F.R.G.S. late of London.

YORK.—*July 8.* At Rotherham, Mr. John Stephenson, railway contractor. By the force of natural talent, aided by industry and integrity, he raised himself from the position of a humble artisan to the charge of some of the most gigantic undertakings in the kingdom. We believe he was not related to the still more celebrated George Stephenson, since deceased.

July 26. At Kirby Misperton rectory, aged 78, Robert Sympson, esq.

Eliza, wife of Robert Barr, esq. solicitor, of Leeds.

July 27. At Scarborough, aged 52, Charles Brooke, esq.

Aged 88, Dorothy, wife of Thomas Thistlethwaite, esq. of Scarborough, and sister of the late Thomas Thornton, esq.

July 29. At the rectory, Sutton-on-Derwent, Charles, only surviving son of the Rev. G. Rudston Read.

July 30. At Leeds, aged 60, John Howard, esq. carpet-manufacturer.

Aug. 3. At Springwood House, Sheffield, aged 70, William Marsden, esq.

Aug. 7. At Knowesthorp House, Leeds, aged 66, Sarah-Maria, wife of W. M. Maude, esq.

WALES.—*July 7.* At Swansea, aged 67, Martin Bevan, esq. for several years a very intelligent and regular manager of the Swansea Savings Bank.

Aug. 4. At Bangor rectory, Flintshire, aged 29, Wilmot, eldest son of the Rev. George A. E. Marsh.

Aug. 8. At the vicarage, Penmark, the residence of her son the Rev. Charles F. B. Wood, aged 76, Mrs. Catherine Wood.

At Ynisgoud, near Merthyr, aged 43, the wife of Edward Purchase, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*July 7.* Albinia-Eleanor, wife of Alexander Gordon, esq. of Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire.

July 7. At Pitcorthie House, Fifeshire, aged 81, George Simson, esq. of Letham and Pitcorthie, formerly of Sillwood Park, Berks.

July 25. At Ardrossan, aged 60, Mrs. Mary L. Reid, wife of Capt. Charles Hope Reid, R.N. of Grangehill, Ayrshire.

July 26. At Weeping Cross, aged 29, Cordelia-Astley, widow of John Ainslie, esq. of Huntington, East Lothian.

IRELAND.—*June 10.* In Kingstown, Dublin, Grizell-Maria, third dau. of the late Thomas Bradshaw, esq. of Milecross Lodge, co. Down.

June 18. At Beaumont, near Cork, aged 25, John Decourcey Beamish, esq. R.N.

June 27. At Castlecomer, Kilkenny, Lieut. Lane, of the 83d Regt. He committed suicide in a fit of delirium, brought on by scarlet fever.

June 30. At Cavan, Doctor M'Donald, one of the oldest as well as the ablest practitioners in the north of Ireland.

July 10. Aged 75, William Espinasse, esq. of Kill Abbey, Dublin.

Aug. 8. George Nimmo, esq. C.E. accompanied by two men in a sailing boat, were crossing one of the bays in Connemara, when the boat, at full sail, struck upon a sunken rock, which cleft her in two, and all perished.

EAST INDIES.—*April 24.* At Bellary,

Major Philip Chambers, 1st Madras Fusileers, youngest son of the late Sir S. Chambers, of Bredgar, Kent.

May 4. At Batticaloa, Ceylon, aged 37, William Holderness, esq.

At British Accra, aged 37, John Edward Dring, esq. late Paymaster and Purser.

May 11. At Waltair, aged 35, John Fuller Bury, esq. of Madras Civil Service.

May 13. At Bareilly, aged 37, Capt. Richard Charles Pennington, 11th Bengal N. Inf.

May 15. At Loodianah, aged 22, Charles Robert Blomfield, Lieut. in the 56th Bengal Nat. Inf. fourth son of the Rev. Jas. Blomfield, Rector of Orsett, Essex.

At Purneah, aged 26, the Hon. Frederick Drummond, of the Bengal civil service, youngest son of Viscount Strathallan.

May 26. At Pooree, aged 46, Edward Deedes, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of the late William Deedes, esq. of Sandling-park, Kent.

May 28. At Kotagerry, Theodora-Amelia-Mary, wife of Hatley Frere, esq. Madras Civil Service, and eldest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Madras.

June 3. At Poona, aged 39, William Jackson Young, esq. fifth son of the late Sir Samuel Young, Bart. of Formosa, Berks.

ABROAD.—*March 20.* At Cape Coast Castle, Capt. George Losack, of the 1st West India Reg.

April 9. At Cape Town, Clerke Burton, esq. Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, and third son of the late Edmund Burton, esq. of Daventry.

April 20. Murdered at Mooltan, in his 26th year, Patrick Alexander Vans Agnew, esq. of the civil service. He was the second son of the late Colonel Vans Agnew, one of the Directors of the East India Company.

April 25. At Vienna, aged 24, William Thompson, esq. late of Trinity college, Camb. eldest son of the late Rev. William Thompson, of London.

May 1. At Malta, aged 15, Ernest Acland Lethbridge, H.M.S. Trafalgar, third son of John Hesketh Lethbridge, esq. of Cosham Lodge, Hants.

May 4. At Nice, (Maritime) Italy, Francis Blithe Harries, esq. late of Bent-hall Hall, Salop, and of Allesley, Warw.

May 11. At sea, on his passage from Calcutta, aged 21, Ensign Wm. Worthington Maddock, H. M. 98th Foot, only son of John D. Maddock, esq. of Liscard Manor, Cheshire.

May 12. At Pisa, aged 68, Fanny, wife of Charles Cuninghame, esq. of Robertland, N.B. third dau. of the late Sir John

Call, Bart. of Whiteford, Cornwall, by Philadelphia, dau. and co-heir of William Battie, M.D. She was married in 1806.

At Rome, aged 25, Robert Eyre Todd, of Alpha-road, Regent's Park, and of Datchet, Bucks, esq. a justice of the peace for Middlesex.

May 16. At Malta, Charles Forbes, esq. (nephew of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.) a partner in the house of Forbes and Co. of Bombay.

May 20. At Prince of Wales Island, Lieut. G. J. H. Pauli, of the Madras Art.

May 23. At the Hague, Baron Dedel, Minister of the first Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands.

May 29. At Malta, Dr. A. J. Burmester, a physician of great eminence, the only son of J. J. Burmester, esq. of the Admiralty. He shot himself accidentally whilst practising with a pistol in his dressing-room.

June 9. At Nice, the Marchioness de Lapierre de Massingy, dau. of Sir Charles Henry Coote, Bart. late M.P., Premier Baronet of Ireland.

June 14. At Rome, Major Henry George Boyce, late of 2nd Life Guards.

At sea, on the passage home from Valparaiso, Arthur Dawson, esq. Paymaster and Purser of H.M.S. Collingwood.

June 23. By the overturning of her carriage between Munich and Vienna, aged 72, Maria-Leopoldine Electress of Bavaria. She was the daughter of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Duke of Modena Brisgau, by Mary Beatrice d'Este, Duchess of Massa-Carrara. She married, in 1795, the Elector Charles Theodore of Bavaria, who died in 1799, without issue, and afterwards contracted a morganatic marriage with Louis d'Arco, at present a peer of Bavaria, by whom she had two sons, to whom she leaves a fortune of more than 15,000,000 florins.

June 28. At Antwerp, aged 37, Edward Payne, esq. of Lashlake, Thame, Oxon.

July 4. At Malta, aged 14, Gordon Carey Whitbread, Naval Cadet, H.M.S. Hibernia, eldest son of Jacob Carey Whitbread, of Loudham Hall, Suffolk.

July 17. At Lucerne, Thomas George Waggett, esq. late of Cork.

July 22. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Richard, youngest son of the late Francis Michael Trappes, esq. of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire.

Aug. 4. At St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, aged 70, Lady Matilda Jane Locke, widow of Lieut.-Gen. John Locke, and sister to the late Earl of Devon. She was the eleventh dau. of William Viscount Courtenay, and was raised to the precedence of an Earl's daughter, with her other surviving sisters, in 1831.

May. 17. At sea, on his passage homeward, aged 74, Sir John Peter Grant, Knt. of Rothiemurchus, co. Perth, late one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 1, 1802. In 1827 he was appointed one of the judges at Bombay, and received the honour of knighthood on the 30th of June. He was afterwards removed to Calcutta.

Lately. At Brighton, near Melbourne, South Australia, Letitia, wife of H. B. Foot, esq. and dau. of the late Wm. Spear, esq. of Monkton, Dorset.

At Rouen, at an advanced age, Mr. John Cargill, formerly an assistant of Mr. Telford, under whom he executed a great portion of the Caledonian Canal. He was a lineal descendant from the celebrated Covenanter, Donald Cargill, minister of the High Church at Glasgow, who fought at Bothwell Brig, and was finally executed at Edinburgh. (See his biography recently published.) The family subsequently fled to Newcastle, where the gentleman here recorded was born.

At the Palace, Corfu, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. John Whitehill Parsons, K.C.M.G. the Resident of Zante. He was present at Waterloo, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1841.

Drowned, on his passage home from Hamburg, aged 17, Frederick, third son of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, and nephew of the Earl of Wicklow.

At Wexford, Canada West, aged 120, Mr. Daniel Alkin. He had, during his life, contracted seven marriages, and had 270 grandchildren and great-grandchildren—200 boys and 70 girls.

At Cairo, on his journey home from India, aged 28, Frederick Charles, third son of W. J. Wood, esq. of Stroud.

Suddenly, on his passage from Antigua, aged 27, Langford W. L. Redwood, esq. of Cassada Gardens, in that island, son-in-law of Miles Brathwaite, esq. of Hythe, Kent.

At Blois, in France, aged 36, Mr. Gilbert Nevill Ussher, Professor of Languages, formerly of Gloucester.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
July 29 .	702	305	193	1	1201	650	551	1396
Aug. 5 .	604	280	152	2	1038	518	520	1300
„ 12 .	601	306	150	2	1059	556	503	1343
„ 19 .	541	303	174	1	1019	506	513	1288

Weekly Summer average of the 5 years 1843—47, 972 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Aug. 19, 1848.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
51 0	29 10	20 11	30 1	36 2	35 11

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 28.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 14*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 2*s.* to 3*l.* 14*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 9*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 28.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3748 Calves 317
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 23,260 Pigs 410
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Aug. 25.

Walls Ends, from 13*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 11*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 47*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 46*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1848, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	64	66	64	29, 95	rain	11	63	65	54	29, 98	cloudy, rain
27	65	69	65	, 86	fair	12	64	67	58	, 96	fair
28	66	71	68	30, 04	do.	13	58	62	55	30, 00	do. cloudy
29	65	73	68	, 10	do.	14	56	57	54	29, 88	rain
30	65	70	68	29, 80	do.	15	58	63	55	, 89	fair, cloudy
31	67	69	64	, 50	showers	16	63	68	55	, 79	do. do.
A. 1	63	62	60	, 48	do.	17	63	65	55	, 88	do. do.
2	63	68	60	, 92	fair, showers	18	58	68	60	, 96	do. do.
3	58	65	52	, 79	cloudy, rain	19	63	67	58	, 76	cloudy, rain
4	62	65	54	, 67	fair	20	58	61	52	, 90	fine
5	63	66	52	, 52	showers	21	56	63	51	, 56	rain
6	64	66	53	, 70	fair	22	58	57	51	, 57	fr. hy. shrs. fr.
7	62	66	52	, 90	showers	23	58	60	57	, 78	do. do. do.
8	63	61	57	, 85	fair	24	56	63	59	30, 02	do. do. do.
9	62	64	52	, 78	do. thunder	25	55	61	56	, 04	do. do.
10	61	69	51	, 95	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 198	86½	86½	86½	86½	9	—	—	33 31 pm.	29 34 pm.
29	86½	86½	86½	86½	—	—	—	31 34 pm.	30 33 pm.
31 198	86½	86½	86½	87½	8½	—	—	36 35 pm.	31 34 pm.
1 198	87½	87½	87½	87½	9	—	—	37 33 pm.	32 35 pm.
2 197½	87½	87½	87½	87½	9	—	97½	34 pm.	33 37 pm.
3 198	87½	87½	87½	87½	9	—	—	38 30 pm.	34 37 pm.
4 198	86½	87½	87½	87½	9	—	—	30 34 pm.	38 35 pm.
5	87½	87½	87½	87½	9	—	—	30 pm.	35 38 pm.
7 198½	87½	87½	87½	87½	8½	—	243	30 pm.	40 39 pm.
8	86½	86½	86½	87½	—	—	—	—	36 pm.
9 197	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	240	33 30 pm.	33 37 pm.
10	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	—	28 32 pm.	38 34 pm.
11 197½	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	243	31 27 pm.	34 32 pm.
12	86½	86½	86½	86½	—	—	—	31 28 pm.	28 27 pm.
14 199	86½	86½	86½	87	—	—	—	26 25 pm.	25 28 pm.
15 199	86½	86½	86½	87½	—	—	240	25 pm.	29 25 pm.
16 199	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	242	25 pm.	28 24 pm.
17 198	86½	86	86½	86½	8½	—	—	28 23 pm.	24 pm.
18 198	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	—	23 27 pm.	24 26 pm.
19 197½	86½	86	86½	86½	9	—	240	25 23 pm.	22 pm.
21	86½	86	86½	86½	9	—	—	25 22 pm.	22 pm.
22 197½	86½	86	89	86½	8½	—	—	24 21 pm.	22 pm.
23 197½	86½	86½	86½	86½	8½	—	—	24 pm.	25 22 pm.
24 198	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	238	23 pm.	23 27 pm.
25	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	210	23 pm.	25 29 pm.
26	86½	86½	86½	86½	—	—	—	20 23 pm.	28 23 pm.
28 198½	86½	86½	86½	86½	—	—	241	—	22 21 pm.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Our present Number contains reports of four different provincial meetings of Archæological societies. In our next we shall provide space for some account of the recent sales at Stowe and of the Pembroke Collection of Coins.

C. K. having met with an ancient dwelling-house in the hamlet of Standen, in the parish of Biddenden, Kent, now a farmhouse, asks for information as to its history, not having found satisfaction in Hasted or the other Kentish topographers. One room would appear to have been fitted up as a chapel, the walls being lined with wainscot in panels, the ceiling richly adorned in the same material, and the cornice ornamented with texts of Scripture carved in church text. It also contains an ancient oak chair or seat of a singular construction, upon which the modern barbarism of a coat of blue paint has been perpetrated. In another room called the Great Kitchen is carved on each end of a spacious mantelpiece the date "1578."

A monument bearing the following inscription has been set up lately against the west end of Bowes church, in Yorkshire, by Fred. Trotter Dinsdale, esq. M.A., to perpetuate the remembrance of a remarkable incident which occurred there many years ago:—"Rodger Wrightson, jun. and Martha Railton, both of Bowes, buried in one grave: he died in a fever, and upon the tolling of his passing-bell she cried out, 'My heart is broke,' and in a few hours expired, purely through love." Such is the brief, touching record contained in the parish register of burials. It has been handed down by unvarying tradition that the grave was at the west end of the church, directly beneath the bells. The history of these true lovers forms the subject of Mallet's ballad, "Edwin and Emma." The monument is the work of Mr. R. Davies, sculptor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Any information with respect to Thomas Davies, fourth son of Robert Davies of Gwysaney, co. Flint, born 1652, and known to have been living in London 1675, will oblige MERRDUDD AB BLEDDYN. Was he the Sir Thomas Davies who was Lord Mayor of London 1677? had he any descendants, and is there any history of them? He also inquires respecting John Davies, fifth son of the above-mentioned Robert, who was born 1653 and died 1705. From the arms on his monument in the church of Mold, co. Flint, he appears to have married a lady of his own family, as she bore the same coat as he did with a

difference. Did he leave any descendants, male or female? Our Correspondent has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a history of the family of Davies, and has met with considerable success down to 1652 from the year 1060, and also from 1690 to the present period. Any information which will clear up the obscurity which rests on the intervening period, 1652-1690, will much oblige him.

A Correspondent asks who is the author of "Observations on the Greek and Roman Classics, in a series of Letters to a Young Nobleman. . . . To which are added, Remarks on the Italian Language and Writers. In a Letter from M. Joseph Baretti."? 12mo. 1753. In his copy somebody has written, "Dr. Smollett was said to be the author of this volume; *mihi vero aliter videtur.*"

A remarkable instance of the way in which our ancestors were accustomed to reckon anniversaries rather by festivals than the days of the month, is afforded by the Diary of Henry Machyn the merchant-taylor, recently printed by the Camden Society. I have remarked in the Preface to that volume that "there seems to have been some little forgetfulness about the old man," as he states that he was fifty-six on the 16th May, 1554, and sixty-six on the 20th May, 1562. Some miscalculation as to his age must still be attributed to the cause assigned; but it has since occurred to me how the discrepancy as to dates may be explained. In the latter entry he says,—"*the same day was Haré Machyn ij^{xx} and vj yere, the which was Wedynsday in Wytsonweke.*" On referring to the calendar for the former year, it will be found that Whitsunday then fell on the 13th of May, and the 16th would be the following Wednesday. It is clear, therefore, that Harry Machyn had been born on a *Wednesday in Whitsonweek*; and that it was the "*Wednesday in Whitsonweek*," wherever in the calendar it happened to fall, that he considered as his birth-day. This is a hint which may not be without its value in more important historical inquiries.—J. G. N.

G. O., in an unpublished Diary of the time of James I. finds a sort of proverb to the effect that Shrove Tuesday is the London prentices' madness, *the country thieves' mildness*, and all England's feast-day. Of these expressions the second is unintelligible to him.

ERRATUM.—P. 183, col. 2, line 19 from bottom, *for* Cheltenham *read* Caerleon.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith. By John Forster.

See *Goldsmith* lie neglected and distress'd,
By poverty, disease, and debts oppress'd ;
In want's cold hour his flatt'ring patrons fail,
And death alone protects him from a jail.

SUCH is the lament over neglected genius by the author of the *Progress of Civil Society*, who has illustrated the desponding language of his text by the following note :—"Goldsmith died at the early age of forty-five, of a fever rendered mortal, as it frequently is, by mental agitation and distress. He had, as Johnson observed, practised every artifice of acquisition, and every folly of extravagance, and then owed nearly two thousand pounds ; a great sum for a man who had originally nothing but his learning and talents, but a trifle for the public or private munificence of a great nation, when the object was the preservation of one of the brightest ornaments to its language and literature. Under the direction of a liberal and judicious patronage, Goldsmith might have *reached the highest degree* of excellence in English poetry. . . . It is a melancholy reflection that, though Great Britain has been more fertile in poetical genius during the present age than at any preceding period of her history, no important work has been produced. Johnson, Goldsmith, Churchill, Gray, and Chatterton, were all in a great measure lost to the Muses for want of proper encouragement."

There is no doubt a general outline of truth in this complaint, though more applicable to some of the persons mentioned than to others. The sluggishness of Johnson might not have been quickened by prosperity, nor the fastidiousness of Gray propitiated by patronage ; but Goldsmith's genius might have been let loose from its long and cruel bondage to expatiate more freely in walks of imagination, to indulge its flowing vein of comic pleasantry, or to paint for our sympathies tender representations of humble life, softened with the touches of ideal beauty. The same admirer of the poet proceeds to say :—

"It was lamented by Goldsmith that he had come too late into the world : for that Pope and other poets had taken up the places in the temple of fame, so that as but few in any period can possess poetical reputation, a man of genius can now hardly acquire it. This complaint, though approved by Johnson, I cannot think just, nor indeed anything better than a common-place excuse for indolent vanity. The merit and celebrity of Goldsmith's two short poems, the 'Traveller' and 'Deserted Village,' prove incontestably that, had he exerted his faculties in that species of composition with the unremitting diligence and activity of Pope, he would have held a place equally honourable and conspicuous in the temple of fame. The malignity of envy might indeed have precluded him from it while living, but the moment that death had placed him out of the reach of that passion, the snarling of the critics would have been

drowned in the acclamations of the multitude. Innumerable subjects, capable of any kind and degree of embellishment, are still unoccupied; and the boundless variety of nature affords endless shades of character and modifications of incident and imagery that have not yet been exhibited in any language, much less in that of the English, whose poetical range is yet very limited," &c. Full half a century has passed since this just and graceful tribute of praise to the genius of Goldsmith was paid by Mr. Payne Knight: a biography of him was subsequently prefixed to a collection of his Poetry by Dr. Anderson in 1795, and fuller materials being collected by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, the narrative was composed by Dr. Thomas Campbell * under the Bishop's direction, and added to his *Miscellaneous Works* published in 1801. Goldsmith's poetry was now enjoying a calm and steady popularity, and his Vicar of Wakefield still grew more and more in the public favour, when the reputation of Fielding and Smollett was slowly giving way before the altered taste, if not improved morals, of modern days. Mr. Prior † therefore seemed to supply a want all but expressed, when with a curious diligence and persevering industry he seemed to follow Goldsmith's departed footsteps, and with the success with which striving labour is generally rewarded, secured much traditional information, corrected some prevailing errors, and gave to the unfinished portrait a more full and perfect representation. To this Mr. Forster has perhaps supplied all that was required, ‡ in changing the single portrait into a family picture: throwing Goldsmith into the company of his contemporaries, and embellishing his view of the Poet's genius and knowledge by a constant reference to the literature of the day, by a comparison of his works with those of his rivals, and by a discriminating review not only of his intellectual powers but also of the whole disposition of his mind, with all those virtues that command our love, with all the weaknesses that ensure our pity. "Out of the heart," says the moralist, "are the issues of life, and out of the life are the issues of poetry;" and a biography containing a more instructive or a more interesting commentary on this text could not be given than the one before us; none, where the great moral lesson is more fully disclosed, of how intimately the

* See Nichols's *Illustrations of Literature*, vol. vi. p. 584, and vol. vii. 783.

† We say nothing of the controversy between the two biographers of Goldsmith touching the materials which they have possessed or used, because it was a dispute, like others only of momentary interest, not worth recalling, by those especially who like ourselves wish "to spread friendships and to cover heats;" secondly, as we know authors to be a race of animals who are born to prey on each other, "*Homo homini lupus*;" and lastly, as we find the very same complaint has been brought against Mr. Prior that he has alleged against Mr. Forster, for the Rev. E. Mangin says, "Mr. Prior applied to Dr. Streane for information respecting Goldsmith, and the Doctor put into his hands a copy of Mr. Mangin's *Essay on Light Reading*, published in 1808, observing that it contained all he had to tell. The author of this *Life of the Poet* has employed much of what he found in this *Essay* *without having the courtesy to use marks of quotation*." See *Parlour Window*, p. 5. So that, after all, Mr. Forster may only have been taking Mr. Mangin's property, lying in Mr. Prior's name.—REV.

‡ In Dr. Johnson's *Life of Dr. Samuel Parr*, the Doctor writes, "Sir William Scott has written to ask if I have found among Bishop Bennet's papers some letters relating to *Goldsmith*, which passed between Burke, and Johnson, and Marlay, and which were supposed to be in the Bishop's possession." For Goldsmith himself, epistolary correspondence seems to have had little charms, for Grainger says, "When I taxed Goldsmith for not writing as he promised me, his answer was 'That he never wrote a letter in his life,' and faith, I believe him, unless to a bookseller for money."

See Nichols's *Illust. of Lit.* vol. vii. p. 286.—REV.

entire character in all its distinct portions is bound up together, and to judge of the writer or the poet, we must study the man. As, however, the facts which form this chequered life, with its brief gleams of sunshine,* and its ever-recurring showers, are familiar to most of our readers, and, if not, could better be read in Mr. Forster's pages than ours, we shall content ourselves with a few extracts taken here and there which touch upon some of those works on which the fame of the writer is principally founded. Mr. Forster's book, looked at in all its parts as a critical view of the literature of that time, would be deserving of a full and interesting commentary, but that is quite beyond our power now to give, and we must content ourselves with some very scanty gleanings from its pages.

Mr. Forster thus briefly describes the prospects of literature at the time that Goldsmith was putting on his "iron bondage," to devote himself to the taskmaster Griffiths, to have "*a small regular salary*," and to work from day to day in his garret at Paternoster Row, at the appropriate sign of the *Dunciad*!

"Fielding had died in shattered hope and fortune, at what should have been his prime of life, three years before. Within the next two years, poor and mad, Collins was fated to descend to his early grave. Smollett was toughly fighting for his every day's existence. Johnson, within some half dozen months, had been tenant of a spunging-house. No man throve that was connected with letters, unless connected with their trade and merchandise as well, and, like Richardson, could print as well as write books. . . . It was in truth one of those times of *transition* which press hardly on all whose lot is cast in them. The patron was gone and the public had not yet come. The seller of books had as yet exclusive command over the destiny of those who wrote them; and he was difficult of access; without certain prospect of the trade-wind hard to move. 'The shepherd in Virgil,' said Johnson to Lord Chesterfield, 'grew at last acquainted with love, and found him a native of the rocks.' Nor had adverse circumstances been without their effect upon the literary character itself. Covered with the blanket of Boyse and sheltered by the night-cellar of Savage, it had forfeited less honour and self-respect than as the paid client of the ministries of Walpole and Henry Pelham. As long as its political services were acknowledged by offices in the state; as long as the coarse wit of Prior could be paid by an embassy, or the delicate humour of Addison win its way to a secretaryship; while Steele and

Congreve, Swift and Gay, sat at ministerial tables, and were of account in cabinet councils; its slavery was not less real than in later years, yet all externally went well with it. Though even flat apostacy, as in the case of Parnell, might in those days be the claim of literature to worldly esteem, still it *was* esteemed by the crowd, and had the rank and consideration which worldly means could give to it. But when another state of things succeeded, when politicians had too much shrewdness to despise the helps of the pen, and too little intellect to honour its claims and influence; when it was thought that to strike at its dignity was to command its more complete subservience; when corruption in its grosser forms had become chief director of political intrigue, and it was less the statesman's office to wheedle a vote, than the minister's business to give hard cash in return for it; literature, or the craft so called, was thrust from the House of Commons into its lobbies and waiting-rooms, and ordered to exchange the dignity of the council-table for the comforts of the great man's kitchen. The order did not of necessity make the man of genius a servant or a parasite; its sentence upon him was simply, that he must descend in the social scale, peradventure starve. But though it could not disgrace or degrade him, it called a class of writers into existence whose degradation and disgrace reacted upon him; who flung a stigma on his pursuits, and made the name

* Mr. William Ballantyne informs us that Macklin told him, "he gave a cheerful little hop, when Doctor Goldsmith, the facetious Dr. Glover, Fenton the accomplished Welsh bard, and the humane Tom King the comedian, were of the party. The hop was at my own apartments, when Dr. Goldsmith was so happy that he danced and threw up his wig to the ceiling, saying 'Men were never so much like men as when they looked like boys.'" *Mackliniana*.—REV.

of man of letters the synonyme for dishonest hireling. Of the fifty-thousand pounds which the secret committee found to have been expended by Walpole's ministry on daily scribblers for their daily bread, not a sixpence was received, either then or when the Pelhams afterwards followed the example, by a writer whose name is now enviably known. All went to the Guthries, the Ambursts, the Arnalls, the Ralphs, and the Oldmixons. A cook was pensioned, a Fielding solicited Walpole in vain. What the man of genius received, unless the man of rank had wisdom to adorn it by befriending him, was nothing but the shame of being confounded, as one who lived by using his pen, with those who lived by its prostitution and abuse. It was in vain he strove to escape this imputation. It increased and clove to him. To become author was to be treated as adventurer; a man had only to write, to

be classed with what Johnson calls the lowest of all human beings, the scribbler for party. One of Fielding's remarks in the *True Patriot*, is but a bitter sense of this injustice under cover of a grave sneer. 'An author, in a country where there is no public provision for men of genius, is not obliged to be a more disinterested patriot than any other. Why is he, whose livelihood is in his pen, a greater monster in using it to serve himself, than he who uses his tongue for the same purpose?' Such was the worldly account of literature, when, as I have said, deserted by the patron, and not yet supported by the public, it was committed to the mercies of the bookseller. They were few and rare. It was the mission of *Johnson* to extend them, and to replace the writer's craft in even its worldliest view on a dignified and honourable basis, but *Johnson's* work was just begun," &c.

On a passage in the "Inquiry into the State of Learning," in which Goldsmith had said, "What are the proper encouragements of genius? I answer, subsistence and respect," Mr. Forster has the following commentary:—

"When 'Irene' failed, and Johnson was asked how he felt, he answered 'Like the Monument;' but when he had arrived at comfort and independence, and, carelessly taking up one day his own fine satire, opened it at the lines which paint the scholar's fate, and the obstructions almost insurmountable in his way to fortune and fame, he burst into a passion of tears, not for what he had himself endured, whose labour was at last victoriously closed, but for all the disastrous chances that still awaited others. It is the world's concern. There is a subtle spirit of compensation at work, when men regard it least, which to the spiritual sense accommodates the vilest need, and lightens the weariest burden. Milton talked of the lasting fame and perpetuity of praise which God and good men have consented should be the reward of those whose published labours have advanced the good of mankind; and it is a set-off, doubtless, in the large account. The 'two carriages' and the 'style' of Griffiths are long passed away into the rubbish they sprang from; and all of us will be apt enough now to thank heaven that we were not Griffiths. Jacob Tonson's hundred thousand pounds are now of less account than the bad shillings he insinuated into Dryden's payments; and the fame of Mr. Secretary Nottingham is very much overtopped by the pillory of De Foe. The Italian princes who beggared Dante are still without pity writhing in his deathless poem, while Europe looks to the beggar as to a star in heaven; nor

has Italy's greater day, or the magnificence which crowded the court of Augustus, left behind them a name of any earthly interest to compare with his who restored land to Virgil, and who succoured the fugitive Horace. These are results which have obtained in all countries, and been confessed by every age, and it will be well when they win for literature other living regards and higher present consideration than it has yet been able to obtain. Men of genius can more easily starve than the world, with safety to itself, can continue to neglect and starve them. What new arrangement, what kind of consideration may be required, will not be very distant from the simple acknowledgment that great honour and respect *are* due. This is what literature has wanted in England, and not the laced coat and powdered wig which have, on rare occasions, been substituted for it. The most liberal patronage vouchsafed in this country to living men of letters has never been unaccompanied by degrading incidents, nor their claims at any time admitted without discourtesy or contumely. It is a century and a half since an Act of Parliament was passed to 'protect' them, under cover of which their most valuable private rights were confiscated to the public use; and it is not fourteen years since another Act was passed, with a sort of kindly consideration on their behalf, by favour of which the poet and the teacher of writing, the historian and the teacher of dancing, the philosopher and the royal coachman, Sir

Christopher Wren's great-granddaughter and the descendant of Charles the Second's French riding-master, are permitted to appear in the same annual charitable list. But, though statesmen have yet to learn what the state loses by such unwise scorn of what enlightens and refines it, they cannot much longer remain ignorant to what extent they are themselves enslaved by the power they thus affect to despise, or of the special functions of government and statesmanship which it is gradually assuming to itself. Its progress has been uninterrupted since Johnson's and Goldsmith's time, and cannot for as many more years continue unacknowledged. Pitt

sneered when the case of Burns was stated to him, and talked of literature taking care of itself. It *can* do so, and in a different and larger sense from what the minister intended; but can society take care of itself? is also a material question. Towards its solution, one sentence of Goldsmith's protest is an offering from his sorrow in these times of authorship by *compulsion*, not less worthy than his more cheerful offerings in those days of authorship by *choice*, to which the reader is now invited:—'An author may be considered as a merciful substitute to the legislature. He acts not by punishing crimes, but by preventing them.' "

We have now arrived at the year 1764, and the public advertisement of the "Traveller," "the dream of eight years,—the solace and sustenance of Goldsmith's exile and poverty,"—of a poem whose thoughts and expressions are now as familiar to us as household words, and which is as justly popular as any poem in the language. We listen to what was said at the time when it appeared.

"Johnson pronounced it a poem to which it would not be easy to find anything equal since the death of Pope.* This was praiseworthy coveting, and was honestly deserved. The elaborate care and skill of the verse, the exquisite choice and selectness of the diction, at once recalled to others, as to Johnson, the master so lately absolute in the realms of verse; and with these there was a mellow harmony of tone, a softness and simplicity of touch, a happy and playful tenderness which belonged peculiarly to the later poet. With a less pointed and practised force of understanding than in Pope, and in some respects less subtle and refined, the appeal to the heart in Goldsmith is more gentle, direct, and pure. The predominant impression of the poem is of its naturalness and facility; and then is felt the surpassing charm with which its every-day genial fancies invest high thoughts of human happiness. The serene graces of its style, and the rich mellow flow of its verse, take us captive, before we feel the enchantment

of its lovely images of various life, reflected from its calm still depths of philosophic contemplation. Above all do we perceive that it is a poem built upon nature; that it rests upon honest truth. It does not cry to the moon and the stars for impossible sympathy, or deal with other worlds, in fact or imagination, than the writer has lived in and known. Wisely had he avoided, what, in the false-heroic versifiers of his day, he had wittingly condemned; the practice, even commoner since, of building up poetry on fantastic unreality, of clothing it in harsh inversions of language, and of patching it out with affectations of bygone vivacity: 'as if the more it was unlike prose, the more it would resemble poetry.' His own poetical language is unadorned yet rich, select yet exquisitely plain, condensed yet home-felt and familiar.† He has considered, as he himself says of Parnell, 'the language of poetry as the language of life, and conveys the warmest thoughts in the simplest expression.' "

These are very just observations, we think, and in no way exaggerated by partiality to a favourite author. In correctness of language Goldsmith is in no way inferior to Pope, though he might not possess the same power

* That is, in an interval of *twenty years*. Pope died in 1744. The *Traveller* was published in 1764. The "Heroic Epistle" is still the best *satire* since Pope.—REV.

† The word "*here*" is too often introduced into the *Traveller* to fill up the lines, and such a line as the following is flatly expressed:—

And yet, *perhaps*, if courtiers we compare;

but the *workmanship* in general is excellent, and deserves the praise given by the biographer. It is, in this respect, more correct than the *Deserted Village*.—REV.

of vigorous condensation, or the same depth of philosophic reflection; but it is this very anxiety to express himself in the briefest and most condensed language that has not unfrequently led Pope into grammatical errors; and his ambition to sound the depth of the most profound philosophy, and to explain the subtlest mysteries of theological science, that has involved him in the intricacies of metaphysical argument which he could neither penetrate nor explain. To attempt to deprive Goldsmith of the merit of originality in this poem of the Traveller would be as unsuccessful as ungenerous. There are a few expressions from Addison's Italy, and a few from other poets, and that is all; but we have sometimes thought that he might have met with a little old book by the celebrated author of *Argenis*, Barclay's *Icon Animorum*, or, *Mirror of Minds*, translated by another poet, Thomas May, in which the author takes a similar survey of the different nations of Europe, beginning, "Before that, with a serious and sequestered contemplation, we begin to consider the dispositions of people, let us survey the world as from a tower, and look also now on the inhabitants and masters of it," &c.*

We will now add what Mr. Forster has said of the second poem, *The Deserted Village*, though we have always thought the merits and beauties of the two so nearly on an equality as scarcely to need a comparative balance in the scales of criticism. The former, perhaps, is somewhat richer in colouring, and excels in variety of subject; the second in the description of personal character, and pathetic reflection.

"Johnson," says Mr. Forster, "though he had taken equal interest in the progress of this second poem, contributing to the manuscript the four lines which stand last, yet thought it inferior to the Traveller. But time has not confirmed that judgment. Were it only that the field of contemplation in the Traveller is somewhat desultory, and that (as a later poet pointed out) its successor has an endearing locality, and introduces us to beings with whom the imagination is ready to contract a friendship, the higher place must be given to the *Deserted Village*. Goethe tells us the transport with which the circle he now lived in hailed it, when they found themselves once more as in another beloved *Wakefield*; and with what zeal he at once set to work to translate it into German. All the characteristics of the first poem seem to me developed in the second; with as chaste simplicity, with as choice selectness of natural expression, in verse of as musical cadence; but with yet greater earnestness of purpose, and a far

more human interest. Nor is that purpose to be lightly dismissed because it more concerns the heart than the understanding, and is sentimental rather than philosophical. The accumulation of wealth has *not* brought about man's diminution, nor is trade's proud empire threatened with decay: but too eager are the triumphs of both to be always conscious of evils attendant on even the benefits they bring; and of those it was the poet's purpose to remind us. The lesson can never be thrown away. No material prosperity can be so great that underneath it, and indeed because of it, will not still be found much suffering and sadness, much to remember that is commonly forgotten, much to attend to that is almost always neglected. Trade would not thrive the less, though shortened somewhat of its 'unfeeling train,' nor wealth enjoy fewer blessings, if its unwieldy pomp less often 'spurned the cottage from the green.' 'It is a melancholy thing to stand alone in one's country,' said the late† benevolent Lord Leicester, when

* On the "iron crown," see Voltaire's *Annales de l'Empire*, vol. i. p. 270, for this punishment inflicted on Count Jourdan by Henry the Sixth; and on the "bed of steel," see Voltaire's *Histoire du Parlement*, *Œuvres*, vol. xxx. p. 414, ed. 1785.

† There appears to be some mistake here, and that the word *late* should have been omitted. The anecdote is well known, and has been quoted by Mr. T. Campbell in his *Life of Goldsmith*, p. 267, from Mr. Potter's *Observations on the Poor Laws*. But the *late* Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke) was alive when Campbell's specimen was published, and he did not build or complete *Holkham*. It was the Earl of Leicester whose title was revived, after long delays, in Mr. Coke, who built, planted, and formed that princely

complimented on the completion of Holkham. 'I look round,' and not a house of Giant Castle, and have eat up all my neighbours.'" is to be seen but mine; I am the Giant

"Although Goldsmith," says Campbell, "has not examined all the points and bearings of the question suggested by the changes of society which were passing before his eyes, he has strongly and affectingly pointed out the immediate evils with which these changes were pregnant.* Nor, while this picture of Auburn delights the fancy, does it make an useless appeal to our moral interests? It may be well sometimes that society, in the very pride and triumph of its improvement, should be taught to pause and look back upon its former steps—to count the virtues that we have lost, or the victims that have been sacrificed, by its changes. Whatever may be the calculations of the political economist as to ultimate effects, the circumstance of agricultural wealth being thrown into large masses, and of the small farmer exiled from his scanty domain, foreboded a baneful influence on the independent character of the peasantry,† which it is by no means clear that subsequent events have proved to be either slight or imaginary."

Of the "Vicar of Wakefield," the chief pillar of a fame which rests also on other supports of beauty and of thought, we shall make use of the words of one from whose judgment on such a work no one would wish to appeal:—"The Vicar of Wakefield," says Sir Walter Scott, "was suppressed for nearly two years, until the publication of the Traveller had fixed the author's fame. Goldsmith had therefore time for revising it, but he did not employ it. He had been paid for his labour, as he observed, and could have profited nothing by rendering the work ever so perfect. This however was false reasoning, though not unnatural in the mouth of the author who must earn daily bread by daily labour. The narrative, which in itself is as simple as possible, might have been cleared of certain *improbabilities* † which it now exhibits. We cannot, for in-

seat and estate. By the word *late* Mr. Forster alludes to a different person from him whom Campbell mentions; nor could Mr. Coke have uttered the same reflection, for he increased the population around him, and built a village close to his palace. It was *this* former Earl of Leicester, when asked who was his nearest neighbour, who replied,—"the King of Denmark."—REV.

* On the *moral effects of commerce* (les effets moraux de commerce) see Destutt Tracey, *Commentaire sur Montesquieu*, liv. xxi.—REV.

† If by the peasantry is meant the day-labourer, to whom the term "peasant" is usually applied, he has been much benefited by the abolition of small farms, which were badly and imperfectly cultivated by persons who were neither willing nor able to employ sufficient labour; and he has been benefited by being placed in the service of men of capital, enterprise, skill, and industry, in which qualities the large farmer is very superior to those he succeeded, with whom the labourer gets higher wages and more constant work: but if the term peasantry is intended to include also the small farmer himself, then it must be said that his fall was inevitable; the farm left him, for under altered circumstances he was no longer able to cultivate it with profit. The increased expenses of the war rendered it necessary for the agriculturist to possess capital, in order to employ all the mechanical skill, and avail himself of the chemical discoveries, to abridge labour and increase fertility. The small farmer fell a victim to the increased weight of taxation and the expense of living; while his old habits, and his small capital, and his confined space of land, prevented his availing himself of expedients and improvements adopted by his wealthier neighbour. A good farmer of the present day has some acquaintance with the theory of mechanics, and is practically acquainted with that portion of chemical science necessary or useful to agriculture. We may now begin to boast "*Agricultura proxima sapientiæ.*"—REV.

‡ Dr. Johnson, in one of his moody days at Streatham, expressed, it appears, the
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX. 2 Y

stance, conceive how Sir William Thornhill should continue to masquerade under the name of *Burchell* among his own tenantry and on his own estate; and it is absolutely impossible to see how his nephew, the son, doubtless, of a younger brother (since Sir William inherited both title and property), should be nearly as old as the baronet himself. It might be added, that the character of Burchell or Sir William Thornhill is in itself extravagantly unnatural. A man of his benevolence should never have so long left his nephew* in the possession of wealth which he employed to the worst of purposes. Far less should he have permitted his scheme upon Olivia in a great measure to succeed, and that upon Sophia also to approach consummation; for, in the first instance, he does not interfere at all, and, in the second, his intervention is accidental. These and some other little circumstances in the progress of the narrative might easily have been removed upon revisal."

The truth of this just and lenient criticism will be acknowledged by all the readers of this fascinating history, and a feeling of some defect in the formation of the story will occasionally break in upon the pleasing illusion of its general truth and consistency. Perhaps also the observation of another writer, himself no mean proficient in the same line of composition, may not be without some foundation,—that the most extraordinary events are crowded together contrary to all probability: misfortune following misfortune in such close succession as could scarcely find authority in the experience of life. If there is anything in the narrative of this kind that shocks credibility, and is not agreeable to the reader's sense of truth and propriety, undoubtedly it is wrong; otherwise it must be known that Art, in taking her materials from nature, claims a right to use them at her own discretion, and arrange and modify them as best suits the purposes of her invention: and one of her principal means of success is in condensing what she selects from the larger field of observation, and giving it greater force and emphasis by aggregation. The page of comedy, crowded with witty dialogue, and surprising adventure, and contrasted character, is not a copy of nature, but a skilful and elaborate composition, formed from many separate and scattered portions of real life, brought together and united so as to act with increased force and velocity on the mind of the spectator. Art would cease to be art if it was intended only to be a transcript of nature: its very essence consists in selection and abridgment, and both its power and its weakness are shown in its deviations from its great archetype. But let us return to the pages of the critic which we have just left, and listen to that authentic and definite praise which one master of his art bestows upon another.

"But whatever defects occur in the tenor of the story, the admirable ease and grace of the narrative, as well as the pleasing truth with which the principal characters are designed, make the Vicar of Wakefield one of the most delicious morsels of fictitious composition on which the human mind was ever employed. The principal character, that of the simple

following opinion on the Vicar of Wakefield, "No, madam, it is very faulty; there is nothing of real life in it, and very little of nature. It is a mere fanciful performance." See Madame D'Arbly's *Memoirs*, A.D. 1778. Mr. Galt says the latter part of the Vicar of Wakefield is an almost entire plagiarism from Wilson's account of himself, and Adams's domestic history in *Tom Jones*. See the Bachelor's Wife, p. 416.—REV.

* "The Squire Thornhill of Goldsmith, a scoundrel, perhaps the vilest and the most sparingly punished in comic fiction."—Sir L. Bulwer.—REV.

pastor himself, with all the worth and excellence which ought to distinguish the ambassador of God to man, and yet with just so much of pedantry and literary vanity as seems to show that he is made of mortal mould, and subject to human failings, is one of the best and most pleasing pictures ever designed. It is perhaps impossible to place frail humanity before us in an attitude of more simple dignity than the vicar in his character of pastor, of parent, and of husband. His excellent helpmate, with all her motherly cunning and housewifely prudence, loving and respecting her husband, but counterplotting his wisest schemes at the dictates of maternal vanity, forms an excellent counterpart. Both, with their children around them, their quiet labour, and domestic happiness, compose a fireside picture of such a perfect kind as perhaps is no where else equalled. It is sketched, indeed, from common life, and is a strong contrast to the exaggerated characters and incidents which are the resource of those authors, who, like Bayes, make it their business to elevate and surprise; but the very simplicity of this charming book renders the pleasure it affords more permanent. We read the *Vicar of Wakefield* in youth and in age. We return to it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature. Whether we choose the pathetic and distressing incidents of the fire, the scenes at the jail, or the lighter and humorous parts of the story, we find the best and truest sentiments enforced in the most beautiful language; and perhaps few characters of purer dignity have been described than that of the excellent pastor, rising above sorrow and oppression, and labouring for the conversion of those felons into whose company he had been thrust by his villanous creditor. In too many works of this class, the critics must apologise for or censure particular passages in the narrative, as unfit to be perused by youth and innocence. But the wreath of Goldsmith is unsullied; he wrote to exalt virtue and expose vice, and he accomplished his task in a manner which raises him to the highest rank among British authors. We close his volume with a sigh that such an author should have written so little from the stores of his own genius, and that he should have been so prematurely removed from the sphere of literature which he so highly adorned."*

We have now arrived at the first appearance of Goldsmith's muse in a dramatic dress, and after much delay and difficulty "*The Good-natured Man*" was brought on the stage.

"The leading characters in the piece were three, and are understood to remain at present much as when they left Garrick's hands. In *Honeywood*, who gives the comedy its title, we have occasional conscious glances, not to be mistaken, at the writer's own infirmities. Nor is there any disposition to make light of them. Perhaps the errors which arise from easiness of disposition and tend to unintentional confusions of right and wrong, have never been touched with a happier severity. Splendid as they seem, and borrowing still the name from some neighbouring duty, they are shown for what

they really are; and not all our liking for good nature, nor all the mirth it gives us in this comedy, can prevent our seeing, with its help, that there is a charity which may be a great injustice, a sort of benevolence for which weakness would be the better name, and a friendship that may be nothing but credulity. In *Croaker* we have the contrast and foil to this, and one of the best-drawn characters of modern comedy. In the way of wit, Wycherley or Congreve have done few things better, and Farquhar himself could not have surpassed the heartiness of it, or thrown into the croaking a more unctuous enjoyment.

We feel it to be a perfect satisfaction to be miserable with Croaker. His friend, Dick Doleful, was quite right when he discovered that he rhymed to *joker*. The Rambler's brief sketch of 'Suspirius the screech-owl,' supplied some hints for the character; but the masterly invention, and rich breadth of comedy, which made a living man out of this half-page of a book, were entirely Goldsmith's.* It is the business of the stage to deal with what lies about us most familiarly, humanitas humanissima, and it is the test of a dramatist of genius that he should make matters of this kind, in themselves the least remote, appear to be the most original. No one had seen him on the stage before; yet every one had known or been his own Croaker. For all the world is for ever croaking, more or less; and only a few know why. 'There's the advantage of fretting away our misfortunes beforehand, we never feel them when they come.' In

excellent harmony with these imaginary misfortunes too, are the ideal acquaintance of *Lofty*; as new to the stage, and as commonly met with in the street. *Jack Lofty* is the first of the family of *Jack Brags*, who have since been so laughter-moving in books and theatres; nor is his mirth without a moral. 'I begin to find that the man who first invented the art of speaking truth, was a much cunninger fellow than I thought him.' It was Mrs. Inchbald's favourite character; when it fell into the hands of the admirable Lewis, on the play's reproduction half a century since, it became a general favourite; and when a proposed revival of the comedy was interrupted six years ago by the abrupt termination of the best theatrical management within my recollection, it was the character selected for personation by the great actor who held Garrick's office and power in the theatre.†

Of the force or originality of the two characters of Croaker and Lofty, the *moroso* and *braggadocio*, we do not think so highly as the biographer appears to do; but it is difficult to speak too much in praise of the gaiety, ease, and humour with which we are led through the varied circumstances of

* The "False Delicacy" of Kelly, and Goldsmith's "Good-natured Man," were reviewed at some length in the *Memoires Litteraires de la Grande Bretagne pour l'an 1768*, edited by Gibbon's friend Mons. Deyverdun* in conjunction with the historian. The reviewer takes a page or two to explain the phrase "Good-natured Man." "Nous sommes très embarrassés à la rendre aux François. *Le bon homme*,—*l'homme même de bon naturel*, sont devenus chez eux des termes de mépris. *Leur homme de mérite* peut tenir à l'art, et *leur homme d'esprit* n'est assurément pas le *Good-natured Man*. Il est une disposition que la belle et simple nature verse dans nos cœurs, un penchant à la bienveillance et à l'amour, un désir d'aimer et d'être aimé. C'est le doux penchant qui porte l'homme à partager les plaisirs," &c. And so on for another page, till the author, in despair of explaining the term, gives examples.—"Les hommes qu'on appelle grands, ont rarement cette qualité précieuse, cependant on peut en citer aux François trois dans des genres différens, Henri IV., Fenelon, Molière, étoient trois *good-natured men*." The reviewer then enters into a criticism on the conduct of the piece, and a comparison with Kelly's play, acted at the same time at the other house. He thinks the two pieces are so different, that they each may possess excellence, without detracting from the other. But "Le public parût avoir prononcé en faveur de la *Fausse Delicatesse*: mais nous osons appeler d'une sentence que la mode a peut-être bien plus dicté que le goût."—Then, after mentioning the defects of Kelly's piece, he says, "Malgré ces défauts, la pièce méritoit d'avoir des succès; on y voit des situations bien ménagées et il y regne de l'intérêt. . . On a trouvé que cet intérêt manquoit à la comédie de Mons. Goldsmith; il nous parût effectivement qu'il en auroit du mettre davantage dans le principal rôle, et qu'en general les scènes pouvoient être mieux liées. Mais il s'étoit proposé surtout de présenter des caractères saillans et comiques, il y a réussi, du moins *Croaker* et *Lofty* ont ils bien fait rire ceux qui rient encore. Le plus grand reproche qu'on puisse faire à la mode, c'est de nous priver de plaisirs dont elle ne nous dédommage point."—REV.

† We are afraid this passage will be rather obscure to our country readers, with whom "the players are no friends." We who live nearer the sun, may confess that we are ignorant who any *great actor* is who now possesses Garrick's office and power. By a great actor of the present day we should understand *Mr. Farren*, and no one else.—REV.

* On Mons. Deyverdun see Horace Walpole's *Letters to Mann*.

the plot. Both in design and execution we think it far superior to the second dramatic production of his genius. The former may be read with pleasure; the other must depend for its success mainly on the ability of the actors, and on the allurements of theatrical representation. Mr. Forster, however, is of a different opinion, and to him we must always listen with respect. He says,—

“Goldsmith has again taken his stand on the sincere broad ground of character and humour, where time has fixed him so firmly. The final critical verdict has passed, which saves any further criticism on this last legacy of laughter he was now to leave us. Many are the sterling comedies that hold possession of the stage, cleverly exacting much calm enjoyment,

while they chasten all tendency to intemperate mirth; but the family of the Hardcastles, Young Marlow, and Tony Lumpkin, are not akin to those. Let the manager be chary of introducing them who desires to keep the enjoyment of his audience within merely reasonable bounds,” &c.

Mr. Forster has also pointed out the character of “Young Marlow” as belonging to as genuine “light” comedy as anything in Farquhar and Vanbrugh. This, indeed, is high praise, for we consider *them* to be pre-eminently excellent in the management of the comic drama; and he adds,—

“There is never any misgiving about Goldsmith’s fun and enjoyment; it is not obtained at the expense of any better thing. He does not snatch a joke out of a misery, or an ugliness, or a mortification, or anything that, apart from the joke, would be likely to give pain; which, with all his airy wit and refinement, was too much the trick of Sheridan. Whether it be en-

joyment or mischief going on in one of Goldsmith’s comedies, the predominant impression is hearty, jovial, and sincere; and nobody feels the worse when Tony, after fearful joltings down Featherbed-lane, over Up-and-down Hill, and across Heavy-tree Heath, lodges his mother in the horse-pond. The laugh clears the atmosphere all round it.”

We have passed over a large portion of the poet’s life, and find ourselves already with eyes turning towards that quarter of it, when the lengthening shadows give notice of its coming decline.

So strong and vigilant was the party-feeling at that time, that—

“Suspicion against even poor Goldsmith, unpensioned as he was, broke out on the appearance of his *English History*. Yet a more innocent production could hardly have been imagined. It was simply a compilation, in his easy flowing style, from four historians he impartially characterised in his preface, and with as little of the feeling of being influenced by any this book throughout had been written. ‘They have each,’ he says, speaking of Rapin, Carte, Smollett, and Hume, ‘their peculiar admirers, in proportion as the reader is studious of political antiquities, fond of minute anecdote, a warm partizan, or a deliberate reasoner.’ Nevertheless passages of very harmless narrative were displayed in the papers as of very questionable tendency.

He was asked if he meant to be the tool of a minister, as well as the drudge of a bookseller. He was reminded that the favour of a generous public (so generous at other people’s cost) was better than the best of pensions, and he finally was warned against betraying his country ‘for base and scandalous pay.’ The poor publisher became alarmed, and a formal defence of the book appeared in the *Public Advertiser*. Tom was himself a critic, and had taken the field full armed for his friend (and his property). ‘Have you seen,’ he says, in a letter to Granger, ‘an impartial account of *Goldsmith’s History of England*? If you want to know who was the writer of it, you will find him in Russell Street—but *num.*’”

Goldsmith, however, was pursuing his labours somewhat removed from the *streptitus Romæ*, for he had taken a single room in a farmer’s house, near the sixth mile-stone on the Edgware Road; here he was visited by a

brother poet, the translator of the *Lusiad*;* and here he was finishing his Comedy and beginning his *Animated Nature*.—

"The farm-house," Mr. Forster informs us, "still stands on a gentle eminence in what is called Hyde Lane, leading to Kenton, about three hundred yards from Hyde village, and looking over a pretty country in the direction of Hendon; and when Mr. Prior went in search of it some years since, he found still living in the neighbourhood the son of the farmer (a Mr. Selby) with whom the poet lodged, and in whose family the property of the house and farm remained. He found traditions of Goldsmith surviving too: how he used now and then to wander into the kitchen from his own room in fits of study or abstraction, and the parlour used to be given up to him when he had visitors to tea; how Reynolds and Johnson had come out there, and he had once taken the young folks of

the farm to see some strolling players at Hendon; how he had come home one night without his shoes, having left them stuck fast in a slough; and how he had an evil habit of reading in bed, and of putting out his candle by flinging his slipper at it. It is certain he was fond of this humble place. He told Johnson and Boswell that he believed the farmer's family thought him an odd character, similar to that in which *The Spectator* appeared to his landlady and her children. He was *The Gentleman*. And so content for the present was he to continue here, that he had given up a summer visit into Lincolnshire, proposed in company with Reynolds, to see their friend Langton in his new character of Benedict."

When Goldsmith returned to town he wrote to Langton a letter which gives a brief account of his manner of life, and of his studies in his suburban retirement.

"My dear Sir,—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you last, I have been almost wholly in the country at a farmer's house quite alone, trying to write a comedy. It is now finished; but when or how it will be acted, or whether it will be acted at all, are questions I cannot resolve. I am, therefore, so much employed upon that, that I am under the necessity of putting off my intended visit to Lincolnshire for this season. Reynolds is just returned from Paris, and finds himself now in the case of a truant that must make up for his idle time by diligence. We have therefore agreed to postpone our journey till next summer, when we hope to have the honour of waiting upon Lady Rothes and you, and staying double the time of our late intended visit. We often meet, and never without remembering you. I see Mr. Beauclerc very often, both in town and country. He is now going directly forward to become a second Boyle, deep in chemistry and physics. Johnson has been down on a visit to a country parson, Doctor Taylor, and is returned to his old haunts at Mrs. Thrale's. Burke is a farmer, *en attendant* a better place; but visiting about too. *Every soul is a visiting about and merry but myself, and that is hard too,*

as I have been trying these three months to do something to make people laugh. There have I been strolling about the hedges, studying jests with a most tragical countenance. The *Natural History* is about half finished, and I will shortly finish the rest. God knows I am tired of this kind of finishing, which is but bungling work, and that not so much my fault as the fault of my scurvy circumstances. They begin to talk in town of the Opposition's gaining ground; the cry of "Liberty" is still as loud as ever. I have published, or Davies has published for me, an "Abridgment of the History of England," for which I have been a good deal abused in the newspapers, for betraying the liberties of the people. God knows I had no thought for or against liberty in my head, my whole aim being to make up a book of a decent size, that, as 'Squire Richard says, would do no harm to nobody. However they set me down as an arrant Tory, and consequently an honest man. When you come to look at any part of it you'll say that I am a sore Whig. God bless you, and with my most respectful compliments to her ladyship, I remain, dear Sir, your most affectionate humble servant,
OLIVER GOLDSMITH."

* Mickle in his Dissertation prefixed to the *Lusiad*, after adding Dr. Johnson to the number of those whose kindness for the man and good wishes for the translator call for his sincerest gratitude, says, "Nor must a tribute to the *memory of Dr. Goldsmith be neglected*. He saw a part of this version, but he cannot now receive the thanks of the translator."—REV.

The sun of genius was sinking fast, wearied and worn out through its long progress in darkness and distress.

"Yet before he died, and from the depth of that distress, his genius flashed forth once more. Johnson had returned to town after his three months' tour in the Hebrides. Parliament had again brought Burke to town; Richard Burke was in London on the eve of his return to Grenada. The old dining party had resumed their meetings at the St. James's Coffee House, and out of these meetings sprang *Retaliation*.* More than one writer has professed to describe the particular scene from which it immediately rose, but their accounts are not to be reconciled with what is certainly known. Cumberland's is pure romance; the poem itself, however, with what was prefixed to it when published, sufficiently explains its own origin. What had formerly

been abrupt and strange in Goldsmith's manners had now so visibly increased, as to become matter of increased sport to such as were ignorant of its cause; and a proposition, made at one of the dinners when he was absent, to write a series of epitaphs upon him (his 'country dialect,' and his awkward person), was agreed to and put in practice by several of the guests. The active aggressors appear to have been Garrick, Dr. Barnard, Richard Burke, and Caleb Whitefoord. Cumberland says, he too wrote an epitaph, but it was complimentary and grave, and hence the grateful return he received. None were actually preserved but Garrick's; but it will indicate what was doubtless (unless the exception of Cumberland be admitted) the tone of all.

Here lies poet Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor Poll.

This, with the rest, was read to Goldsmith when he next appeared at the St. James's Coffee House. 'The Doctor was called on for *Retaliation*,' says the friend who published the poem with that name, 'and at their next meeting produced the following, which I think adds one leaf to his immortal wreath.' It is possible he may have been asked to retaliate, but not likely; very certainly, however, the poem was not produced at the next meeting. It was unfinished when he died. But fragments of it, as written from time to time, appear to have been handed about; and it is pretty clear that the masterly lines

on Garrick were known some time before the others. This was a subject he had studied thoroughly, most familiar had he reason to be with its lights and shadows; very ample and various had been his personal experience of both; and whether anger or adulation should at last predominate, the reader of this narrative of his life has had abundant means of determining. But neither were visible in the character of Garrick. Indignation makes verses, says the poet; yet will the verses be all the better, in proportion as the indignation is not seen. The Garrick lines are quite perfect writ-

* We think the hint of the commencing part of *Retaliation* was suggested by Motteux's prologue to Farquhar's *Inconstant*, beginning—

Like hungry guests, a sitting audience looks;
Plays are like suppers, poets are the cooks.
Each act a course, each scene a different dish, &c.

Satire's the same, high-season'd, sharp, and rough;
Kind masks and beaus, I hope you're pepper-proof.

Farce is the hasty-pudding of the stage.
This night we'll hope you'll an *Inconstant* hear;
Wild fowl is lik'd in play-house all the year.
Yet since each mind betrays a different taste,
And every dish scarce pleases every guest,
If aught you relish, do not d—n the rest, &c.

Faithful to the character given of him in his epitaph, Goldsmith has adorned and improved the rough sketch of the older poet and dramatist. Has it been remarked (we ask, for so much has been written on Goldsmith that we presume no gleanings are left) that the title of his play, "*She Stoops to Conquer*," is taken from a line of Dryden's,

But kneels to conquer, and but stoops to rise?—REV.

ing. Without anger, the satire is finished, keen, and uncompromising: the wit is adorned by most discriminating praise; and the truth is all the more merciless for exquisite good manners and good taste. The epitaph writers might well be alarmed. Dean Barnard and Whitefoord deprecated Goldsmith's wrath, in verses that still exist; and the flutter of fear became very perceptible. '*Retaliation*,' says Walter Scott, 'had the effect of placing the author on a more equal footing with his so-

ciety than he had ever before assumed.' Fear might doubtless have had that effect, if Goldsmith could have visited St. James' Street again; but a sterner invitation awaited him. Allusions to Kenrick show he was still writing his retaliatory epitaphs in the middle of February; such of them as escaped during his progress were limited to very few of his acquaintance; and, when the publication of the poem challenged wider respect for the writer, the writer had been a week in his grave."

After quoting the lines on Garrick, which are indeed most finished and perfect, the biographer goes on to observe,—

"The plan of the poem, it is evident, grew far beyond its original purpose, as, 'with chaos and blunders encircling his head,' poor Goldsmith continued to work at it. It became something better than

'retaliation.' In the last lines, on which he is said to have been engaged when his fatal illness seized him, was the gratitude of a life. They will help to keep Reynolds immortal.

Here Reynolds is laid, and, to tell you my mind,
He has not left a wiser or better behind.
His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand;
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland;
Still born to improve us in every part,
His pencil our faces, his manners our heart.
To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering,
When they judged without skill he was still hard of hearing:
When they talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff,
He shifted his trumpet,* and only took snuff.
By flattery unspoiled . . .

The description of Sir Joshua's pencil is surely not very happy; for grandeur was not its characteristic,† and "resistless" might be changed for a better word; we think also that the true features of Burke's portrait are altogether missed. However these are the latest productions of the poet's genius, for his illness commenced in the middle of March, 1774.

"Some little time before, he had gone to his Edgeware lodging, to pursue his labours undisturbed. Here, at length, he had finished the Animated Nature (his last letter was to a publisher, Mr. Nourse, who had bought Griffin's original interest, asking him to allow 'his friend Griffin' to purchase back a portion of the copyright; thanking him, at the same time, for an 'over-payment,' which in consideration of the completion, and its writer's necessities, Mr. Nourse had consented to make; and throwing out an idea of extending the

work into the vegetable and fossil kingdoms.) Here, too, he was completing the Grecian History, making another Abridgment of English History for schools, translating Scarron's Comic Romance, revising (for the moderate payment of five guineas, vouchsafed by James Dodsley) a new edition of his Inquiry into Polite Learning, labouring to bring into shape the compilation on Experimental Philosophy, which had been begun eight years before, writing his Retaliation, and making new resolves for the future. Such was the end of un-

* Compare a passage in *La Vie de Le Sage*,—"Il faisoit usage d'un *cornet* (an ear trumpet) qu'il appelloit son bienfaiteur. Quand je trouve, disoit il, des visages nouveaux, et que j'espere rencontrer des gens d'esprit, je tiens mon cornet; quand ce sont des sots, je le reserve, et je les defie de m'ennuyer."—REV.

† Mrs. Piozzi used to give, as an instance of the danger of irony, the character of Cumberland in Goldsmith's *Retaliation*, which had, by all who did not know the Doctor, been taken for serious commendation. He drew the characters which were to mend the hearts of the community, not from his contemporaries, but from himself!—See *Boaden's Life of Kemble*, i. 438.—REV.

wearying and sordid toil, to which even his six years' term of established fame had brought him. The cycle of his life was complete; and in the same miserable labour wherein it had begun it was to close."

We must now draw our quotations to a close, and take our leave of the subject with the opinion of one of the most discriminating as well as indulgent critics of our days, on Goldsmith's poetry. His language will be found a little more moderate and measured in its amount of praise than that to which we have been lately accustomed, and we think perhaps hardly does justice to the native graces of Goldsmith's genius, and particularly to the charming simplicity and unaffected elegance of his style. And this was the more deserving of approbation, as he had some models of a very different kind before him, which the public had learned to suffer if not to admire, and when the music of Addison's periods, that once charmed the ear and satisfied the taste, had died away and were forgotten. Another style had succeeded, claiming admiration for its foreign idioms, its ornate phrases, and its laboured language. When a publisher of that day was objecting to an author that his expressions were very violent and uncouth, with a dignified air he looked at him and said, "George, that is what *we* call writing."

"Goldsmith and Gray," says Sir James Mackintosh, "the most celebrated poets of the same period, were writers unequal in genius, but still more dissimilar in their taste. They were as distinct from each other as two writers can be who are both within the sphere of classical writing. Goldsmith was the most natural of cultivated poets. Though he retained the cadence, he softened and varied the style of his master, Pope. His ideas are often common-place, and his language slovenly; but his simplicity and tenderness will always continue to render him one of the most delightful of our poets. Whatever excellence he possesses is genuine, neither the result of affectation, nor even of effort. Few writers have so much poetry with so little grace. His prose is of a pure school, but not of sufficient elegance to atone for the substantial defects of his writings, except, indeed, in one charming novel, in which, if he had more abstained from common-place declamation, less indulged his propensity to broad farce, and not at last hurried his personages out of their difficulties with improbable confusion, he would have reached nearly the highest rank in that species of composition."

Goldsmith died on 4th April, 1774, lamented even to tears by those who had most intimately known him. At the suggestion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. The epitaph was written by Johnson, at the request of the subscribers, who objected to the use of the Latin language to perpetuate the memory of an eminent English writer; but it does not appear that any observation was made on the purity or correctness of the writing itself. The expression "Tetigit" has been objected to, as unauthorised in the sense in which it is used, and another word or words have been proposed. With a practical knowledge of the Latin language such as enabled him to compose in it with facility, Johnson had never paid much attention to the minute points of elegance or correctness, or entered into the province of verbal criticism in the dead languages. Doctor Parr once told us in conversation that Johnson was a good judge of Latin style, though he did not himself compose with the desired accuracy; and he said one day with a laugh, alluding to this epitaph, "there is a little mistake in the Latin of *that*." In respect, however, to

the word in question, we are inclined to think it may not unsuccessfully be defended. Cicero has, "Neque omnia dicam, at leviter unumquodque *tangam*" (Pro Roscio), and Terence "Ubi Aristoteles ista *tetigit*" (Phormio); but whether the *second* "tetigit" is right in its mood, may be questioned; and certainly the "Monumentum" in good structure of language is too far removed from the commencing words, which depend on it. In the Greek lines the quantity given to *ολιβαριον* is quite arbitrary, and there seems an impropriety in the use of *φους* without the article. In English it may run thus,—

Stranger, the tomb inscribed with Goldsmith's name
Forbids with careless feet his dust to tread;
Who nature love, the muse, or deeds of fame,
Will weep their poet and historian dead.

But let us escape from these gloomy shades and monuments of death, and rise up into a purer and brighter atmosphere,

Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit
Purpureo, &c.

where genius lives in the immortality it has formed for itself; and let us once more, before the latest page is closed, enjoy some tender recollections of that transitory life which has just passed in brief review before us. Perhaps there are few which are more full of instruction and interest, for we watch this child of nature in his strange erratic path with curious sympathy. Amidst all his errors we see his memory fully redeemed, and little that the severest moralist could blame, except those blemishes that lay on the very surface of the mind, and when they are removed we find in the depth of his nature feelings generous and good, a temper open and unsuspicious, and a humane, tender, and affectionate heart, engaging amidst all his eccentricities, and easily pardoned amidst his acknowledged errors. That rarest of the divine gifts, the poetical faculty, sometimes steps singly into her human habitation, and sometimes comes attended with her sister train of congenial graces; but Goldsmith is one of those many children of genius to whom the gift of *wisdom* was denied, and who in their excitable temperament, frank, joyous, and unreserved by nature, did not possess "a learned spirit of human dealings." Of his poetry, it is sufficient praise to say, that it is among the most popular in our language, an estimation justly acquired by its qualities of simplicity of thought and clearness of expression: thus its impressions are firmly fixed in our memory, and its images faithfully reflected in our breast. Goldsmith had more love of nature than Pope, more imagination than Crabbe, more select and finished language than Cowper, and a more pure, natural, and easier expression than Gray. His subjects were happily chosen and judiciously treated. We know no poet, except among the greatest, the loss of whose writings would be more severely or more generally felt. In the balance of excellence, the graceful and the tender were united to a loftier and more contemplative vein. The subject and style are suited to each other; and a sweet, tender air of melancholy and pensive reflection softens and harmonizes the whole, producing its many pleasing impressions on the heart. His characters are not ungracefully exaggerated, nor his descriptions unnecessarily prolonged. With a happy reserve, the pencil is withdrawn as soon as the intended effect is produced and the moral design completed. We feel too that the poetical stream has issued from a pure and native source, and

owes little to any foreign influence. It requires no learning to understand its allusions, or to feel its beauties; it proceeds from no particular system, it issues out of no prevailing school. Unlike some later styles of poetry, it is never fantastic in its images, harsh in its structure, or quaint and obscure in its expression; but it is founded on nature and refined by taste, and there is in the plainness and simplicity of its descriptions, and in the tenderness of its feelings, that which shows a real and genuine sympathy with the scenes of humble life that are the favourite subject of delineation, a hearty delight in its enjoyments, and an affectionate compassion for its sufferings and wrongs. Poetry like this no change of taste and no progression of time will impair.

Hæc placuit semel, hæc decies repetita placebit.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX. p. 157.)

1823. * * * * has just been here, and I was talking over Rogers with him, and the Prometheus of Shelley, and of his death. * * * * had seen him not many months before, and he spoke much of his unfortunate circumstances, his folly, his genius, his evil use of it, his charm of mind and manner, his pleasing gaiety, his inexhaustible activity of mind and body, his mechanical ingenuity, his workshop study, and all the inventions upon which he was always employed. Of his sudden and awful end—snatched away at once from life by those elements he had delighted to deify—of the finding of his body. To look upon the lifeless clay is always appalling; but what is it when one looks at what is left by such a spirit, the all that remains, inanimate matter, and when one thinks of what was and what is now the mind, the thought, the life that was so alive, so triumphant in its vitality, so individual and yet so bent upon denying that individuality, that soul which was so singular, so completely him, and him alone? He made his own fate, and he suffered for it; but he did much worse,—he made the fate of what survives him, and profaned his genius with a taint that poisons all he has produced, and strangely contradicts his so boasted benevolence of purpose!

* * * * shewed me "The Age of Bronze," and asked if I thought it was Byron's? I think not: an imitation, I should say, not alarming to the imitated; no danger of a successful rival. However, * * * * thinks it is Lord Byron's, and I read the last published cantos, 6, 7, and 8, of Don Juan to compare. The study of these witty, worthless pages, only confirmed my opinion. Voltaire's *Taureau Blanc*, or his *Les Oreilles de Milord Chesterfield*, are not as witty, but about as—there is but one word to apply to Don Juan—blackguard. And I took up to sweeten my imagination Rogers's *Italy*, and I could not have chosen better. It is so elegant and gentlemanlike. Some one told me it was like a pearl necklace, of which the string was broke; but the pearls are very beautiful individually; not comparable, however, to our old favourite *The Pleasures of Memory*, of which the versification is so harmonious, and the idea so touching, so true. Of course, in such a poem as *Italy* there can be nothing that comes so home to the heart as the pleasing melancholy of domestic memories, but the author has quitted his finished and rhythmical lines for the broken

and unmusical measure adopted by some of the modern school; unlike Shelley, whose versification, though so inferior to the polished finish of Rogers's early style, is still perfect rhythm. "Italy" is in a halting measure, which stops its own flow; and the old story of the lady locked up in the trunk, which I hear every one praise, appears to me very flat and prosaic: but this is not the taste of the day; and the whole of the poem is graceful and classical, and altogether, in spite of his fashion-fearing measure, worthy of the author.

Went to hear Irving. I had heard Chalmers, and his coarse accent and strong powers produced the most powerful effect; it might not be finished eloquence, but it was truth; it was sincere, and went to the heart. Mr. Irving's is finer eloquence—very fine were some passages of his to-day. There was one on the "worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched," in which he described the gradual and increasing remorse of a criminal—"When the first troubled sleep after the dreadful crime shall break, with a start at the first light of day, and feel that another day can never rise as yesterday arose upon him, innocent. The worm that never dieth has begun its torture. He rises, he goes about as another; he is like others in the business of life, and the day is done; he lays him down to rest—To rest? to rest? there is no rest for him! It is the darkness of night. Is he alone? it is dark, it is silent, no voice heard, no sound, no sight. Is he alone? No, there is with him his conscience! what voice does it utter? what sound does it whisper? what sight does it present to his mind's eye? His crime! The fire that is never quenched has begun to burn within. That night, and another day, and another night may pass, and in excess, or in excitement, or in labour, he may still the gnawing pang, or stifle the devouring pain, but it is there. It has begun, it goes on, it increases; day brings no respite; through all that he can do, or all that he can think, and with all that numbers, and noise, and the cheerful light of day can do, he feels the worm for ever busy at his heart,—the inward flame that 'never can be quenched.' Night brings no relief—that long, long sleepless agony of hours—the burthen of them is intolerable.—'Death, death,' he says,—'death only can release me!'

"Death! 'Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee,' and you shall know what is that death on which you call. You shall know, indeed, what is this worm that gnaweth at your heart; what is this flame that devours you. Alive, you could for a space assuage, or still, or lull, or drown the agony; sleep might, hardly won, annihilate for some brief hours the torture of your suffering. But now you know that there is no change, no rest, no respite; now death has come, this finite world is finished, and that which is eternal has begun; and now you feel what that eternal is! No change, no rest, no respite; for there 'their worm dieth not, and their fire is not quenched.' Aye! there it works, and gnaws, and ceases not; then come in ceaseless round the 'Why did I do it?' the 'What was the temptation?' the 'Oh, if I had but'—the 'Oh, had I stopped there.' And then begins again, 'Ah! why did I do it? What was the temptation?' And 'the worm ceaseth not; ceaseth not, ceaseth not! never, never! The never-ceasing conscience, memory brings ever on and on, and round and round, ever, ever on and on, and round and round,—his merry childhood, fond parents, happy playmates,—Innocence! And then comes Guilt, and then Remorse; and burning, brand-

ing, cauterizing, on it goes, 'their flame is never quenched.' What was that hope of happiness, what was that calm, that rest, that innocence? Heaven! What is this end of guilt, what is this agony, this torture, this worm that gnaws, this fire that is always devouring and never consuming, which is for ever and ever? This is Hell! This is where in your agony you behold the innocent, the happy, the blessed; those that you might have been with, those where there is no sorrow, no pain; where the weary are at rest—at rest, at rest, for ever! And in your agony you look at these, and at that gulf between, that never can be passed, and feel yourself in Hell, 'where their worm dieth not, and their fire is not quenched.'

The women were all in tears, and the men grew pale; but there was a theatrical air in the performer; it was all so got up. There was something, too, in the man's countenance very revolting. I was glad to have heard and seen him, but I never wish to hear or see him again.

July 23. Read Reginald Dalton, by the author of *Valerius*; delighted. Felt quite at home at Oxford, though the town and gown riots are rather overdone; but the generous spirit of the young men, the manly, dashing, reckless feelings of the place, are nobly drawn, and the whole book is interesting, and entertaining; rather lengthy perhaps, but a capital novel.

Looking over old family papers with Edward, found another of ——'s old note-books. The date had disappeared with the cover, and several of the pages, but it seemed older than what I found some time ago, which was in Perceval's time. The first I found was of a case in which he heard Erskine plead. It was a will case, in which the testator had left his property to found a school in his native place. The nearest of kin, who, however, appears to have been a distant relation, endeavoured to break the will. Erskine was for the defence.

The fine figure, studied attitude, graceful action, and brilliant eye marked the man of genius. He replied to the arguments of the counsel against the will, who had endeavoured to prove undue influence, and to shew that, though the claimant was a distant relation, he was not unknown to the testator.

"The evidence," he said, "goes to prove that this third cousin was known to and had been seen by the testator; be it so. Is affection a necessary consequence of the knowledge of the existence of a third cousin? The testator, gentlemen, you will observe was not a Scotchman, his was not necessarily that boundless force of kindred tie which can in Scotland—

'Take every *clansman* in of every kind;'

This was an Englishman: he had not been brought up on the principle that every yellow-haired Sandie or high-cheeked Jamie that bore his name, or his mother's name, or who was fifth cousin once removed to his great-grandfather's nephew by the mother's side, had an undoubted claim to his kindness—and his cash, if he had any. The maker of this will was an English country gentleman: his family was good and his possessions not large; but he appears to have lived in an easy and comfortable manner. He died at the age of sixty-four, in sound mind; for, though his illness appears to have been long and painful, it does not seem to be of a nature to weaken his intellects. Nor was this will made on his deathbed. It is dated a year previous to his decease. Various evidence had however been brought forward to shew the eccentric turn of his mind. Who is the

judge of what is commonplace and ordinary, and what is out of the common, the extraordinary, the eccentric? What is the standard? How far is this to extend? What are these bounds set to freedom of action? Where then is English freedom? In England every man's house is his castle—his own; no man can interfere with the possession. And are his thoughts, his actions, to be less free? Are they to be the possession of every by-stander—the sport of every neighbour—to be spied, and watched, and reported by every footman or waiting maid? And, when reported, who are those that are to decide on the ordinary or extraordinary of these thoughts, words, and actions? Twelve men taken at hazard. Are eleven of those men taken at hazard the ordinary or extraordinary? Are two or three—are they all, exactly alike? Have none of them any one peculiarity? Are they not different in face and feature; has not each a distinctive countenance? (It was amusing here to see the jury looking at each other, as if to see what were their distinctive countenances.) Has not each of them his own character, his own peculiarity, his own idiosyncrasy? And yet they are to pronounce whether the maker of this will was anything eccentric—eccentric from what?—different from them? They are each different from each. Does not one love pig with prune sauce? Another cannot abide the smell of pork; a third likes his mutton old—another young; this fancies port—and that prefers shrub-punch. Which is to be the rule—which the exception? A, B, and C are given in algebraic form as the known, and x , y , and z the unknown of the equation; but in the equation of human characters where are the A, B, C—who is the known—what is the certain? x has a taste for keeping hunters; shall he be called eccentric by y , because y prefers keeping old books? Or shall x and y condemn z , because he likes to keep half-a-dozen poor people from starvation? Shall x declare that y is a madman, because, though he is first cousin to Sturges Bourne, he had rather listen to Sheridan? Is the maker of this will to be found incapable of rational thought, because he prefers leaving his property to the good of the rising generation generally of his native village to limiting his bounty to the rising generation of his third cousin William? It is proved that he wrote a letter to said William, and signed himself thereto 'Your affectionate cousin.' This certainly proves he acknowledged him as his cousin, but does it prove that he was affectionate? Have not every one of you, gentlemen of the jury, signed yourselves, perhaps within the last four and twenty hours, 'Your obedient servant' to a man from whom you buy candles, and to whom you have never the slightest intention of being obedient, or a servant? Have not some of you even declared yourselves the 'humble servant' of your tailor or your bootmaker? Do you mean to say, or will my learned friend on the other side say, they mean when they meet with this tailor or this bootmaker to 'humble' themselves before him? Have not most of you in your time written to your father and signed yourselves 'dutiful son,' all the time wishing the old gentleman in the churchyard? Would not every one of you now this moment, writing home to say you are detained on this trial, would not you sign yourselves to your wives 'Your loving husband?' and I put it to your consciences, gentlemen of the jury, how far you can say that epithet comes from your hearts? That you are husbands you know, alas! too well—but for the loving! The testator in this case knew, alas! that William was his cousin—but for the affectionate! We may grant then that, though he knew of the existence of this gentleman, knew that his name

was William, and acknowledged him as his third cousin, we may grant that he is not supposed to have had for him any great regard. He is not proved to have ever seen him—and yet he is to be pronounced eccentric, because he does not leave him his whole fortune. What gives rise to regard—what occasions affection—what cements attachment? Long acquaintance, intimate connection, constant habit, early association, late and long enduring kindness. Our friendships, our intimacies, our attachments, are formed upon some sympathy of soul, some similarity of taste, some union of purpose; our affections are for our kindred spirits, not for our kindred in name alone. Where a man is brought up with a large family he may naturally find these kindred spirits in his brothers and sisters. If he is married, and is in fact as well as in signature the ‘loving husband,’ he finds this intimate companion, this fond association, this long enduring kindness in his wife and children. But in the case of the testator, he was an only son, he was an orphan at an early age, he never married, he had no brother or sister to whom youthful ties could bind him, he had no children on whom to lavish the warmth of a paternal heart. Without brother, sister, wife, or child, or any nearer relation than his third cousin William, he looks about for that on which to bestow the fortune he possessed. What was he longest acquainted with? where were his earliest associations? With his native place; there he was born; there he had lived almost all his life; there he had seen a generation rise beside him; there were all his objects, all his sympathies. He had himself been to the little village school. He had under that ivy-covered porch essayed his first attempts in literary learning. Along that village path he had seen his comrades go. He had there watched the whole succeeding race. Was it extraordinary—was it eccentric, that he should select that village as the object of his bounty—that he should leave all he had to that spot where was all he cared for? He wished when he was laid beneath the sod of that green churchyard, beside that church where he had worshipped for so many quiet country sabbaths, that all which was to remain after him should be for that quiet country place. He wished that dead he should benefit the living—the only living that he loved—the natives of his native place. He wished that those who should be born thereafter should rehearse his praise. He wished that those who were to come after should like him have their earliest, their first, their best associations with their native place. He had loved to look upon the village lads and lasses in their Sunday trim come flocking to that church, or to watch them ‘at th’ appointed hour’ bound away upon the village green when school was over. He wished that they should have a fixed, and founded, and superior school. He made his last will to that effect. Not in the dotage of old age, not in the weakness of a deathbed fancy, but deliberately, formally, and at an age when the heart and understanding are usually as fresh as at any time of our lives. The attempt to break such a will is futile. Cousin William might have been hurt, and I think justly, that he had not a mourning ring bequeathed to him; but it was preposterous to expect that his being according to law ‘next of kin’ was according to feeling to make him heir. Heir-at-law he might have been, but heir-at-love he could not expect to be. Had the testator died without a will, this William must have claimed and had this property;

‘The court awards, the law allows of it;’

but the intentions, the wishes, the will of the possessor, are not to be

at the discretion of a court's award. Where would have been our noblest institutions—where our proudest buildings—had not the charity or the piety of their founders been more benevolent to posterity than to their third cousins? Would it have been less eccentric, more beneficial to mankind, more honourable to England, had the fortunes which founded Winchester College, or the Bodleian Library, or the Radcliffe, been now supplying the extravagance or adorning the common-place of some 'tenth reflection of a foolish face' in some five-and-twentieth cousin, because he bore the name of Bodley or of Radcliffe? The learning, the genius, the glory of all the sacred fanes of Cambridge and of Oxford would never have been; age after age would never have revered those monuments of wise benevolence, or trod those lofty halls, emulous of their founders' fame. How many of England's proudest names have sprung from some little grammar-school in some obscure hamlet, founded by some 'eccentric' individual, who preferred posterity to his heir-at-law! There is not, I am confident, a juryman in England who will not decide to substantiate this will, and to give to the inhabitants of this little village, and to their descendants to late posterity, the certainty of a good education,—the chance, through that education, of rising from the humblest rank to the most exalted: going, perhaps, along that very greensward path the founder trod before,—going in their carter's frock to learn at the school his piety bestowed; and, in the end, perhaps, looking back—Archbishop of Canterbury or Lord High Chancellor—upon that very school, the source of all their pride of place."

The jury, without leaving the box, confirmed the will.

Another note struck me very much, because it gives one an idea of how valuable every anecdote of continental doings was during the war. Now that we are so familiar with France, and that every body has been on the continent, one can hardly realise the idea that only fifteen years ago it was totally shut out from us, and that to have been in France at the peace of Amiens was quite an event in a life. These few lines, scratched down with a bad pen in a hurry:—"Met * * * *, who had been at Paris during the peace. Many curious things he told of the Consul's vulgar court. Received much civility from Marshal ———, and when * * * * politely hoped he should some time have the pleasure of returning his hospitality at his country seat, the Marshal, in his *ton de garison*, replied,—'Quand je suis en Angleterre, je viendrai sans invitation.' * * * * said the Levant was in such a state that the French would surely repossess it. The desire for European protection is so strong, he tells me, that the common saying is—'English if we can, but hats at any rate.'"

Another note in June 1808:—

"Heard Garrow's speech and Dallas's defence in the case of the Governor of Trinidad, for allowing a poor girl, bearing the noble name of Calderon, to be tortured. Garrow stated the Spanish law to be that torture could be inflicted only in cases of witchcraft: this was a robbery. Mr. Dallas, however, proved, and Lord Ellenborough allowed, that the torture could be inflicted in other cases. The jury found a verdict of 'guilty'; indeed, they could not do otherwise, as there was produced the express order, signed by the Governor,—an English Governor,—'Apply the torture to Louise Calderon.' Nothing less than this uncontradicted official command could have convinced one that an English officer could have sanctioned, far less originated, such a barbarity. Dallas's argument was inferior and

specious, showing how the Spanish law was allowed in all our conquered colonies, and making the whole question rest upon whether the law continued in force, or ceased on the island's cession to England. It seemed to me disgraceful to have the question so stated, or to have had it tried in a court of justice at all. I should have thought a court martial, and being broke for conduct unworthy of a British officer, would have been the course."

"June, 1808. Extraordinary murder trial of Gilchrist at Glasgow, whose wife was found burnt to death. He is executed for it, protesting his innocence. M. accounts for it by spontaneous combustion; or, at least, that, being very drunk, she set fire to herself.

"* * * * tells me of a strange duel in balloons at Paris. M. de Grandprée and M. Le Pique, armed, ascended each in their balloon, with each their second. M. de Grandprée shattering M. Le Pique's balloon, down he falls with his second, and both are dashed to pieces on a roof! Not likely to become fashionable, as the poor seconds necessarily become principals in the danger. No notice, * * * * says, was taken by justice of the event! He told me, too, of a Dutch purser on board the *Guelderland*, in action with *La Virginie*. He stood on the gangway, sword in hand, when a cannon ball struck off his right arm. Two days after the action the arm was found, the sword still firmly clenched in the hand."

"June 15. To-day's paper tells of Joseph Bonaparte being peaceably acknowledged King of Spain! The brother of a Corsican corporal,—a soldier of fortune,—on the proudest throne in Europe! Ancestral pride and hereditary right—where are they? Hereditary right gone, I suppose, for ever: we shall never again probably see a throne defended for its rightful heir."

"20th. * * * * tells me that Joseph was not so peacefully established; there was shocking butchery *de part et d'autre*, but more, it seems, from indignation on the part of the populace at the wanton barbarity of the French than any loyal rage against the usurper. A child looking out of a window is shot; the rabble fall on the French soldiers, but are overpowered. Next day all persons bearing arms are punished by a French tribunal: one fellow,—a tailor, I suppose,—who was found in the street with a pair of scissors in his hand, is ordered to be instantly shot!

"Oct. 1808. Passing down Park Lane, about nine in the evening, saw a man jump off the leads of Lady Morton's house. I ran to call the watchman, and saw four more jumping down after him; but I met the police in full chase. It had been foreseen: the maid in charge of the house had given notice of some fellows lurking about the house. The police took possession this evening, and, after a scuffle, the thieves got off where I saw them, and only two were secured.

"Sir Simon Stuart showed me an iron pot he had dug up in his grounds, containing 15,000 gold pieces, and a parchment in it, still legible—'The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell.' Sir Simon had found a note on the back of an old deed that such a treasure was buried to the south of a particular ditch, and there he finds it! One would have thought it a trick, but 15,000*l.* was rather beyond a joke.

"W. tells me of a grand discovery Chiliby Jennings had just made of 'The Fabulous Pantheon,' by Rubens, at a poor broker's in Chelsea: go with W. to see it; no doubt of its being an original. The man would have

sold it to Jennings for 1*l.* 16*s.*; he generously reports it, and will get 2,000*l.* at least for the broker.

"W. tells me these lines are really Moore's, to Mrs. ———, still lovely in the wane of her charms.

'Thou still art so lovely to me,
I would rather, my exquisite mother,
Repose in the sunset of thee
Than bask in the noon of another.'

Moore is not very old, but I doubt if Mrs. ——— likes to be addressed as his mother."

"Nov. 1808. Go to see Theodore Hook's play, *The Siege of St. Quintin*;—a failure; a great deal of fun in it, and it might do as a farce; as a five-act regular piece it is absurd. After it was an interlude, *Love in a Tub*, very nonsensical and droll. The dancing pretty."

"Dec. 1st. To see Monk Lewis's play of *Venoni*; totally condemned. The most laughable sublime in it is a dungeon scene, where the cells, as ——— said, are like the lions' and tigers' dens at Exeter Change."

"Jan. 1809. Lord St. Vincent on the Address makes a queer speech; asks why the princes of the blood are brought up as soldiers, and not employed as commanders; says councils of war were only cloaks for cowardice; defends the courage of the Portuguese; exhorts the lords to go to the foot of the throne and demand the dismissal of the ministry; and then informs the House it is his last address, wishes them good night, and walks out, poking all the time with his rigid face and drooping nose as if in a gale, and afraid his hat was blowing off. Lord Sidmouth answers very meekly, and Lord Grenville is very lengthy, and like a special pleader on small errors and insignificant informalities. Lord Liverpool's first appearance in the Lords since his father's death, honest and stupid, contrasts well with Lord Moira, who always, like a *preux chevalier*, talks a deal of eloquent nonsense, 'British and Spanish forces hovering like a storm on the mountains ready to pour down devastation on the plains below,' &c.; but he ridiculed well our inappropriate landings in Spain. 'If,' said he, 'the French landed in Caithness, would an ally anxious for our preservation send an army to Penzance?'"

"March 20, 1809. The Duke of York inquiry is over at last, and his innocence declared, and his resignation announced. Much interested in the affair; attended every day. Such a display of ability has not been since Hastings's trial. Mr. Whitbread's *résumé* of the evidence incomparable; the lucid order in which he placed the whole of that mass of evidence,—the sequence, the proportion, the fullness, the detail. Wilberforce was eloquent too, in his maudlin style. Everybody talks of this affair and nothing else; one would think we had not a soldier in the field, that there was no such person as Bonaparte, and that we had been at peace for forty years and just wanted an object of attention. Some try, as Wilberforce did, to make Mrs. Clarke terrible as an agent of the French! Wonderfully able she surely is. She was really like a sorceress; one would have thought she had some spell over the lawyers; coming up as they did so boldfaced, and as soon as she had pitted herself against them, becoming so craven and crest-fallen! She baffled everybody—a shameless jade too; but such are her extraordinary powers of repartee and wit, that she outfaced everybody. The impression the whole leaves on me is satisfactory. A free country this surely is, where a before wholly unknown, obscure, stupid member of the

House of Commons can arraign a Prince of the Blood, and succeed in having a minute, searching, impartial inquiry made into his conduct. And, though the Duke acted like a weak man, very unworthy of his high post, yet there is nothing new or extraordinary in a young prince being under the dominion of a bold bad woman ; and, though the Duke by doing everything she asked him did many things incompatible with honour, yet I think he is an honourable man, a frank fearless fellow ; and I do not like to hear the blackguards in the street making ribaldry about him ; fair enough though it is, and the best punishment for vice in high places. The Duke of York is evidently a man who would give way in everything to any woman he was attached to, but otherwise a man of sense and courage. Whether the object of Mrs. Clarke is simply to get money, or to make herself of consequence, seems doubtful : she is of great notoriety now, but she cannot expect that she will be remembered for many months ; she cannot have made much by the affair, and she and Colonel Wardle will probably fall back into the obscurity from which they have so strangely emerged. One of the oddest things in her evidence was about an Irish parson, a Dr. O'Meara, recommended to *her* by an Irish archbishop, which is laughed at when she states it, but a note of the Duke of York's confirms her statement ; I heard him preach at Weymouth last October before the King and royal family, very little thinking to what sort of person he owed this distinction. He deserved a better patron, for he is an eloquent man. His sermon was against the French revolutionary universal-benevolence nonsense, and insisting on family union and affection with much vehemence and eloquence, his Majesty standing up all the time, as he is apt to do in church if anything remarkable is preached—the queen and princesses much moved, all in tears. There was a fine passage at the end of Whitbread's concluding speech, on the misfortunes of royalty : ' I am far from wishing to visit the errors of princes with severity ; they can hardly be judged of by the rules which apply to the rest of society ; from the cradle to the grave they are subjugated by flattery ; they are almost cut off from the possibility of hearing the truth,—their temptation greater, their means of resistance less.' He went on, oddly I think for a man of sense, and a Whig, to regret that marriages were not allowed with a subject ; but it was on the truly English principle, that English is better than anything else in every situation. But we have hangers-on enough appended to royalty ; to have half the nobility of England claiming kin with their King would be quite intolerable. He ended well with, ' The examinations we have gone through have been to the Duke of York one long and painful lecture, and if no impression has been made upon his mind it is incapable of impression.' "

" 1809, 19th September. Yesterday, at the opening of *Covent Garden* ; fine as new decorations of every kind could make it ; a very ill-contrived theatre I cannot but think it : every thing is on too large a scale ; a deal of gold, and green, and fine painting everywhere ; so much for the eye, one doubts if there is anything for the ear. The drop-scene is a temple, with Shakspeare between Tragedy and Comedy, not appearing much pleased ' with either dear charmer ; ' indeed, they are both nearly as insipid ladies as their statues outside the theatre, where Tragedy looks so *raide* and dull, she is more like Fortitude or Temperance ; and poor Comedy, half asleep, looks very owlish and contemplative. The house was crammed instantly ; and before the orchestra began there was a profound silence, that

I really felt as very grand,—that vast crowd absolutely mute with wonder and admiration at the size and magnificence of what they looked upon. The first note of God save the King, however, gives the signal as it were; and such an uproar! It never ceased till one in the morning! Kemble recited what I understood was supposed to be an opening address; but nothing is heard except a mingled roar of clapping and hissing. The play was *Macbeth*, a splendid pantomime. Not one single word could be heard in the chaos of hisses, groans, and cries of 'Off, off; old prices; no rise, no imposition; no rise, old prices;' the faint beginning applause completely drowned. Mrs. Siddons has really nerve enough to kill Duncan in earnest: she went so resolutely through the scene, she and her brother, in dumb show, doing *Macbeth* and *Lady Macbeth* with such truth, and dignity, and spirit, that they absolutely chained my attention; and I, in imagination, hear every word almost of the scene, their dumb show is so perfect! Their action, gestures, and looks express every well known speech so perfectly, that I absolutely followed the whole. I doubt its being a good hearing theatre: some future occasion may show, but on the present nothing but the audience was audible. I can, however, fancy from this specimen of dumb show how much of the pleasure of the audience or spectators in an ancient theatre was derived from being so perfectly acquainted with what the actors were saying, that memory supplied the place of hearing, each gesture suggesting and memory filling up the indistinctly-caught words of the performer. The play ends at eleven, and most quiet people try to get out. I think it quieter to remain, and was curious, too, to see it out. When the curtain falls, Read and Nares from Bow-street appear on the stage, and read the Riot Act; but, as I am not as familiar with it as with *Macbeth*, I cannot make out a word of it in the storm of cries, 'No police, no magistrate; off, off.' At last they begin to leave the house from sheer fatigue, I believe; and I am home nearly deafened at two o'clock.

"Again at the theatre. Such a scene as the pit presents! every hat stuck with a paper with a great O. P. on it. And kept up as they have done for more than fifty nights such an uproar that it seemed enough to split the very walls. Mr. Brandon, the box-keeper, for letting in constables, became the chief object of their fury, and a certain Mr. Clifford, whom they call 'the honest counsellor,' their chief hero."

"15th December. Last night at the theatre. Fancy myself among the Mohawks; yelling, and dancing, and all the savagery that belongs to North American wilds—hardly conceivable in a civilized country. The pit insist on Mr. Brandon's discharge: he comes on the stage; sticks and a handbill are flung at him: exit Brandon. Enter Harris: horrible tumult, not a word to be heard. The pit, who have regularly danced an O. P. dance every night, now shout for a B. D. (Brandon discharged) dance: I leave the house.

"17th. Kemble has capitulated: Brandon discharged: old prices restored; and 'We are satisfied' on a great placard shown in the pit."

"20th Dec. Saw the Persian ambassador go to the audience. He is very handsome, grave, and dignified. The royal carriage with six horses, and all the attendants in splendid liveries, strike him very much. Persia is so connected with classic associations, one is apt to think more of it than it deserves. Our danger from its attacks on India is so remote it cannot affect us much; but it gratifies national pride to see an ambassador from

the barbarian soliciting our alliance. How much of similarity there is between the Persia of this day and that of Themistocles is a curious question. How far the climate and situation make the same manners? and how far they are modified by Mahommedanism? Our notions of orientals are, and have been since the Crusades, so essentially as of the followers of Mahound, we can hardly fancy them as anything else. But the fatalist, predestinarian, character of their modern religion must give a totally different bent of mind. How far this was inherent in the disposition of the race is what we cannot now discover; but I should incline to think that so great a genius as Mahommed had rather adapted his creed to the minds he was to rule than attempted to turn the mind by new systems. The pertinacity though with which the fire-worshippers stuck to their worship is much against me. The turning to the east, however, is in accordance with the old adoration of the sun, the oldest form of religion after that of the Bible that is known, the most natural, and still alluded to in the east-windowed altars of the Christian Church, borrowed from a climate where the sun-rise is so sudden, so sublime, so easily deified and adored."

(To be continued.)

CAISTER CASTLE, NORFOLK.

(With a View by John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A.)

IT will be recollected that this picturesque remain was one of the places visited by the Archæological Institute during their visit to Norfolk last year; and on that occasion the accompanying view of a portion of the ruins was taken by our friend Mr. Buckler. A very pleasing volume* on the subject, published by Mr. Dawson Turner in the year 1842, will at once supply us with the most interesting features of its history.

Caister Castle is situated about three miles from Yarmouth, on the extreme eastern edge of the sandy shore of Norfolk, away from the present parish church and village, for there was formerly a second church, which, like the castle, has been converted into farming premises. It stands upon a slight eminence above the level of the surrounding plain, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the sea.

Four hundred years have now passed over Caister Castle; and for half that period it has been gradually falling to decay. Yet not only when it was the favourite seat of its founder, the opulent and distinguished Sir John Fas-

tolfe, but at a subsequent period, whilst occupied by the old and honourable family of Paston, it must have presented an appearance of much magnificence. An inventory,† taken upon Sir John Fastolfe's death in 1459, of the furniture it then contained, and of the rich plate stored within its chambers, prove it to have been a mansion of no ordinary grandeur. Pleasure-grounds, gardens, terraces, and lawns, it may naturally be concluded, cannot have been wanting to such a dwelling. But we look in vain for any vestiges of these: detached portions of a double moat, and of walls pierced with loopholes and flanked with towers, and foundations that inclosed more than six acres of ground, are the only indications left of the extent of the whole building; whilst of its splendour, or of the dignified ease of its possessor, no further evidences now meet the eye than may be derived from the delicacy and ornaments of the architecture, the neglected barge-house, and the fragment of an avenue of tall elms which still crests the mound. The *Magna Aula*, the *Aula Hiemalis*, the *Magna Camera*,

* Sketch of the History of Caister Castle. 1842. 8vo. Illustrated with several etchings.

† Published in the 21st volume of the Archæologia.

and all the long list of chambers appropriated to dependants on the great man's hospitality, are so utterly gone, that every vestige of them has disappeared. Nor is the consecrated inclosure of the chapel, once brilliant with its "candellstikkies all gilt, and its pix and crosse, and its ewers and chalices, likewise all gilt," as well as the "images of Saynt Michell and oure Lady," at all more clearly to be discerned. Even the *Coquina*, the *Larder*, and the *Buttellarium*, whose adaptation to all sorts and conditions of men might have secured them a longer existence, have equally vanished; and so, moreover, has the less destructible Cellar, though large vaults existed when the present venerable tenant, Mr. Everett, first occupied the place about forty years ago. Yet were these self-same walls, that now remain only in all the bareness of desolation, once draped with "clothis of arras," and "tapestre worke," and "hangyngs of sylver and of blewe;" and the apartments, whose "very ruins are ruined," were carefully secured from eye and foot of intruder; for in them were stored Sir John's massy plate, his sumptuous and costly wardrobe, and all "my ladyes russet velvets and deep-green damasks," and even her knight's cherished token of chief dignity, his "blewe hood of the Garter."

The architectural character of the castle is influenced by the time of its erection. It was built at that transition period when the heavy and strongly fortified dwellings of our nobles, constructed mainly as places of security, began to be superseded by habitations of a less military character; when comfort and amenity had gained in a degree upon sternness and force; and when, in consequence, frowning walls of massy strength, pierced with few

openings, and admitting little of the light of heaven, yielded to more graceful edifices, whose wider windows, ornamented mouldings, and decorative tracery, breathed an air of cheerfulness and ease.*

The ruin is principally distinguished by the elegance of its proportions and the accuracy of its masonry. Its most prominent feature is a lofty cylindrical tower (seen in the view), originally crowned with battlements, but now presenting an irregular and jagged outline against the sky. Mr. Dawson Turner has pointed out its strong resemblance to a tower at Falaise in Normandy, attached to the ancient fortress, the birth-place of the Conqueror, and the work of the celebrated Talbot, long Fastolfe's companion in arms in the wars of that province. Here at Caister the brick, which, with an intermixture of stone in the more ornamental portions, forms the material of the building, is close in its texture and very pleasing in colour. The whole has acquired sobriety of hue by age; and though time and weather, and the yet more active injuries of man's destructive hand, have shattered the compact masonry, and produced long and gaping fissures, it still stands erect and graceful in decay, high raised above the meaner buildings which have grown out of its ruins, and the bare-headed trees not improbably its contemporaries.

The tower rises at the north-west corner of the court. Its height is ninety feet, and its diameter about twenty-five: that it once was divided into five stories is evident, from the projections of intersecting beams, and from the chimney-pieces within, as well as from the tiers of stone-coigned windows without. An hexagonal staircase turret flanks it on its south-west side,

* In the dining-room at Blickling, says Mr. Dawson Turner, is still preserved the carving of Sir John Fastolfe's arms, which formerly stood above a window in Caister Castle, and which is represented in the head-piece to the memoir of Sir John Fastolfe, in Anstis's Register of the Order of the Garter. Mr. D. Turner adds, "Above the central point of the arch on a label are seen the words *me fault fare*, and upon another above his arms *y pens*. These words seem to have given rise to the tradition that the castle was built, as a ransom, by a French nobleman whom Fastolfe captured." We do not perceive the meaning supposed to lurk in the words as thus given: but it appears from Anstis's plate that *y pens* is part of the usual motto of the Garter, and Fastolfe's own motto (which is there engraved *me fault fare*, the second word being we presume an error for *faut*.) seems complete in itself, and we should understand it as meaning to recommend activity—"I must be up and doing."

and rises above it about eight feet; its stairs were removed about the year 1780 to a mansion built by the Rev. Daniel Collyer at Wroxham, where they now form the stone parapet in front of the roof. The jackdaws, who seem to have made the castle their stronghold, are now the sole inhabitants of this portion: they perch upon the once dreaded flagstaff; they fly in and out of the windows, as if they were rightful owners of the apartments, and they converse with each other in tones so loud, as prove they have no dread of molestation.

The west front remains entire. It is in great part surmounted by a line of machicolations, and appears, from the size and arrangement of the windows, to have been the exterior of the great hall. These windows, a single row, are placed at a considerable height above the ground. Here also is the chief gateway; and, as might naturally be expected, more ornament has been lavished upon the decoration of this important feature than upon any other portion of the building. Grotesque heads, on long necks, project their grinning countenances over the summit of the gate;* and with them are intermixed stone brackets, which partake of a Romanesque character, and are more debased in their style than might have been expected from the architecture of the reign of Henry the Fifth. The same observation may be applied to the long line of similar brackets that support the cornice of the north wall (as seen in our view), and alone break the blankness of that side of the quadrangle.

Such are the chief remains of the exterior of Caister castle. Of its interior little indeed is now to be traced; but the inventory before noticed supplies us with some idea of its original splendour, and, still under the guidance of Mr. Dawson Turner, we may proceed to observe some of its most remarkable features. On examining this document the reader cannot fail to be struck with the extraordinary quantity of coin and bullion, and silver and gold in various forms, contained in the castle, as indicating a state of society altogether unlike the present—a state

in which the absence of commerce and manufactures and a national debt drove the possessors of the precious metals to hoard them in their chests, or display them on their buffet, for want of easy and profitable investment. Sir John Fastolfe, at his banquets, was able to make his table glitter with two hundred and fifty-one "chargeours, dishes, and platters" of silver and silver-gilt, while one hundred and eleven drinking vessels, "flagons, gallon-cuppes, quarteleys, bowles, and gobletes," might be ranged by their side; and spice-plates, ewers, and silver and gilt candlesticks, were producible in like abundance. Nor, in addition to such articles as these, which claimed to be of necessary use, did his board lack splendid salt-cellars, reared up into the form of castles, or spreading out into foliage; or others, which, like the "founteyne all gilt, with j. columbine floure at the bottom," could have served no other purpose than the gratification of the eye, or of the pride of rank. Skill of workmanship and variety of ornament must have greatly enhanced the costliness of the material; and, in the description of the foliage, the violets and poppy-leaves, and the roses, &c. which were enamelled or embossed upon the vessels, the mind reverts to the illustration of missals, and to the graceful capitals and mouldings of ecclesiastical architecture. As might be expected, "my masteris helmet, arms, and target," present themselves in frequent repetition: the helmet formed the "knop" by which to raise the "kever or coveracle of a stondynge cuppe;" the target was carved "in the middes of a bolle;" and the arms were enamelled in the large spice-plates, whose verges were gilt, and "wrethen with a tre, wrought about with leaves."

In the enumeration of the Knight's wardrobe, the very form and fashion of his gowns, doublets, jackets, and hoods, as well as their material colour, trimming, and lining, are carefully recorded. Sir John must surely have dazzled the eyes and bewildered the brain of the fair dames of the city, when, in gown of cloth of gold, he glanced along the streets, or when,

* The same feature occurs in the entrance gateway to the Priory of Walsingham, of which a view was given in our Magazine for September 1847.

robed in red velvet, or blue velvet furred with martins, and wrought with gold at the edge, he doffed his hood of russett, or his "hatte of bever, lyned with damaske gilt." His accoutrements too, for sporting, are all detailed in the list. For these he would often lay aside his courtly robes, and exchange the jacket of "sateyne fugré" [figured] for one of "derys lether" or camlet, and in "hosyn of lether or blakke keyrse," would ride forth amid his tenants and retainers, with hawk on hand, the foremost of the group.

Among the banners, the pennons, and cote-armure, stand foremost those that bore the image of Saint George, his patron as Knight of the Garter, and those embroidered with his own arms. On two pencils of red satin were braided his motto *me faut fere*. This armour and his weapons are described in great variety.

Of the furniture of Caister Castle none is more remarkable than the rich stores of tapestry. Nearly fifty different draperies of arras once clothed its now bare walls; and the diversity of their subjects is remarkable. There were the Adoration of the Shepherds and the Assumption of our Lady, for sacred history; the Nine Conquerors, for profane; "the geyaunt and wode-wose," for romance; a hunting of the boar and a man with a blood-hound, for rural sports; groups of "gentil-women crowned, with hawkes, or whelpes in their hondes, and Agnus Dei's about their necks;" and in the great hall was a representation of the siege of Falaise, in which Sir John himself had borne his part.

In the concluding part of the inventory is an enumeration of the twenty-six bedchambers in the mansion, as also of the more important apartments, and the articles of furniture they contained. The pillows stuffed with lavender, and covered with red, purple, and gold velvet, wrought with escucheons, blue lilies, and other fanciful devices, are particularly remarkable for their ornaments; yet are they not disgraced by the counterpanes furred with minever, and the "conyngs" stretched over the beds, or by the testers and draperies, embroidered with every fancy of art, and tinted with every hue of the rainbow. By way of final remark, attention may be directed

to the "wafer-irons," used for impressing the consecrated bread; the bottles of leather in the buttery; and the stores of salted herrings, eels, and ling, deposited in the larder,—all indicative of the times, or characteristic of the nature of the country in which the castle was situated.

Such was the castle, and such the riches, which Sir John Fastolfe left to a disputed succession. His nearest of kin was John Paston, and from that invaluable picture of our mediæval times the Paston Letters, Mr. D. Turner has derived a very interesting detail of the subsequent history of Caister Castle, into which we have not here space to enter at length. There were various claimants to Sir John Fastolfe's property. The most persevering of Paston's competitors was the Duke of Norfolk, who at length resolved to assert his claims by force of arms. John Paston, the first heir, died seven years after Sir John Fastolfe, in the Fleet prison: his eldest son Sir John Paston had committed Caister Castle to the charge of his younger brother, also named John, when in 1468 the Duke of Norfolk beleaguered the place. Besides his immediate servants, Sir John Paston sent four experienced soldiers for its defence. Altogether, its defenders seem to have amounted to about thirty: but the powerful Duke raised his tenants from the whole surrounding country, and, after some bloodshed, he forced the garrison to capitulate.

The Duke of Norfolk retained possession for only a brief period, for six years after he died, whilst still a young man, leaving no male heir; and the Pastons, who had never been reconciled to their loss of the property, immediately took the opportunity to re-occupy it, and shortly after had their title confirmed at court.

Here Sir John Paston the younger, the former defender of the castle, having inherited the estate after his brother's death, lived for some years in worshipful degree; as did his descendants throughout the fifteenth century; but in 1599 the Pastons removed to Oxnead Hall in the same county, a more spacious and convenient mansion, of which a view was given in our Magazine for January 1844. Caister has since been occupied only by stewards

or farmers, and, with the exception of the portion inhabited by them, it has fallen into ruin and decay.

In conclusion, it may be expected that we should say something as to the presumed identity of the founder of Caister Castle with one of the most favourite characters of our great dramatic poet; but we believe the real facts of the case are now generally understood. The name of the personification in question was originally Sir John Oldcastle: and when it was thought desirable to change that name, from offence taken either by the Lord Cobham of Shakspeare's time or by the friends of the Reformation, of which Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, had been one of the earliest promoters, the name of Falstaff was substituted,—a

name that might in itself have sounded appropriate to the character of a coward and evil councillor. The story of some isolated defeat many indeed have attached itself to Sir John Fastolfe's memory, however gallant his general career; but we rather think, after all, that Shakspeare was chiefly attracted by the name itself, and that he knew very little of our noble knight's actual history.* There is, however, no longer any deficiency of information on this subject, for the biography of Sir John Fastolfe has been minutely investigated, first by Anstis in his Register of the Order of the Garter; afterwards in the Biographia Britannica; and lastly in the pleasing volume by Mr. Dawson Turner, to which we have here been so much indebted.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.

THE following simple prescription for the cure of cholera was communicated to the Board of Health by an officer of rank long resident in India. It was discovered in an Arabic manuscript of great antiquity which came into his possession while in that country, and was employed by him with complete success in numberless cases, in many of which the sufferers were at the last extremity.

Ingredients.—Asafetida, opium, black pepper pulverised. These ingredients, more or less pure, will be found in every town and village. The dose for an adult is from a grain and a half to two grains of each, made into a pill.

The medicine should be made up into pills of one dose each, and kept for use in a phial well closed, as it is of great importance to check the disease the instant of its attack.

The best mode of administering the pill is, not by swallowing it whole, lest it be rejected in that state, but by chewing it and swallowing it with the moisture of the mouth, and a very little brandy and water to wash it down. The next best way of administering the medicine is by bruising the pill in a spoonful of brandy and water,

and then swallowing it. Much liquid must not be given; but to relieve the thirst, which is great, brandy and water by spoonfuls occasionally is the best mode.

The dose should be repeated every half or three-quarters of an hour, according to the urgency of the symptoms, until they have been subdued. From three to five doses have generally been sufficient for this, although as many as eight have been given before health has been restored in bad cases.

Should great prostration of strength prevail, with spasm or without spasm, after the other symptoms (vomiting, purging, &c.) have been subdued, the medicine must not wholly be left off, but given in half or quarter doses, so as to keep up the strength and restore the pulse.

Friction, with stimulating liniment of some kind, ought to be applied carefully to the stomach, abdomen, and legs and arms; and when pain in the stomach has been severe, and there was reason to fear congestion of the liver, eight or ten grains of calomel have been given with good effect.

The favourable symptoms of recovery are—restoration of the pulse, returning warmth of the body, and sleep; and, after being refreshed by sleep, the recovery being complete, a dose of castor oil may be given. (*Times*, Sept. 14.)

* Mr. Hunter, in his "New Illustrations of Shakespeare," has entered fully into this question, and he remarks that "The name might be suggested to the Poet by its appearance in the church of St. Helen Bishopsgate, at that period his parish church. The probability is, that he thought as little of the veritable Fastolf of the time as he did of any Bardolf, Peto, or Poins, when he gave those names to the minor characters in the group."

MANUSCRIPT COMPILATIONS FOR "HISTORIES OF THE COUNTIES OF IRELAND."

No. VII.—COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

MR. URBAN, *Grove Hill, Bray.*

IN the shadow of the Colosseum, amidst the crowding reminiscences that rose from the hills, the ruins, the river of Rome, the project of the "Decline and Fall" of its empire was conceived; and, on the summit of that far-seen eminence, which observations at sunset have invested with the title of the Gilt-spur Hill, but which is popularly known as the Great Sugar-Loaf, another literary work was designed, that, in the nature of the subject, though not so classical or of such general interest, should be, and yet more at the present moment, practically recommended at least to every subject of the British empire—the history of that county from which I now write to you; a history pre-eminently calculated to illustrate, on the one hand, the chivalrous enthusiasm that with daring, but undisciplined, and faintly abetted efforts, withheld its territory exempted from English government to the close of the sixteenth century; and, on the other, the arts and stratagems which such a bold but isolated opposition induced for its reduction. What a lesson of government would it teach! What affecting testimony should the pages of that history afford, to the people, of the utter inefficacy of such lonely resistance, however nourished with desultory triumphs; and to the government, what appeals must it evoke from the oppressions and cruelties this resistance was deemed then to justify!

Fifteen years ago I presumed to think that, even in my hands, the latter work might have been serviceably though not adequately compiled, and I may be permitted here to repeat, on the faith of five works which I have since published upon Irish topography, that, while the truth of history should not be compromised, no comment of mine would be volunteered to loosen the reciprocities that ought to unite every portion of the British empire, much less to disturb the Christian charity and honest fraternity that should be the Palladium of Ireland's

prosperity and happiness. I knew, however, that without sufficient encouragement I ought not to undertake the expense of its publication, either in justice to myself or to the county. I therefore, as I recently did with some better success in the instance of the county Kildare, offered, if the noblemen and gentry of Wicklow guaranteed my indemnity to the extent of 400 guineas of outlay, to publish its statistics and history,—but my proposal was not responded to. I have fixed my annual summer residence in the county ever since; I have walked its lovely glens, scaled its sunny hills, accompanied its witching trout-streams to the sea; I have identified the scenes of its annals, the defiles of its people's warlike achievements, the castles and fastnesses of their power, the abbeys and churches of their piety, and the monuments of their by-gone generations; I have collected the records, the registries, the manuscripts, the wills, pedigrees, and documents that could verify my statements, and during the whole interval have I occasionally renewed my advocacy for co-operation,—but ever still in vain. Its "magnates" may be considered chiefly absentees; its residents dissociated by circumstances of tenure or station, anti-religious or political repulsions; and each class seems averse to the development of their local history; an obstacle too generally interposed against the cultivation of Irish literature. My three closely-written volumes of compilations on a county, that may be classified as once our Switzerland, have been therefore consigned to undisturbed oblivion.*

* Mr. D'Alton would publish these or any other of his Manuscript Collections (two hundred volumes), classified at the commencement of his "*Annals of Boyle*," on being indemnified to a reasonable extent, or would consign any of them to persons undertaking their publication. They are at all times open to inspection on appointment; and he fears may perish with himself.

In the summer of my first visit to this country, I walked from the house which is my present residence, and which in itself exhibits much to interest attention. The house, supposed to have been once the residence of "Robin Adair," "its massy walls," to continue in the words of my journal, "out of which the openings for doors and windows seem quarried, the sturdy strength of the sashes, the deep seats formed in their recesses, the antique furniture, *Louis Quatorze*-framed mirrors surmounted with eagles on the wing, the tall old clock, now heedless of time and worn out in its service, the curiously carved mahogany and oaken chests, the wheel and lyre-backed chairs, and, more than all, the magnificent aisle of over-arched yew trees, into which the drawing-room opens, the finest that forest architecture could present, interlaced with ivy wreaths, and extending the whole breadth of a charming hanging garden.

"From the head of that avenue a short path led me to the swell of the mountain [above alluded to], which I ascended in view of various smoking hovels, the acquisitions of certain tenant-right settlers, in Ireland called *squatters*, and in hearing of many a bounding rivulet that danced through its heather. The summit obtained, what a panorama was displayed around me!—it was that panorama which attracted my attention to the local history of Wicklow. Withdrawing my observations from misty glimpses of the mountains of Down, and even those of North Wales, views of the county of Dublin and its city, the Hill of Howth, Kingstown, Dalkey, Killiney, and the splendid bay between, were attainable in perspective, while below me, seaward, I beheld the cheerful bathing village of Bray, the noble but deserted mansion of Kilruddery, Hollybrooke, the tastefully designed seat of perhaps the best landlord in this county, the prettily situated village of Kilmacanogue, the heads of Bray and Windgates, the woods of Temple-carrig, the pebbly beach of Grey-stones, the lovely wood-walks of Bellevue hiding the sweet hamlet of Delgany, the Glyn of the Downs, the picturesque steep of Dunran, the remoter bold heads of Wicklow and Arklow,—the whole

length of the county, which Swift is reported to have compared to a frieze mantle fringed with gold lace; implying, with more wit than wisdom, that, while on the coast it had its woodlands and glens of varied beauty, the interior consisted but of boggy mountains without trees or improvement. That coast I had thus far noted, when turning round to the interior I traced at s.w. the summit of Lugnaquilla, sentinelling the once peopled defiles of Imaile and Glen-Molaur, the mountains that surround Glendalough, the consecrated valley of the Seven Churches, the burial-place of the ancient chieftains of the three septs [hereafter spoken of], Roundwood waving on its high table-land, the water-fall tumbling down Mountain Douce, Glancree and its gloomy barracks, secluded Lough-Bray, Charleville, the princely seat and demesne of Powerscourt, Tinnehinch the national endowment of Grattan, the Scalp, and many other enchanting scenes between, that refute the applicability of the dean's intended sarcasm, at least in the present condition of the material."

The ancient inhabitants of the county, as marked in Ptolemy's map, were the Cauci, considered to be a colony from a maritime tribe of the name in Germany; and Harris relies that they gave to the territory of their adoption its present name, "Wick" signifying in the German language the bay of a river; a denomination which is certainly recognised in the earliest records of the locality, though not extended beyond a district round the present town, until the creation of the county in the time of James the First. On this coast the first effort to introduce Christianity into Ireland was attempted by St. Patrick, but, having been repelled by the inhabitants, he was obliged to move northwards to the Boyne, where his mission was gloriously successful. The circuit now comprised in the county was subsequently divided into three principalities.—Croich-Cuolan, possessed by the O'Byrnes; Tir-Tuathal, by the O'Tooles; and the southern parts, by the tribe of Cavanagh. The former are spoken of in the oldest Irish annals as petty princes before surnames were generally adopted, hence the *Annals*

of Ulster commemorate the deaths of Kings of the O'Byrnes in 787 and 880; while the O'Tooles constituted one of the septs from which the Kings of Leinster were eligible, and were especially designated Lords of Imaile: one of this line, at the close of the twelfth century, was Archbishop St. Laurence O'Toole, a character perhaps the noblest that Irish history presents.

So possessed was this county at the time of the English invasion; "from which period," as has been forcibly remarked, "this region was a constant subject of anxiety to the British government, by reason of the high and turbulent spirit of its possessors, their martial manners, and their vicinity to the capital." In truth, as soon as Dermot MacMurrough, then King of Leinster, invited the English invasion, the chieftain of the O'Byrnes disavowed all allegiance to him, and refused to recognise his assignment of the province; while of the O'Tooles, St. Laurence resisted the encroachments of the adventurers as long as he could on the spot, and ultimately died an exile of a broken heart, at Eu, in Normandy. During his lifetime, however, he was afflicted by many grants made to the new-comers, along the coast and in the accessible parts of his ancestral territory, and immediately after his decease the whole diocese of Glendalough was granted to the English Archbishop and his successors; circumstances which so exasperated the natives of these mountains, that in 1209 they laid an ambush near Dublin, and, when the citizens were proceeding to enjoy holiday pastimes at Cullenswood, fell upon them, and slew upwards of 300, in consequence of which the anniversary was thenceforth called "Black-Monday." A century afterwards, Piers de Gaveston, (who had been sent as in honorary exile Lord Lieutenant into Ireland,) "in order to conciliate the affections of the English," attacked the O'Byrnes, gave them a total defeat, scourged their country, and, as Pennbrige relates, repaired and garrisoned several fortresses, and amongst them Castle-Kevin, where he sojourned for some days; before he departed he is recorded to have laid offerings as of atonement on the altars of Glendalough. In 1334 Sir John de Wellesley

was much distinguished in the military transactions of the country, and especially obtained a grant for services done by him against the O'Tooles. Soon after which a royal mandate issued, enjoining with good discretion all persons having castles and lands in Ireland to reside there for their safety against the Irishry. Thomas de Wogan was one of these thus required under penalties to repair to his lands at Wicklow. The officials of the surrounding counties were at the same time ordered to proclaim a prohibition against furnishing horses or provisions to the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, &c. who had risen in war; and that, if these rebels should assail any county, all the others should make common cause to subdue them, "according to the form of an Act passed in a Parliament, then lately held in Dublin." The O'Byrnes were at last obliged to purchase "the King's peace" for 20*l*. In 1355 the King ordered his treasurer to pay over 100 marks to the mayor and commons of Dublin, for the assistance rendered by them when Thomas de Rokeby, Governor of Ireland, went into "Wykinglo," to war against O'Byrne and "his nation, and the several other powerful Irish who had associated with him."

In 1366 the Deputy made a treaty with Hugh O'Toole, under which that chieftain received a stipend, not differing much from the well-known tribute of black rent. At the close of this century, the Lord Roger Mortimer, being then Viceroy of Ireland, and heir-presumptive to the crown of England, attended by the Earl of Ormond, marched against the O'Byrnes, but was slain by them; an event which caused the second expedition of King Richard to this country, "with a full purpose to make a thorough conquest of Ireland." Passing through this country with a potent army, his forces, as Davis remarks, "were much distressed for want of victuals and carriages, so as he performed no memorable thing in that journey; only he cut and cleared some passes, and bestowed the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Henry, the Duke of Lancaster's son, afterwards King Henry the Fifth," and so came to Dublin, where he received the fatal intelligence of that Duke's

usurpation of the English throne. In 1402 the Mayor of Dublin, with a strong body of well-armed citizens, sallied out against the O'Byrnes, of whom they slew 4,000 near Bray; for the merit and in honourable commemoration of which action the long harassed citizens continued to elect the same individual their mayor for several succeeding years. Daniel O'Byrne, "Captain of his nation," thereupon submitted and surrendered the castle of Mac-kinnegan to the Crown. Dermot O'Toole, who held the same rank in his sept, entered into a similar treaty with Lord James Butler, when Lieutenant.

In 1497 Sir William Wellesley of Dangan, county Meath, ancestor of the Duke of Wellington, having married Matilda O'Toole, a descendant of the persecuted lords of Imaile, was obliged to sue out licence from the Crown, legalizing the marriage, and granting to her and their issue English laws and liberties; this lady, on his decease, became the wife of Patrick Hussey. In 1543 the O'Byrnes memorialled King Henry, praying "that their country might be made shire-ground, and called the county of Wicklow;" their desire was not, however, then conceded, and they were driven back into the wild passes of Glen-molaur, amidst whose then inaccessible rocks their chieftain gathered his adherents, and maintained a kind of court for many years, claiming "a right to the country or the seignory therein," but which pretension, adds Spenser, was "vain and arrogant, that district having been part of the inheritance which Dermot Mac Murrough gave with his daughter to Earl Strongbow." The O'Byrne subsequently grievously harassed the pale, until after some desultory success he fell in battle with the lord-deputy. In the mean time, "on account of the services rendered by Terence O'Toole to the English interests," he obtained a grant in tail male of the manor and castle of Powerscourt, covenanting thereupon to keep the castle in a solid and defensible state, and that he and all the garrison should use the English language, habit, and customs, and rear up their children in the same. He was also bound to keep the lands in proper cultivation, to erect sufficient dwelling-

houses for the husbandmen thereof, not to exact any compositions or assessments beyond the customary rents, not to levy black rent or coin and livery on any part of the adjacent counties, and not to maintain any "Scotchmen or turbulent persons," unless such as were licensed by the deputy or council. This Irish chieftain also accepted his tenure, subject to permitting the opening of such roads and paths through the manor as the said deputy might appoint; and that, when required, he would join in any royal marches to suppress rebellion, and would supply horses, cars, and victuals. In 1556, however, the Cavanaghs, being driven back, after ravaging the county of Dublin, took shelter in Powerscourt, where they were besieged, the castle taken, and sixty of the sept hanged. Jacques Wingfield, ancestor of the lords Powerscourt, had a subsequent commission to execute martial law in the territories of the three septs, and, for his services on this occasion, passed patent for a considerable portion of these lands, which his descendants still enjoy, enlarged by a grant of Powerscourt from James the First to Sir Richard Wingfield.

In 1580 Queen Elizabeth constituted Sir Henry Harrington "seneschal and chief ruler of the O'Byrne's country," the extent of which is defined, with authority to assemble the people, hear causes, decide controversies, &c. powers which were renewed to him and his son by James the First. The "instructions" to Sir Henry directed him to prohibit idle persons, vagabonds, or masterless men, bards, rhymers, or malefactors from haunting or abiding within the limits of his authority. "Item, it shall be lawful for said Sir Henry, &c. during the prosecution of such malefactors, to take meat and drink for horse and man in reasonable sorts, so that they remain not longer than one night in one place, and oppress the country as little as may be." At last, in 1605, Wicklow was created a county, and its first representatives in the parliament of 1613 were Gerald Byrne and Phelim Mac Veagh Byrne. Nevertheless, in 1620, a commission of inquiry issued, to ascertain the extent of "the terri-

tories or circuits of land called the Byrne's country, by what title they held same, and what rents or services were claimed thereout." This inquest was held preparatory to deeds of surrender thereof; the jury, as might be expected, found that the entire district was the property of the Crown, and it was accordingly parcelled out to new settlers, excepting certain portions, which were suffered to remain with the former proprietors under restrictions. Maddened by the relentlessness of these proceedings, the devoted sept of Wicklow rose in arms in 1641, when they were subjected to the most cruel re-action that Sir Charles Coote could inflict; such as formed one of the causes assigned by the Catholic lords of the pale for associating as in defence of their liberties. One of the demands of the confederates of Kilkenny was accordingly that the plantations formed in Wicklow should be instantly abolished, and all grievances arising therefrom examined and redressed.

On the occasion of Cromwell's ruinous progresses in Ireland, he marched through this county at the head of 9,000 men, while his fleet attended the motions of his army. The country people here, writes Leland, assured of protection, and made to believe that they should enjoy the liberty of their religion, crowded to his camp with provisions, for which they immediately received the full value. The number of profitable acres belonging to individuals attainted in Wicklow during the civil war of 1688, was 18,164. Of these proprietors but eleven bore the name of Byrne, seven that of Toole, and there were none of the third sept: the two former surnames are however still abundantly found amongst the humbler classes of the county.

As I have been long impressed with a conviction, that the grievances, which affect the conduct and condition of my countrymen, merge in the want of well-directed, regular, and reproductive employment, I had proposed to have said something of the industrial resources of this county, its tracts of unimproved land, mountain, moor, and alluvial coast; its mineralogy, lead and copper works; its fishing bank; its now neglected manufactures; and

withal the quiet, peaceful, and orderly population that exists here, to realize the expectations of honest industry; but I fear such matters of statistics might not be enlarged upon here, and for the present I have attained my "columns"—the *ne plus ultra*.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Sept. 6.*

IN the "Minor Correspondence" of your present month's publication, I find, added to J. R. S.'s inquiry respecting the Complutensian Polyglott, and your statement that the vellum copy purchased by my old friend Count McCarthy at the Pinelli sale, again bought by Mr. Hibbert at the Count's sale, and finally by Mr. Payne,—this question: "Is it now in the Grenville Library at the British Museum?" I can directly answer that it is not, and that it is in the Parisian National Library, forming part of the valuable donation made to the Ex-King, Louis Philippe, by the late F. Hall Standish, of his books and paintings, in consequence, it is said, of our government's refusal to make him a Baronet. This munificent gift to the prejudice of his country, by a gentleman whose fortune, birth, and social position so well entitled him to the solicited or, indeed, a higher rank, caused the abstraction from England's treasures in literature and the arts of what did, and probably would now, cost a very considerable sum, not much, if at all, under the collective produce of what our royal Solomon amassed at the origin of the order by the creation of one hundred Baronets, of whom at present so few direct representatives exist, at the price of 1,000*l.* each. In my article of this Magazine for April 1841, I underrated Mr. Hall Standish's unpatriotic legacy at 50,000*l.*

So early as 1502 Cardinal Ximenes made preparations for publishing this magnificent work, exhibiting the FIRST CHRISTIAN edition of the Old Testament in Hebrew, (printed in 1488 by the Jews,) with the Chaldee paraphrase of the Pentateuch, and the FIRST IMPRESSIONS of the Septuagint and New Testament in Greek. The Old Testament was finished on the 10th of July, 1517, having been preceded by the

New on the 10th of January, 1514. "In hac præclarissima Complutensi Civitate." On receiving from the printer the concluding volume, the cardinal exclaimed, "Grates tibi ago, summe Christe, quod rem magnopere a me curatam ad optatum finem perduxeris," and, addressing those around him, added, "Nihil est, amici, de quo magis gratulari mihi debeatis, quam de hac editione biblicorum, quæ una sacros religionis nostræ fontes, tempore perquam necessario, aperit." In attributing the precedence of date to this publication, I do not forget that the Septuagint was printed at the Aldine press in 1518, and the New Testament at Basil, under the supervision of Erasmus, in 1516, while this polyglott did not appear until after the death of Ximenes, in 1520. The Polyglott and the New Testament were severally inscribed to Leo X by the cardinal and by Erasmus. "I conclude," says Dr. Adam Clarke, "that the Hebrew, Septuagint, Vulgate, Chaldean, as far as it goes, and the original of the New Testament, are, as they stand in the Complutensian Polyglott, equal in critical value to manuscripts of these texts and versions of the tenth or twelfth centuries, or even higher. Lelong (*Biblioth. Sacra*, p. 11) makes them even coeval with the seventh or eighth centuries." To a Roman catholic university, therefore, and to a Spanish city, the christian world is indebted for these super-eminent services.

"Prima via salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab
urbe."

The work of Gabriel Diosdado Raym, "De prima Typographiæ Hispanicæ ætate," Romæ 1793, 4to. and the "Typographia Espanola," by F. Men-
dez, Madrid 1796, 4to. are worth consulting on this subject. The manuscript of the Complutensian New Testament is supposed to be in the Dublin University library. It contains the long-controverted passage in St. John's first epistle, chap. v. verse 7, on the three heavenly witnesses. Various further particulars relating to the Polyglott, and the donation to the French ex-king, will be found under my signature in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1841, p. 368, &c.

and may not appear undeserving of recurrence to them. A special and enlarged narrative of the valuable publication by Sebastian Seemillerius appeared at Ingoldstadt in 1785, 4to. under the title of "*De Bibliis Complutensibus Polyglottis*." One of the ablest coadjutors of the cardinal was Stunica (Jacobus Lopez), a doctor of the university, whom Ximenes despatched to Rome in search of manuscripts, for seven of which in Hebrew Ximenes paid four thousand crowns, equivalent to so many pounds sterling of present currency. Stunica has left a rare volume, "*Itinerarium, dum Compluto (Alcala de Henares), Romam proficisceretur*," in small quarto. His altercations with Erasmus exposed him to the shafts of ridicule not only of Erasmus but of Ulrich Van Hutten, who assigned him a prominent place in the celebrated "*Litteræ Obscurorum Virorum*." He died at Naples in 1530. The edifice of the university, commenced, at the expense of the cardinal, in 1500, was completed in 1508, and then organised for its destined purpose.

The Polyglott, this noble undertaking of Ximenes, is supposed to have cost altogether not less than 40,000*l.* so numerous were the learned co-operators engaged in the work, and all liberally remunerated, independently of the high prices paid for the manuscripts, though the successive popes, Alexander VI. Julius II. and more especially Leo X. placed those of the Vatican at the cardinal's free disposal. The cost to the public of each copy, of which the number was limited to six hundred, was six golden crowns and a half, or about 6*l.* 10*s.* of present value. Of the three on vellum, two having been locked up in state or royal libraries, one solely could ever come to the hammer, as that originally reserved for the cardinal, and now, as above-mentioned, in the National Repository of Paris, eventually did. At Venice, in the possession of the Pinelli family, no dust could touch the volumes. That several paper copies are to be found in the private collections of London your correspondent may be well assured. Formerly one was in my own library, and the precious vellum copy, of which we must regret the loss to England, was placed for some time, in 1793 and 1794, during

the reign of terror, for safe keeping, and many more rare articles, with me, Count McCarthy's quality of *noble*, and the renown of his library, being likely to expose him to special danger. No private gentleman ever possessed an equal number of works printed on vellum, amounting to above five hundred, while the royal library did not contain more than fifteen hundred, and no other national collection exceeded one thousand, if so many were any where to be found assembled. He was a native of Tipperary, but removed to Toulouse about the middle of the last century, for the freer enjoyment of his religion, when Louis XV. conferred on him the title of Count. He was considered one of the first *amateur* performers on the violin in Europe, and, indeed, was altogether a most amiable gentleman. One of his sons, an ecclesiastic, particularly distinguished himself in the pulpit, and his published sermons are highly valued. My recollections of him in early youth are most favourable to his character. He died after entering, late in life, into the order of Jesuits.

The second great polyglott publication of the Bible was also the fruit of Spanish munificence, being at the cost of Philip II., and printed at Antwerp, from 1569 to 1572, by Plantin, whose establishment continues to this day in the hands of his posterity, through the female line,—an unexampled instance, I believe, of so long a duration of family succession in the same industrial pursuit. Most of the Catholic missals proceeded from this press, as did that vast collection, the "*Acta Sanctorum*," now in process of publication for two centuries. After a suspension of some years the compilation has been resumed.

Concerning the Hebrew sources of the Complutensian Polyglott in manuscript, as well as the earlier Jewish editions, in various cities of Italy (Soncino, Ferrara, Brescia, Cremona, Naples, and Venice), I would refer to the numerous works of John Bernard de Rossi, more especially to his "*Annales Hebræo-typographici, seculi xv.*" Parma, 1795-1799, two parts 4to. and to the catalogue of his library, "*Libri stampati di Litteratura Ebraica*," &c. Parma, 1812, in 8vo. The first He-

brew Bible published by a Protestant was that of Sebastian Munster, in 1534-5.

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN,

PERHAPS the two letters which I inclose, to Dr. Vicesimus Knox, the one from Dr. Edward Clarke the celebrated traveller, the other from the Earl of Buchan, will not be without interest to some of your readers.

Yours, &c. J. M.

Uckfield, May 8th, 1796.

DEAR SIR,—To enliven the tedious hours of an indisposition, which seized me during a visit to my mother, I have lately been employed in reading Boswell's *Johnsoniana*.

In the course of my very desultory perusal of this curious system of biography I discovered, to my astonishment, the name of my respected master, introduced as one among those who have imitated in their writings the "*ampullæ et sesquipedalia verba*" of Johnson.

The indignation I feel at an imputation so grossly inapplicable to the tenor of those compositions which have instructed and amused me ever since I became capable of receiving either improvement or pleasure has induced me to write to you. In so doing I will neither deprecate your censure, nor demand your pardon, because I am sensible that your politeness and affability will render the one unnecessary and the other superfluous.

Accustomed as I have been from my earliest years to appreciate works of genius according your approbation, it is but natural that, in my estimation of your own productions, I may be suspected of partiality. But, when I behold this predilection sanctioned by the united voice of Europe, when I have the satisfaction of seeing them introduced to foreign nations, and translated into every language where refinement and literature prevail, I must confess I cannot patiently suffer any cold, systematic critic of Caledonia to deprecate their excellence, by bestowing upon the effusions of inventive genius the mere encomium which attaches only to a talent for imitation.

With your usual candour, I find you

were induced to gratify Boswell by a tribute of commendation: his mode of acknowledgement accords minutely with his national characteristic. I do not recollect at what period of my life I first conceived a prejudice against the Scotch; but I know that a more extensive intercourse with mankind has neither obliterated the impression, nor convinced me of its impropriety; and this last instance of Scotch servility, in endeavouring to appropriate the style of our first writers to the pen of an individual whom it was his interest to celebrate will only serve to confirm the antipathy.

De mortuis, nil nisi bonum!

Johnson and his Boswell, *the lion and his jackall*, both are gone. The latter probably possessed your friendship; he, at least, obtained your encomium: and I am therefore ready to anticipate the reproof I have merited in speaking disrespectfully of one who is no more. Yet remember, it is not Boswell, the memorialist of the dead, whom I condemn, but Boswell, the slanderer of the living—Boswell, who had the effrontery or ignorance to pronounce the writings of Robertson, of Gibbon, and of Knox, *mere imitations* of the turgid and bombastic style of the moral, the virtuous, but elaborate Johnson.

At the same time permit me, in the humblest manner, to request of you, as an instructor and a friend—as one whose opinion I revere, and by whose judgment I would form my own—whether you consider Robertson or Gibbon *imitators* of Johnson? Moreover, whether you feel sensible of having been yourself *an imitator* of any author? Or whether your writings do not possess that degree of peculiarity (if I may so call it) and consistency which are ever the marks of original genius?

It would give me real pain to learn from your decision that the triumvirate I have mentioned were a triumvirate of imitators; and all imitators of a single individual, whose works hitherto I have never suffered to be brought in competition with theirs.

Between Robertson and Gibbon, I have often observed a striking similarity; but was not capable of pronouncing which imitated the other.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Whoever will examine the last of Robertson's productions, the "History of Ancient India," will be struck with so forcible an analogy between the two historians that it is impossible it should escape the observation of the most undiscerning. This similarity is not so apparent in the earlier works of Robertson. One peculiarity in which they resemble each other, is a happy talent of bringing together words of opposite meanings into the same sentence. As in Gibbon, vol. 1, page 30.

"As soon as it was allowed that Sages and Heroes, who had *lived*, or who had *died*, for the benefit of their country," &c.

And again in the same volumes, pages 478, 479—

"Accustomed long since to *observe* and to *respect*," &c.

"The most *curious*, or the most *credulous*, among the Pagans," &c.

"They *felt*, or they *fancied*, that on every side," &c.

"The *real* or *imaginary* prodigies," &c.

Of these, there are numerous instances in the writings of Robertson; but, not having his works by me, my memory is not sufficiently retentive to deliver them with accuracy.

To Johnson, however, they bear no resemblance. The style of Johnson consists of fine sonorous sentences; frequently of considerable length; all the words moving in harmony; the epithets numerous and judicious; and the whole winding up to a majestic and rebounding period; so that, at the close of each sentence, the satisfied ear reposes: it waits not in expectation for the beginning of the next, but feels every distinct passage complete within itself.

Gibbon, frequently abrupt and inconclusive, rouses the imagination, and prepares it for something that is to follow. He has been styled the imitator of Tacitus, between whom and Johnson I am sure there is no resemblance.

Robertson brandishes with dignity a weapon that glitters but does not cut. His pen appears more dedicated to ornament than utility.—Robertson selected his subject to display his pen; and therefore differed materially from Johnson, who made his pen display his subject.

If I have stated my sentiments er-

roneously, or intruded upon your notice opinions which are not calculated to coincide with your determinations, I hope you will be candid enough to tell me so. Whatever notions I may entertain, whatever system I may pursue, remember they are founded upon a basis established according to your principles; and, though you may be inclined to despise the superstructure, you will at least respect the architect, according to whose instructions the edifice has been erected.

With my comp^{ts}. and kind remembrance to Mrs. Knox, I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your much obliged
and very faithful Servt.,
EDWD. DANL. CLARKE.

REVEREND SIR,—As your works have tended to promote attention to my favourite subject of Education, I have been constantly attentive to them from their first appearance, and ought not to have withheld from you my approbation if I had thought it could have been of any use either to yourself or your writings; but, on the contrary, knowing that every thing in Britain hinges upon interest or party, and knowing myself to be no favourite either at courts or universities, and as little with what are called patriots, I abstained.

What calls forth this letter, after so long an abstinence from merited commendation, is your fragment of Erasmus on War, than which nothing could be better done, or better timed; and your philosopho-christian-like conduct, relating to the base and barbarous insult you underwent for doing your duty as a clergyman in the pulpit. It is with deep concern that I acknowledge the little hope (I should say expectation) that I have of any amendment of public or private manners in Britain or its dependencies, which has made me to desist altogether from attempting to move them. I retired from public life almost as soon as I came into it, on account of what I saw behind the curtain during the short time I was upon the stage, and in deep retirement I have bent my attention to Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is there that I have strenuously en-

deavoured to promote a plan of Education that may produce a better age. After having sedulously moved in this way from the worthiest motives for six-and-twenty years, I am desirous of visiting the scene on which they have been employed, and I think of doing so in the ensuing spring.

It is mathematicians and elementary people that I have endeavoured chiefly to procure for the Americans, but now I seriously desire that good men, who cannot live with comfort, or even with safety on this side of the Atlantic, may go to the other; and I am wishing to make up an assortment of such in the department of education of youth for my fellow-citizens! I say my fellow-citizens, because my great-grandfather, Henry Lord Cardross, being forced to take refuge from arbitrary government in Britain, went in 1682 to the province of Carolina, and there founded at Port Royal, whence he was driven afterwards by the Spaniards, and came over in 1688 with the Prince of Orange.

Having considered the state of schools in America, as Howard did prisons, I shall return and report.

I am, Revd. Sir,

Your well-wisher

and approving fellow-citizen,
BUCHAN.

*Dryburgh Abbey, Kelso,
July 15, 1794.*

P.S. I shall be glad to receive, when you have leisure to consider them maturely, your advice with respect to these important considerations in America; and I should be glad to know, whether, if an opening should happen in America to preside over a college, you could undertake it?*

MR. URBAN, *Cambridge,
Sept. 18.*

AS the article on Mr. Croker's Boswell, which was written for the Edinburgh Review, found, it is to be feared, several admirers, and has been reprinted more than once among the Essays of its author, it may not be impertinent to remind your readers that one of its most vituperative para-

* Two letters addressed by Washington to the Earl of Buchan in 1792 and 1793, are printed in the VIth volume of Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*.

graphs was shewn at the time (by Archdeacon Hare, in the Philological Museum, i. 689, fol.) to be entirely without foundation. In the passage of which I speak Sir W. Jones's couplet on the employment of time is called "a wretched conceit," on the strength of a misprint, which is corrected in the errata of the work from which the lines were taken (Lord Teignmouth's *Life of Jones*), and that not without reason, as appears from the original transcript, printed in the Philological Museum.

In Mr. Croker's new edition, in one volume (p. 837, *note*), we read, "Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury Hill, near Dorking, from whom Mr. Markland derived these memoranda in 1843, died in 1831, at an advanced age." If there be not a misprint, we must, I presume, understand these words to mean, "from whom, *through his representatives*," or something of the kind.

The writer of the article "*Anicia Gens*," in Smith's Dictionary of Biography, &c. has fallen into the error which a correspondent of the *Gent. Mag.* pointed out (I think in 1838) in Gibbon, chap. xxxi. (where Mr. Milman has not, I believe, supplied any correction in his last edition). The article runs, "Persons of the name of Anicius are mentioned first in the beginning of the 2nd cent. b.c." Now an Anicius was Cur. *Æd.* b.c. 304. (Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 6. See Arn. Hist. Rom. chap. xxxii. vol. II. p. 295, 1st ed.)*

A line in Tennyson's *Princess*, p. 13,—

She to me

Was proxy-wedded with a bootless calf, &c. has been found (as I know from actual experience of the fact, and not from conjecture) obscure by some who may not lately have read of the custom alluded to.† Perhaps a brief extract from Hall's *Chronicle* may instruct one or two, and can scarcely offend any, of your readers.

"Maximilian, kynge of Romaynes, being without a wife, before this tyme, made suite to Fraunces duke of Briteyne, to have in mariage the lady Aunchys daughter, to the which request the duke gently con-

discended. And one whiche by proxie wooed for him, too the entent that the lady should performe that she promised on her faith and honour, he used a new invencion and trickes, after this maner: when the lady did take her chamber, the night after the affiaunce, she was layed naked in the bride bed, in the presence of diverse noble matrones and prynces called thether as witnesses. The procuratour or deputie for the husbände whiche represented his person was layde in the place of her husbände, and put one of his legges into the bed up to the hard knee, in the sight and compaigny of many noble personages, as who said that the virgin had been carnally knowen, and so the matrimony perfighte and consummate, and they two as man and wyfe. But this fonde new founde ceremony was little regarded and lesse esteemed of hym that only studyed and watched how to surrept and steale this turtle out of her mewe and lodgynges."—Hall, Hen. VII. Sixth yere, at the beginning.

Yours, &c. J. E. B. MAYOR.

MR. URBAN,

AS papers on etymological subjects frequently appear in your pages, it is probable that many of your readers will take an interest in the question whether the phonetic spelling reform, proposed by Messrs. Pitman and Ellis, which is now exciting so much attention, is likely to be injurious, as many persons say it will be, to the science of etymology. This idea indeed rests on so high authority that it can be no matter of surprise that it has been so generally entertained. Bishop Thirlwall says,‡ "However great an advantage I might consider it for a language that its orthography and pronunciation should coincide, it would not at all follow that I thought it either practicable or desirable, where orthography and pronunciation differ so widely as they do in English, that they should be made to coincide;" and further states his opinion, "that phonetic writing and printing would tend to obscure etymology, and to produce a confusion much more inconvenient than any consequences of the present system." Another writer still more strongly advances the same opinion, and asserts that "among the many inconveniences as well as difficulties that

* A few other inaccuracies in the Dictionary I noticed some time ago in the Classical Museum, in a letter signed E.B.

† An ingenious friend of mine construed the two last words "idle parchment."

‡ In a letter to Mr. Pitman on the subject. See *Phonotypic Journal* for 1845, p. 83.

would attend the bringing the new letters and orthography into use" would be this, that "all our etymologies would be lost, and, consequently, we could not ascertain the meaning of many common words."*

In considering these accusations against phonetic spelling I must observe, that, as they are mere assertions, unaccompanied by any proof whatever, to endeavour to rebut them is the difficult task of attempting to prove a negative instead of the comparatively easy one of replying to an argument. This task has, however, been undertaken by Mr. A. I. Ellis, B. A. in his "Plea for Phonetic Spelling,"† and all I propose to do in this letter is to place before your readers the heads of his arguments with a very few supplementary remarks of my own. Should these not appear satisfactory, they will find the subject more fully treated in Mr. Ellis's work, together with replies to all other objections that have hitherto been urged against the proposed reform.

It may seem almost superfluous to say anything in answer to the assertion that, if etymology were lost, "we could not ascertain the meaning of many common words;" and the more so as it can be shown most satisfactorily that such a loss would *not* result from the introduction of phonetic spelling: but as I would not appear to avoid any part of the discussion, a few words may not be thrown away on this subject. The following remarks of Dr. Franklin are quite decisive, and though I would never quote authority as a substitute for argument, yet no one can think that an argument can lose any weight from being advanced by a high authority. "Words in the course of time change their meanings as well as their spellings and pronunciations, and we do not look to etymology for their present meanings. If I should call a man a *knave* and a *villain*, he would hardly be satisfied with my telling him that one of these words originally signified a lad or a servant, and the other an under ploughman. It is by their present usage only that the

meaning of words is to be determined." Works, vol. ii. p. 363. I should only fill up uselessly your valuable space were I to add more to this. Every one knows that the words which Franklin adduces as illustrations are not solitary instances, but only two out of many hundreds. This, I think, will scarcely be disputed by any one after a moment's reflection.

It remains to show that our present spelling is no sure guide to etymology, and that if it were, the information it contains could not be lost even if it were possible to abolish at once the Johnsonian orthography, and replace it by a phonetic system. It will be more convenient to take these propositions in an inverse order. Let us assume first that our orthography is a complete and certain guide to the etymology of every word in the language. A single copy of Johnson's Dictionary contains, on this supposition, a compendious statement of etymological science. But would the establishment of phonetic spelling annihilate at once every existing copy of that work (not to mention all other works printed in the present spelling)? Most surely not; but it is quite certain, still retaining the same hypothesis, that if the etymology of every word be so exhibited by its present spelling, it is only accessible to those who have the key to it in a very thorough acquaintance with the languages from which ours is derived, namely, Greek, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Norman French, and Modern French, not to mention those which have contributed to it in a lesser degree; and how few are these persons! Would it not be much better to explain these etymologies in a work which would be more generally understood, than to put every person who has occasion to write for any purpose to the trouble of recording them again and again, without either instruction to himself or benefit to science? But it may be said that our orthography does not supply this full information on etymologies, but only certain valuable hints: this is only bringing forward a part of the objection, which has just been refuted as a whole. These hints, if they be all that is known on the subject, would be as well, and if only a part would be better, recorded in an etymological essay or dictionary, than in the spelling book.

* Letter from Miss S. to Dr. Franklin. See his Works. London, 1806, vol. ii. p. 361.

† London, 1848, published by F. Pitman, Phonetic Depôt.

But is our present spelling so sure a guide to etymology? Are even the hints that it affords to be depended upon with absolute certainty? Certainly not, if it can be shown that there are numerous exceptions in which the spelling is calculated only to mislead.

Mr. Ellis observes, "In writing *island* with an *s* there is an evident allusion to the Latin *insula*, through *isle* or *ile*. It would have shown much more wisdom in the person who first chose this spelling if he had adopted the orthography *ighland*, as the word is pure Anglo-Saxon, where it is written *ealand*, *ealond*, *igland*, *igland*, meaning *water-land*, a most intelligible derivation. Another 'learned Theban,' whose mind was bent upon his own Bæotia, treated us to the magnificent orthography *rhyme*, with a clear reference to the companion word *rhythm*, which is undoubtedly of Greek origin. Our independent Milton, it is true, persisted in writing *rime*, and with much more reason, for the Anglo-Saxon is *rim* which means a *number*.

'He lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came.'

But without wearying the reader's patience with such like mistakes, we would ask how the present spelling indicates the proper etymology in both *cur-few* and *ker-chief* (*couvre-feu*, *couvre-chef*); in both *bow* and *bough* (*boga* in both cases); in *con-vey*, *in-veigh*, *reh-icle*, (*con-ceh-ere*, *in-veh-ere*, *veh-iculus*); *at-torn-ey*, *tourn-ey*, *turn*, (*a-tourn*'s, old French, *tourn-oi*, *tourn-er*,) and so on? It would lead us too far, in a popular work like the present, to enter into particulars which could only interest the professed philologist. Enough has been adduced to show that in a great number of instances the true etymologies are not only not exhibited by the hetéric* spelling, but a false one is pointed out." (Plea for Phonetic Spelling, pp. 92, 93).

We have now seen that our so-called orthography is no sure guide to etymology, that even if it were, or so far as it is of use to etymologists, there is no reason to fear that the information it contains would be lost in conse-

quence of a change; and that as etymology itself is no certain guide to the meanings of words, there is no advantage in exhibiting it in the mode of writing to be adopted for ordinary purposes; nor is there any probability that under any change "the meaning of many common words" would be more difficult to ascertain than at present.

But there is one more light in which I would place the subject. The favourers of the reform assert that a great positive advantage to the science of etymology would be obtained by spelling phonetically. I shall again quote from Mr. Ellis's book.

"The Englishman who studies the etymology of his own language, and knows the pronunciation of each word, may indeed be considered as in the position of the foreign etymologist who has access to the old spelling, and is furnished with the new. The former may help in some instances to guide (though it will in many only misguide); but it is on the latter *alone* that his deductions can be based. For what is a language? A collection of significant sounds. Until, then, these sounds are known and exhibited, their etymological changes cannot even become the subject of serious etymological investigation. Without phonetic spelling, or an equivalent knowledge of the sounds of a language, etymology is impossible, and for this reason, we cannot trace the history of a word until we know what that word is, and we cannot tell what the word is, until we know its sound—for words are sounds and nothing more,—or its equivalent phonetic representation. Thus if we write *laugh*, we have not the slightest idea, from studying the hetéric alphabet, of the sound which this word assumes. If we are told that the *gh* is preserved because of the original guttural in the Anglo-Saxon *hlihan* or *hlihhan*, we may be led to imagine that the guttural is still to be pronounced, or at least to be simply omitted, as in some other cases; but who would have any idea of its being replaced by *f*? a real etymological fact of much importance, certainly as necessary to be indicated as the change of the Anglo-Saxon vowel from *i* to *ah* (which we may presume to be indicated by the spelling *au*), or as the omission of the

* Hetéric spelling, the *other* as distinguished from Phonetic, a term adopted to avoid circumlocution.

guttural or whisper (*h*) before the *l*. These two latter facts are somewhat indicated by the spelling *laugh*; but the other, most important because least expected, the conversion of a guttural into a labial continuant, although very worthy of observation, is passed over * * * *. Here then we have an instance of an interesting etymological fact entirely buried under the weight of *hetéric* orthography. It is only one out of many. The whole treatment of the Germanic guttural by the mixed population who created the English language is as yet an unexplained mystery. We know next to nothing of the laws according to which vowels and consonants change in passing from Saxon and French into English. These are etymological facts which it remains for those who use a phonetic orthography to examine and display. Without some means of representing the sounds of words they cannot even be approached." (Plea for Phonetic Spelling, pp. 91, 92.)

In advancing arguments against phonetic spelling on etymological grounds, sufficient attention does not seem to have been paid to the fact that our present spellings are not the relics of words as they existed in the languages from which we derived them, but are registers only of the derivations which Dr. Johnson or others supposed them to have had—are the records not of facts but of opinions. On the other hand, *Hetéricism* obscures the most important facts of all, namely, what the words which are the subject of etymology really are, and is apt to lead etymologists to forget that it is their business to trace back, not our spelling but our language to its origin, not our words as symbolized by dead signs, but our living spoken words; and if it does this it degrades etymology from an important branch of Ethnological science to a mere matter of curious speculation or literary amusement.

Yours, &c. R. C. N.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Anthologia Oxoniensis. Decerpsit Gulielmus Linwood, M.A. Ædis Christi Alumnus. 1846. 8vo. pp. 306.

[The present article has been forwarded to us by a Correspondent, who gives a brief review of most of the writers of Modern Latin Poetry. To some of these we have already recently directed our readers' attention.*]

THE composition of Latin verse is acknowledged to prove an agreeable mode of habituating the mind to thinking, and certainly may be deemed an advantageous method to pursue for the formation of a literary taste. Without entering into an enumeration of its collateral advantages and disadvantages, it doubtless affords a refreshing recreation from graver studies, and even possesses no contemptible tendency to soothe the vexations of human life. Ovid, during his dreary banishment, felt the consolatory power of the muse.

Ergo, quòd vivo, durisque laboribus obsto,
Nec me sollicitæ tædiæ lucis habent,
Gratia, Musa, tibi : nam tu solatia præbes ;
Tu requies curæ, tu medicina mali.—Trist. l. iv. el. 10.

At the revival of letters scholars emulated each other in their imitations of the better Latin poets. The Italians, especially the scholars of the sixteenth century, from a rather close resemblance of the Latin and Italian languages, succeeded beyond others as a nation in the cultivation of the Latin muse. The

* See reviews of Gruter's Collection of the Modern Latin Poets of Germany in June, 1846, and January, 1847; of those of France in April, May, and June, 1847; of Italy in May, 1847; of Belgium, Dec. 1847, and March, 1848; of the Latin Poems of Bishop Pearson in Feb. 1848; of those of Dr. Dupont in May, 1848.

French also, from a similar cause, have exhibited successful efforts in the same field of learning and taste. The German, Dutch, and English languages breathe a native Gothicism difficult to break through, unless to those who had been early accustomed to the fairest models, and tutored by elegant instructors. The leading geniuses of the different European nations who have won for themselves evergreen laurels in the garden of Latin poesy may perfunctorily be mentioned for the information of the less-experienced student. Amongst the Italians we have for elegy and hendecasyllables the polished M. Antonius Flaminius, and M. Molsa. For Virgilians we have Vida, Fracastorius, Sannazarius, and Peter Bembo. A collection of the illustrious modern Latin poets of Italy was published at Florence 1719-22, in nine volumes, large duodecimo. The Germans may justly boast of their great Ovidian Latin poet, Petrus Lotichius, and their elegant Ferdinand Furstenburgh. The Dutch have Hoschius and Joannes Secundus, and the two Heinsiuses; and the Flemish have Wallius; and the Poles have Casimir. At home we have the two Scottish poets, the exquisitely classical Buchanan, and the elegiac poet Arthur Jonston. The French have Commire, scrupulously formed on a truly classical model, Rapin, Sautel, Santeuil, Polignac, Le Jay, and Vanière, the author of the *Prædium Rusticum*, and to whom we owe the useful *Gradus ad Parnassum*. For our own country, we may cite the continuation of Lucan by May, and the fine translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost* by Dobson. We decline in this place bringing forward many minor British productions. Almost every scholar is acquainted with the charming poems of Vincent Bourne, in whose compositions every expression, with few exceptions, is classical, appropriate, and unostentatious, emanating from a rare sensibility of what is in harmony with good taste. We may add to our minor Latin poets, but of superior power, Milton, Cowley, Addison, Jortin, Thomas Warton, Dr. William King, Bishop the classical master of Merchant-Taylors' School, Anstey, Holdsworth, Theodore Bathurst the translator of Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, Sir William Jones, who, had he devoted his genius to Latin poetry, would have attained the summit of his art; see his "*Carminum Liber*," hexametrical translation, from Firdoosee, the Persian Homer, and his *Elegiacs*. Mr. Landor's Latin poems we have not yet perused.

Although the contributors to the "*Anthologia Oxoniensis*" cannot, in our judgment, take their seats in the conclave of modern Latin poets on the same bench with the Fracastoriuses, the Vidas, and the M. Flaminiuses, we cheerfully award them a wavy palm of poetic elegance and superior scholarship. The learned editor and culler of the present poetical bouquet, "*penè indignabundus*," these are his words, rejects the supposition that the present volume made its appearance in emulation of the "*Arundines Cami*." We suppose, at any rate, that pleasing publication suggested this. We remark, by the way, that the editor has inadvertently admitted into his preface the phrase "*minutiis incumbamus*;" it should be "*in minutias*," &c.

The contributors to this volume consist of nineteen at least. Out of these we think very high praise due to the verses of the Reverend George Booth, the Marquess Wellesley, Mr. G. Smith, Lord Grenville, Mr. Bode, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Holden, and to some others. Mr. Booth, of the living poets, is a superior hand. In him we find perspicuity and elegance of phrase, and a fine sense of what is beautiful. Much the same may be predicated of the Marquess Wellesley, and of Lord Grenville. Mr. Booth's translations from Moore are, upon the whole, of the first order. His version of the stanza "*I do not think, where'er thou art, "Quæ loca cunque tenes,*" pp. 18, 19, is a proof of his fine powers in this kind of poetical imitation. His original Latin poems, as they are here brought forward, are not equal to his translations. So true is it, that a mind may exercise most felicitously the art of a translator, but fail, more or less, in original composition, through deficiency of rich inventive power, combined with a thoroughly chastened judgment. Mr. G. Smith, a much younger man, of great promise, displays classical elegance in the pieces inserted in this collection, and we doubt not that time and practice will still further mature Mr. Smith's poetical excellences, and raise him to a very high place among the

modern Latin translators of poetry. The choicest verses, as they appear to us, are—Mr. Booth's translation of the stanza of Moore, already mentioned, and his *Ad Filiæ Tumulum*, *cetq.* p. 268, with the exception of the 7th and 8th lines "*Hei mihi cetq.*," also his *Seculum Aureum*, Marquess Wellesley's lines on the tomb of Miss Brougham, his *Persæ de Templo*, *cetq.* p. 264, his *Insula Tiniana*, p. 271, his *Imitation*, &c. *Fulmen Alexandri*, *cetq.* p. 275, his verses for the Duke of Wellington's Statue, p. 273, and his *Atra situ attollit*, *cetq.* p. 216. Lord Grenville's "*Exul Gallicus*," p. 232, Mr. Lonsdale's translation of Alonzo the Brave, p. 169. Mr. E. Palmer's *Daphne*, is good, and the *Carmina Quadragesimalia*, at pp. 298, 302, and 303. Few of the honourable Dean Herbert's verses appear in this volume: we admire his *Eheu Julia*, and his *Ad Juliam*, p. 220.

Poets have been classified under the three heads, of poets of *art*, of *feeling*, and of *imagination*. We could point out verses in this volume composed by poets under the first head; by poets of art, we understand those abounding in memory and scholarship, but devoid of the genuine poetic inspiration. It would be invidious to single out individual pieces. But we would observe in all compositions obscurity should be steered clear of, as the very eclipse of genius, and that poetical translations should put on the semblance of original pieces, and beam out perfectly lucid, without the aid of the original whence they are reflected, or, to speak without a figure, whence they are translated.

The sum of lyric poems admitted into this volume is comparatively small. And we are not surprised that aspirants to poetic fame should shrink from the cramping difficulties of the principal lyric measures. The late Honourable Dean Herbert, by an attentive examination of the accents of Italian and Latin verse, deduced some important canons for the composition of Latin lyrics, unknown to, and therefore disregarded by, the older celebrated modern *lyrists*, and by some of much later date. We have not been able to command sufficient leisure for trying the lyric compositions in the *Anthologia* by Dean Herbert's rules, but we recommend the leisurely classical student to bring the lyric compositions of the *Anthologia* to these somewhat crippling tests. The canons of Dean Herbert may be found in Tate's *Horatius Restitutus*, second edition, pretty fully developed and exemplified. We might have much dilated our criticisms upon the present volume, but check our running pen, as we are bent upon shunning anything like pungent severity of remark. The poems in the volume are all, as they should be, consistent with nice delicacy and decent morals. We cannot too strongly impress upon our readers the reflection that the moral influence of the poet is a deep responsibility for genius. How greatly do we regret that the Belgian poet (*Johannes Secundus*) should have prostrated and prostituted his elegant muse to unbridled licentiousness, involving the corruption of all pure phantasies down to the present moment. Poetry, destitute of morality, resembles the beauteous, yet poisonous, flower, stealing our attention, without a breath of wholesome fragrance.

The Greek poems for the present, at least, we pass over untouched in our notice of the *Anthologia*:

Timemus "Danaos et dona ferentes."

We cannot take leave of the learned Editor, who has himself claims to poetical excellence, without thanking him and his co-adjutors for the poetical treat they have served up for us; but, should the book ever reach a second edition, we recommend some future Quintilius to amputate certain, not many, compositions of the poets of art, and to omit nearly all the additions published to the justly prized "*Carmina Quadragesimalia*." And we finally exhort the writers in this poetic miscellany still to polish their compositions in some particulars more industriously, as these gifted writers must candidly admit that not only by divine genius, but through the "*limæ labor, et mora*," the Virgils and the Horaces, and a few more, bore off poetic wreaths of unfading immortality.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Four Masters, from the Earliest Period to the year 1616. Edited from an autograph manuscript, with a Translation and Notes, by John O'Donovan, Esq. M.R.I.A. Barrister-at-Law. 4to.

THIS great national work, extending to 2500 pages, and forming three large quarto volumes, is the most magnificent contribution to historical literature that either Ireland or England has received for many years. It is honourable at once to the learning that has produced it, and to the patriotic spirit of the publishers, Messrs. Hodges and Smith, who at a very large expenditure,—exceeding by one-half the extent at once contemplated, have produced it in so very handsome and substantial a shape.

The polychronicon, or body of chronicles, called “The Annals of the Four Masters,” is a compilation of no very high antiquity, but its value results from the original materials of which it is composed having for the most part disappeared. It was undertaken in the convent of Donegal, in Jan. 1632, and finished in Aug. 1636.

“The chroniclers and learned men who transcribed and collated this book from various books, were, Brother Michael O'Clery, Maurice the son of Torna O'Mulconry for one month, Ferfeasa the son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, both of the county of Roscommon, Cucogry O'Clery of the county of Donegal, Cucogry O'Duigenan of the county of Leitrim, and Conary O'Clery of the county of Donegal.”

Its name, “of the four masters,” was bestowed in a fanciful and rather blundering manner, by the Rev. John Colgan, the editor of the *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, published in 1645; who states in his preface to that work, that he had sometimes quoted from that compilation as the *Annales Dungalenses*, from its having been formed in the convent of Donegal, but in the latter part of his book as the *Annales Quatuor Magistrorum*; for though these four persons had been employed upon it, yet two of them were engaged only for a short time, and in the latter part

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

of the work; whilst its earlier parts, from which only he quoted, were compiled by the four “*peritissimi magistri*.” The present editor remarks that the title *Quatuor Magistri* had been long previously applied by the medical writers of the middle ages to the four masters of the medical science, and this induced Colgan to transfer it to the compilers of these annals.

“Teige-an-tsleibhe (i.e. of the mountain), or Michael O'Clery, chief of these compilers, was born about the year 1575, in the parish of Kilbarron, near Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, the fourth son of Donough O'Clery, who was grandson of Tuathal O'Clery, head of the Tircconnell branch of the family, who died in 1512. Before he joined the Franciscan order he was by profession an antiquary; and some time after joining his order at Louvain, he was sent to Ireland by the guardian of the Irish convent there, Hugh Ward (who was then employed in writing the lives of Irish saints), to collect old Irish manuscripts, and other helps towards this grand undertaking. Brother Michael O'Clery, who was eminently qualified for this task, pursued his inquiry for about fifteen years, during which period he visited the most distinguished scholars and antiquaries then living, and transcribed from ancient Irish manuscripts many lives of saints, several genealogies, three or four ancient martyrologies, and a great number of other monuments.”

These collections were afterwards employed by Colgan; but O'Clery himself compiled the following works:—

1. The Reim Rioghraidhe, a Catalogue of the Kings of Ireland, the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, and the Irish Calendar.

2. The Leabhar Gabhala, or Book of Conquests.

3. The Annals of Ireland, the work now before us.

4. An Irish Dictionary, which was printed at Louvaine in 1643.

The present editor, like his industrious prototypes, has placed on record the times and stages of his labour.

“The translation was commenced in January in the year 1832, and finished on the 3rd of December, 1833. The editor afterwards personally examined the various

territories, mountains, glens, and passes noticed in these and more ancient Irish annals, and other works, during the progress of the Ordnance Survey, taking special note of such places as are mentioned by the Four Masters, with a view to this publication. He procured all accessible translations from Irish annals, whether into Latin or English; compared them with the text of the originals, wherever these were within his reach; and, for the purpose of facilitating reference, arranged the various obscure words and obsolete idioms in alphabetical order."

The necessity for this care is shewn from the neglect into which the Irish language had fallen. So long since as 1783 the celebrated Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, wrote thus to the Chevalier O'Gorman:—

"The worst of it is, I doubt that you have a man in France or Ireland who could decipher the contractions. In my province of Connaught I know of none (I am sure there is none), myself excepted, who can read these Annals, or explain many of the terms, though they could read them. In the margins of these Annals you will find several notes of mine, and I would caution you against their being transcribed, lest they should be mistaken for any part of the original."

Mr. O'Donovan remarks that the justice of the fears thus expressed has been since clearly demonstrated, as well by the labours of the writer's own grandson, Dr. O'Connor, as by those of others, who have attempted to translate portions of these Annals without making the necessary preparations for the task.

The plan upon which the present edition is arranged was settled in Feb. 1845 by a committee consisting of the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., George Petrie, esq. LL.D., Aquilla Smith, esq. M.D., Joseph Huband Smith, esq., and the editor. The manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy (procured by Dr. Petrie, in 1831, on the sale of the library of Mr. Austin Cooper), is followed; variations in the copy in Trinity College are inserted in brackets; contracted words are given at length; an English translation runs parallel with the text; and the notes are richly laden with philological, historical, genealogical, and topographical illustration.*

* Mr. O'Donovan is the author of an Irish Grammar, and Editor of "Genea-

The Annals before us begin in the year of Christ 1172.† They are continued to the year 1616. For an interesting specimen of their style and contents we need not go further than the second year.

"Tiernan O'Rourke, lord of Breifny and Conmaicne, a man of great power for a long time, was treacherously slain at Tlachtgha, by Hugo de Lacy and Donnell the son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe, who was along with them. He was beheaded by them, and they conveyed his head and body ignominiously to Dublin. The head was placed over the gate of the fortress, as a spectacle of intense pity to the Irish, and the body was gibbeted, with the feet upwards, at the northern side of Dublin."

We add another characteristic passage from the year 1230:—

"Hugh O'Neill, lord of Tyrone and Roydamna (*i. e.* heir presumptive to the throne), of all Ireland; the defender of Leth-Chuinn against the English of Ireland and [the people of] Leth-Mhogha Nuadh; who had never rendered hostages, pledges, or tribute, to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great and frequent slaughter; the plunderer of the English and Irish; a man who had attempted the subjugation of all Ireland,—died [a natural death], although it was never supposed that he would die in any other way than to fall by [the hands of] the English."

The value of Mr. O'Donovan's topographical and genealogical notes may be judged by the two following, attached to the passages we have cited:—

"*Tlachtgha*.—Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland (vol. iv. p. 223), says that Tiernan O'Rourke was slain on a hill not far from Dublin, by Griffin, a nephew of Maurice Fitz-Gerald. Tlachtgha, however, is not near Dublin, but was the name of a hill much celebrated in ancient Irish history for the Druidic fires lighted there annually on

logies," and other works, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society.

† From a MS. in the Duke of Buckingham's library at Stowe (and which, we presume, will shortly pass under the hammer of the auctioneer), Dr. O'Connor published the first part of these Annals, extending from the earliest period to 1172 (where the present publication commences), in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*.

the 1st of November in times of Paganism, and described as situated in that portion of Meath which originally belonged to Munster. It is the place now called the Hill of Ward, which lies in the immediate vicinity of Athboy, in the county of Meath, as is evident from the fact that in these annals and other authorities Athboy is often called Athboy of Tlachtgha, to distinguish it from other places of the name of Athboy in Ireland. This Hill of Ward is crowned with a magnificent ancient rath, consisting of three circumvallations, which, connected with the historical references to the locality, and the present local traditions, establishes its identity with the ancient Tlachtgha. The identity of Tlachtgha with the Hill of Ward was first proved by the editor in a letter now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park."

"*Tyrone* comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. The inhabitants bore the generic name of Kinel-Owen, and had at this period branched off into various families, who were all tributary to one archchief, who was sometimes of the family of MacLoughlin, sometimes of that of O'Neill, and, in one or two instances, of that of O'Flaherty, now Laverty, descended from Aedh Allan, who was one of the sixteen monarchs of the Kinel-Owen race. These once great family names are still numerous in this region, but none bearing them at present are above the rank of farmers, except those who have entered into holy orders."

In correction of historical prejudices Mr. O'Donovan's notes on the "massacre of Mullaghmast," which has been so often made the text of factious invective, are important. The Four Masters term it "a horrible and abominable act of treachery committed by the English of Leinster and Meath," which statement is by a later historian, Dr. Curry, magnified into the following:—

"Yet, in that same year (1577), an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmastan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public faith, and under the protection of Government."

These "hundreds" dwindle to only 180 in the History of the Irish Catholics by Philip O'Sullivan Beare; and when we mount still higher, to the first Irish authority, namely, Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, a man whose credit is unimpeached, and who

was living at the time, we find the 180 diminish to 40. But the more important fact is that the "English" who perpetrated the massacre were not the English authorities; at most they were a party of the Anglo-Hibernians who were at the time considered to be attached to the English party. Mr. O'Donovan says,—

"That a massacre took place in the great rath on the hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute; but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the horse stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy."

Upon Kilmallock, a flourishing town in Limerick, which was despoiled and burnt by James Fitz-Maurice in the year 1571, and which has been made the subject of no little bombast by "tourists in search of the picturesque," Mr. O'Donovan remarks:—

"This town is called the Balbec of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers: but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern), except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century."

In perusing Mr. O'Donovan's genealogical deductions, we have been at once interested and amused at the modifications which, in the progress of centuries, have taken place in Irish names, generally in order to reconcile them to the English ear. Thus, on the death of Muredach O'Cobhthaigh, bishop of Derry and Raphoe, in 1173, he tells us that his proper name, though now obsolete in baptism, is preserved in the surname Murray; whilst the family name O'Cobhthaigh is Anglicised Coffey in the northern half of Ireland, but sometimes barbarously Cowhig in

the south.* Cionaeth (the Scottish Kenneth), is the origin of the Irish name Kenny.† Of O'Banon we are told,—

"There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland. It is now Anglicised Bannan and Banon, but incorrectly Banim by the late celebrated novel-writer in *Kilkenny*."

Ua Ciardha has come done into Keary and Carey; Maolruanoidh, "the ruddy chief," to Mulroney; from O'Caithain are derived O'Cane, Cane, and Kane,—and we suppose Kean?

"Sir Richard Cane, of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane, of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race." (p. 1829.)

Of all the various races the author speaks with true historic impartiality; thus of Mac Mahon, Chief of Oriel:—

"The present representative of this family is unknown to the editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlebar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are unknown. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown."

We ought not perhaps to be surprised that Mr. O'Donovan should show less acquaintance with English names than with Irish; but it certainly looks strange when he repeatedly follows the Irish orthography Phiton and Phitun for the name of Sir Edward Fitton, which belonged to two persons, father and son, of no little note among the English governors of Ireland; the former having been the first President of Connaught and afterwards Vice-Treasurer of the Kingdom, and the

latter President of Munster. The family was of Cheshire, and in the next generation was raised to the rank of Baronet.

In a passage relating to the death of Walter Earl of Essex, the Editor has also left the very inaccurate statements of his text worse than uncorrected. The Four Masters say,—

"The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends as tokens of his death."

Not to quarrel with the way in which the Irish viewed the departure of the Earl to England in 1575,—which, though ensuing shortly after Sir Henry Sydney's arrival, was certainly not at the personal bidding of the new Lord Deputy,—the words supplied in brackets support a more positive error. Essex did not return to Ireland as Governor of Ulster, but with what Dugdale calls "the airie title" of Earl Marshal of Ireland. He landed at Dublin on the 23d of July, two months instead of two weeks before his death; and his "sudden fit of sickness" lasted from the 21st of August to the 22d of September. As for his shirt and his heart being sent to his friends, we cannot imagine what notion or superstition could require such attention to be paid to his shirt, and suspect the translator must for once have mistaken the sense of the original. His body was carried for interment to Carmarthen in South Wales. But the great deficiency in Mr. O'Donovan's notes at this point is that he makes no reference to Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley's "Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farnley," 4to. 1845, in which the Earl of Essex's affairs in connection with Ireland have been fully detailed.

Whilst the Earl of Essex was constituted Earl Marshal of Ireland, Sir Henry Bagnall continued Knight Marshal, as he had been before. In p. 2087 Mr. O'Donovan improperly applies the title *Field-marshal*, which was then unused, to Sir Nicholas Bagnall; and in p. 2067, with reference to the same person, we should read mar-

* There is also Cowie as a surname, which we believe is Scottish.

† The synonyms of Irish christian names will surprise some readers. Domnall or Donnell is Anglicised Daniel; Diarmaid or Dermot is rendered Jeremiah; Tieg is Timothy; Turlough, Terence; &c. &c. Brian is Latinized Bernardus, in an epitaph of the date 1671.

shalship instead of "mastership." See the high character given by Sir Henry Sydney to "Sir Nicholas Bagnoll, marshall of her majesties armye of this realme," in the Sidney Papers, i. 99.

In conclusion, we cannot conceal from our readers the fact, that with respect to Englishmen employed in Ireland, this work will be consulted with some disappointment. It is in itself a chronicle of the Irish, written by Irishmen, and of the highest value for its native annals. But for the annals of the English government of Ireland, the historian must still look principally to English writers * and to state papers. When we consider that for some generations, and especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Ireland was the arena upon which our military adventurers, and the unprovided scions of our aristocracy, sought for distinction and for settlement,—that it served, in fact, the purposes since accomplished by our colonies and by India,—the English annals of Ireland form a source of most interesting information in aid of biography and family history. Had the *Annals of the Four Masters* been less exclusively Irish, we should have said that the most appropriate appendix they could have received would have been accurate calendars of the succession of Lord-Deputies, Presidents, Marshals, and other officers who administered the English government; as such lists would, in various cases, like a map, elucidate the course of events. For instance, between the period of Sir Henry Sydney's first government of Ireland and his return as Lord Deputy in 1575, there was another Viceroy, Sir William Fitzwilliam, and it was from his jealousy that the Earl of Essex suffered. The Four Masters, however, lose sight of Sir William Fitzwilliam, and, as we have seen, ascribe his enmity towards Essex to Sir Henry Sydney.

Mr. O'Donovan's comments, like the text, chiefly concern the native Irish families; in whose genealogies he is

deeply conversant. Several of these, brought down to modern times, are appended, at the close of the work, to those already introduced at the foot of the pages. The only index attached is a short table of reference to the principal of those genealogies. This is much to be lamented, as without Indexes no one can tell to which of the 2500 pages to turn for many of Mr. O'Donovan's most important and valuable notes, particularly those of the topographical class. We cannot but cherish some hope that this deficiency may still in some way be supplied, as the index to Madox's *History of the Exchequer* was supplied in his *Baronia Anglica*, and that of Banks's *Extinct Peerage* in his *Stemmata Anglicana*; for Mr. O'Donovan announces another historical work,—a review of Edmund Spenser's "*View of the State of Ireland*."

After quoting the judgment of Walter Harris, that "in the history and antiquities of the country Spenser is often miserably mistaken, and seems rather to have indulged the fancy and licence of a poet, than the judgment and fidelity requisite for an historian," Mr. O'Donovan adds,

"It is very much to be regretted that Thierry and other writers, being deceived by the celebrity of his name, have helped to perpetuate some of his fictions; but truth will finally triumph, and the editor intends to publish a review of Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, in which he will give him full credit for his discernment of abuses, and expose all his intentional figments."

In a country where party misrepresentation has ever run so high as it has in Ireland, especial caution is required to maintain true historic impartiality. In this quality we must add that we have found Mr. O'Donovan in no degree deficient; on the contrary, there are continual proofs of his anxiety to ascertain the truth, and the whole truth; and it will be a beneficial result of his indefatigable labours if his example in this respect should exercise a correspondent influence upon those more popular writers who will hereafter derive their materials from his pages.

* The Irish portion of Holinshed's *Chronicles* was the work of Edmund Moreux esquire, secretary to the Lord Deputy Sydney.

The Image-Worship of the Church of Rome. By J. E. Tyler, B.D. 8vo. pp. xxvii. 283.

Strictures on Dr. Milner's work, entitled "The End of Religious Controversy." By W. McGavin, esq. 24mo. pp. 416.

The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. By William Chillingworth, M.A. 2 vols. 18mo.

MR. TYLER is already well known in the controversial arena by a work on the subject of Mariolatry, the deserved success of which has probably stimulated him, to devote his inquiries to another of the points in dispute, namely image-worship. The title-page is a summary of the work, as it announces that such worship is "proved to be contrary to holy Scripture and the faith and discipline of the Primitive Church, and to involve contradictory and irreconcilable doctrines within the Church of Rome itself." As a reason for undertaking his present task, the author assigns, in general language, the attacks which have been made in our days upon the nature, character, and effects of the Reformation. (p. 7.) And more particularly, he says at p. 2, "We have been accustomed to hear from time to time that the charge brought against the Church of Rome of worshipping and adoring images is founded in ignorance or wilful misrepresentation." The late titular bishop Milner asserted, that the question is a dispute about words; to which Mr. Tyler replies, that "The heathen writers, with whom the Fathers of the Primitive Church contended, had just as much right to charge their accusers with entertaining a dispute about words as our Roman Catholic brethren have now to represent in that light our objection to their worship." (p. xix.) We once heard a liberal apologist argue, by way of defending the Romish use of images, that the heathens did not *worship* them, a mode of reasoning which, if it were admitted, would make the divine precepts and reproofs to contend against a shadow. In fact, the apologist soon showed the vicious nature of his own argument, by raising doubts about the reception of the Bible itself.

The first part of this work comprises the doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome before the Reformation; the

second, the Council of Trent, and the present doctrine and practice; the third, the evidence of Scripture and of the Primitive Church against image-worship: which inquiry is continued down to the time of Charlemagne. It may appear hypercritical, but in this division of the work the *Fathers* would obviously have been a more accurate expression than the *Primitive Church*.

In the recapitulation, at the end of the volume, Mr. Tyler thus sums up the argument:—

"It has then been shown that the religious worship of any material or visible representation of an absent object of adoration, is contrary to the letter and the spirit of the holy Scriptures, both of the Old and of the New Testament. We have also seen that the worship of any image representing the Deity, or our blessed Saviour, as God and man, or any saint or angel, or the Virgin Mary, is contrary to the doctrine, and discipline, and practice of the Christian Church for more than seven hundred years." (p. 254.)

"Great resistance, indeed, was made in several parts to the introduction of this novel and heathenish worship, especially in our own country; yet the superstition grew and prospered, and for centuries triumphed over the pure worship of apostolic and primitive times. The poisonous fruits of this corruption, too pleasant to the taste of our fallen nature, are described by various writers; and our attention has been especially fixed by Polydore Vergil on the deplorable extent to which the evil had spread on every side at the close of the century before the Reformation." (p. 256.)

"The Council of Trent . . . decreed that images must by all means be had and retained in churches, and that due honour is to be paid to them, appealing at the same time to the second Nicene Council [A. D. 787] for the assertion, that the honour paid to an image is passed on to the prototype, and authoritatively pronouncing that difference to exist between idol-worship among the heathen and image-worship among Christians which has been shewn in the course of this work to be groundless, imaginary, and contrary to the fact." (pp. 256-7.)

Such is the analysis of Mr. Tyler's work, taken from his own summary, and it will give the reader an outline of its contents. To go fuller into them would require a dissertation on the several parts of the subject, which is unnecessary in describing a recent

work, the purchase of which the student can never regret. Nowhere, that we are aware of, will he find such a collection of materials toward making himself well acquainted with the question. In a word, it is a valuable assemblage of citations and arguments. Nevertheless we wish that the author had given the originals of his extracts from the Fathers and other sources, not that we mistrust them, but the value of the work would thus have been greatly increased. In the next edition they ought by all means to appear, and we would even suggest the printing of an appendix containing them, to accommodate the purchasers of the first. The subject might have been treated more extensively in some respects, especially in the concluding part, concerning the *pious frauds* which have been practised by means of images, and the testimonies of reflecting Romanists to the abuse which results from their worship. On the former of these points, we would direct the reader to two little books lately published, viz. "The Life of Ramon Montsalvage," and "Magic, Pretended Miracles," &c. in the series entitled "The Monthly Volume." On the latter we will merely refer to Courayer, who, in a note to his translation of Sleidan, says,—

"If images were an occasion of superstition and abuse there ought to have been no hesitation as to the propriety of destroying them, although in themselves they were not positively wrong. . . . Perhaps the most reasonable and moderate part would be to permit, for the ornament of the churches and the instruction of the simple, pictures descriptive of actions and historical events, but to suppress images of particular saints, to prevent their superstitious worship by the people, who often address them as the source of the blessings which they ask." (Vol. i. b. iv. p. 160.)

In connection with the passage just quoted the words of Naclantus (Nacchianti), a member of the Council of Trent, may be given as expounding the doctrine of image-worship, and pronouncing the moderate explanation of it insufficient. In his commentary on the Romans, Venice, 1567, in a dissertation appended to verse 23, chap. i. he says, "Wherefore, not only must it be confessed that the faithful in the Church do adore *before the image* (as

some, perhaps, for caution's sake express themselves), but also that they do worship the image without any manner of scruple which you may suggest." (p. 202; Tyler, p. 76.) The principle on which he grounds this assertion is, that the same adoration is due to the image as to the original. If this were admissible, there would be some difficulty in making the prohibition in the second commandment intelligible.

Dr. Milner in his subtle work entitled "The *End* of Religious Controversy," (but which ought rather to have been styled its *perpetuation*), assures us that according to Romish judgment images are to be reckoned among things indifferent. In the concluding part of this volume Mr. Tyler considers that assertion at length, and shows it to be gratuitous, and opposed to the authorities on which the practice rests. We very much doubt whether it would be safe for any one, to plead this opinion as an excuse for neglecting them, where the power to punish heresy existed. It would indicate a scruple, and the Church of Rome has always taken alarm at scruples that affect her practices.

For our own part, we cannot help thinking the conduct of that church in this respect as highly impolitic. She is perfectly aware that the separation is perpetuated, and alienation strengthened, by her adhering to the use of images in her worship. She cannot be ignorant that to discard them would remove one serious obstacle to reconciliation, and that to cast them into the gulf which separates her from Protestantism, would help towards bridging the passage. The use which she alleges in their favour is so imaginary (we do not mean a play on the word),* as not to warrant their being retained while they prolong disunion. The objections of Protestants are conscientious, and founded upon the Divine word; while conscience cannot be pleaded in their support, and the practice rests on the word of man. And yet we are not aware that so easy and reasonable a sacrifice has ever been offered towards a peace. On the contrary, the negotiations of Romanists are usually confined to

* It is used by Mr. Tyler, p. ix.

granting the use of the cup in the Lord's Supper, and permitting the marriage of the clergy. If images have been included in any such proposal, the circumstance has escaped our notice, or our memory has failed us in that particular.

Instead however of making advances toward reconciliation, the Church of Rome adds one impolicy to another, by expunging the second commandment from the decalogue. It is true that wherever expediency dictates a different course the commandment is retained, with the view of persuading Protestants that it is not suppressed; as, for instance, there are two catechisms published at Paris, both of them sanctioned by the archbishop, one of which (that of 1840) omits it, while the other (that of 1841) inserts it in part. But, as Rome is the normal school of Romanism, we must go thither to learn what the favourite practice is, and there we find that not only in the short catechism of 1839, but also in the larger one (where brevity cannot be pleaded) of 1840, the commandment is omitted. And as this last is printed with the approbation of the college "De Propagandâ Fide," we may consider it as the model, from which nothing but local expediency will venture to depart. What effect the suppression of a document would have upon the minds of a jury, is too obvious to point out.

This sensitiveness is not confined to catechisms, but appears in the expurgatory policy of the Romish Church, which takes alarm at the slightest whisper against images. In the Index of 1607, under the head of Polydore Vergil, a passage of a general nature on the worship of images (*De Invent. Rerum*, b. vi. c. 13) is expunged; and it is curious that Mr. Tyler, who has quoted this very passage at p. 38, seems unaware of the fact. The summary of the Second Commandment, "*Nullius animalis effigiem colito*" (b. v. c. 9), has also a mark of suppression (*del.*) affixed to it, a greater instance of jealousy than which we cannot imagine. Even the "*Bibliotheca Sanctorum Patrum*" of De la Bigne (Paris, 1589) does not escape; for, on account of the opposition of Jonas of Orleans to the worship of images (and his consent to their use does not save him), the

Censor Brasichellen says, "*Ista Jonas magno cum judicio et caute legenda.*" The Spanish Index of 1612 attacks even the indices of books that are permitted, and objects to such items in that of the works of Athanasius as "*Adorari solius Dei esse—Imagines tollendas esse, testimonia—Idololatria est Deum corporalibus, &c.*" Nor is this item in that of Augustine, "*Imaginum usus prohibitus*," allowed to pass.* What is the inference to be drawn from this sweeping principle of suppression? Such sensitiveness betrays a suspicion that Protestants are not so unreasonable in condemning images as Romish writers would elsewhere represent them. Chillingworth saw the bearing of this argument, and urged it against "the lawfulness of worshipping pictures," as well as other points in dispute: "A collection of whose testimonies we have (without thanks to you) in your Indices Expurgatorii; the Divine Providence blessedly abusing, for the readier manifestation of the truth, this engine intended by you for the subversion and suppression of it." (chap. v. s. 91.) Such jealousy acts in the wrong direction, instead of the right one; for it is not the writings of Fathers and others that require amending, but the Tridentine decrees. To borrow an idea from the poet Martial, it is not *many* erasures that will correct the evil, but *a single one*.†

The Council of Trent admits the existence of a great practical evil by the fact of dissuading from it, in the decree concerning images (Sess. xxv.), "*Omnis turpis questus eliminetur.*" Here, however, the word *turpis* is redundant, for who would plead guilty to it, even at the bar of their own conscience? High-minded persons did not need it; while with that class whom Palingenius styles "*Fax hominum*" (*Zodiacus*, b. v. l. 499), and for which expression, no doubt, he was put into the Index, it must have proved ineffectual; and to ordinary minds the practice would become a snare. Indeed,

* On this head the reader may consult Mr. Mendham's curious volume "*The Literary Policy of the Church of Rome.*"

† Non possunt nostros multæ, Faustine, lituræ

Emendare jocos; una litura potest.
Mart. Ep. 10, b. iv.

all legislation, to be efficacious, must be penal, and not merely cautionary. Therefore the epithet should have been omitted, and the decree have stood thus, "Omnis quæstus eliminetur," as a preservative from one great evil at least. An instance of its tendency occurs in a letter of Archbishop Browne of Dublin to Cromwell in 1538, complaining that he found this motive an obstacle to reformation. "The Romish reliques and images of both my cathedrals in Dublin, of the Holy Trinity and St. Patrick's, took off the common people from the true worship; but the prior and the dean find them so sweet for their gain, that they heed not my words." (Biog. Brit. art. *Basnet*, note F.) But in whatever degree this motive may have operated, the conduct of our Reformers was laudable in the same proportion, for sacrificing a source of gain by rejecting image-worship altogether, and thus making a cautionary decree unnecessary.

These remarks have led us away from Mr. Tyler's work, to which we must now revert. To his remarks at p. 103—106, on the perversion of Hebrews xi. 21, we may add that Dr. Scholz, the Romish editor of the Greek Testament (Leipzig, 1836), "not only does not give any sanction to the Vulgate reading, but explains it as every Protestant does, that Jacob uttered his dying prayer supporting himself on the top of his staff." (See Dr. Pye Smith's "Messiah," ii. 208, ed. 1847.) There are a very few mistakes, such as Marcions for Marcionites (p. 74), and Chosroas for Chosroes (p. 84), and it is fortunate for the reader that they are unimportant. The book deserves the fullest encouragement, and will probably find its way into most lists of works on the Romish controversy.

2. Having alluded in the foregoing remarks to Dr. Milner's professed "End of Religious Controversy," we would take this opportunity of mentioning a little volume, which has been put into our hands as an answer to it. The late William McGavin, esq. of Glasgow edited in 1822 a weekly paper called "The Protestant," which, for its copiousness and other recommendations, has obtained some repute in the controversial catalogue. It included

strictures on Dr. Milner's work, which are now reprinted in a little volume, with permission, and without alteration, excepting some verbal corrections and the omission of a few sentences or expressions of a personal nature, or which referred to temporary circumstances of the day. The efforts which have been made to push Dr. Milner's work into a wider circulation, by republishing it in a cheap form, required to be met in the same way, and a good service has been performed by extracting those portions of "The Protestant" which bear on the subject.

3. We have to mention a reprint of Chillingworth's celebrated work, concerning which Sir William Jones says, "In whom could the Roman Church have a more formidable opponent than in Chillingworth, whose deep knowledge of its tenets rendered him so competent to dispute them."* It is now republished in a neat form, accessible to the general reader, and complete, without alteration or abridgement. Various editions, the preface states, have been collated to correct the errata of the press, and a few explanatory notes are added. As a specimen of the collation, we would refer to chap. vi. s. 38 (vol. ii. p. 391), where the words "it is not a thing which is in our own power," are justly substituted, from an Oxford edition, for "your power," as they stood in a London one. The text of Knott's work, which was printed by Chillingworth along with his own, is retained, and given in a smaller type, which is very desirable, as, in a London edition of 1820, the type is the same, which once led, we believe, to Knott's being quoted for a sentiment instead of his antagonist. Although we do not agree with Johnson that "no man reads long together with a folio on his table," still he was right in saying that "books that you may carry to the fire, and hold readily in your hand, are the most useful after all." The present edition not only possesses this external requisite, but, from its completeness and correctness, some internal ones also.

The reader will not be displeased, we presume, to find himself removed from a controversial topic to one of

* See the Essay on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, *As. Res.* i. 272, 8vo. ed.
3 E

pure literary history. Chillingworth's work is one of the last in which the writer republishes his antagonist's text along with his own. The last is Fuller's "Appeal of Injured Innocence," 1659, written in answer to Heylin's *Examen Historicum*, or Animadversions on the author's Church History. It was, at least, begun, and nearly carried through, on this plan, by way of dealing more fairly with Heylin than he himself had done in garbled attacks on the History. But while the press was at work an objection was raised by Heylin's stationer (publisher), as being likely to suffer by the reprinting of his book in other hands; and Fuller was therefore obliged to content himself with extracting particular passages in the remainder of his "Appeal." He quotes the former controversy between Whitgift and Cartwright, as an example of what he wished to have done, and fairly argues that "the plaster must be as broad as the sore." (Sect. 161-164.) The interests of copyright have, however, prevailed, and the practice may now be reckoned among the "Curiosities of Literature." It is difficult to reconcile those interests with the practice; but there can be no doubt that it had a beneficial effect, as it obliged writers to keep to their opponent's text, and afforded an easy detection of inconclusive reasoning or unfounded assertion. At present a writer can make his antagonist, whom he professes to answer, say anything he likes, and then can refute it without much fear of detection by readers in general. The real points at issue, as being less manageable, are thus kept out of sight, and the reader's imagination is not likely to supply them.

The Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations, with a Sketch of their Early Literature, &c. By the Rev. Joseph Bosworth, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

EVERY Englishman who would know more than is commonly known of the great Teutonic rock from which he has been hewn, and of his kindred with the Teutonic tribes around him, or of the Germanic hordes who once pressed so hardly on the circle of the Roman power as to have left their deeds a part of Roman history, should

make this production of Dr. Bosworth's most praiseworthy toil his own; and the philologist, who may be perplexed with the shred-work of broken words which have been picked up from other tongues to make modern English, will find in it a good clue to the strong and pure form of the speech of his mighty forefathers.

Here we find outlines of the history of the bold Angles and Saxons to whom we owe the land we live in, and the energy by which we have won so many others. Here we have an account of our brethren the Friesians, who once held the sea-border from the Elbe to Holland, and who still linger in the free-minded, big-buttoned skaters of Friesland in Holland, with a language almost as intelligible to an Englishman as an un-Friesian Dutchman.

"As we tommelje oeuer 't watter,
Heu we 't slim, en soms hwet better,"

their sailors say, or, as we may word it in English,—

As we tumble over the water
(Sometimes) have we it (the weather)
slim (bad), and sometimes a whit better.

Then we read of the Netherlandish men, language, and writers; and of the Goths, some of whom, the Visigoths (West Goths,) under Alaric (*All-ric*, All-ruler), sacked Rome in 410, and afterwards settled in Spain; and of the Ostro-Goths (East Goths), who won a part of Italy in the 6th century; and of the Franks of the neighbourhood of Frankfort, who invaded Gaul under Pharamond (*Fægermund*, Fair-face), in 420. We find that the Goths and Franks were few in comparison with the populations they overcame in Spain, Italy, and Gaul, as their language was lost through the greater strength of those of the lands they took.

Then we have specimens of the dialects of high and low Germany, and an instructive section on the Northmen or Scandinavians of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and of Iceland, whither some of the fallen nobles of Norway went from the power of Harold Haarfagre (*Hairfair* or Fair-hair), who made himself head of all the little kingdoms of Norway in the 9th century; and lastly we are told of the skalds (poets) and sagamen or talamen of Iceland, and of their works the eddas or books of mythology, and

sagas or historical tales. The early Icelandic skalds seem to have been a kind of wandering war-bards or poet-chroniclers, who composed, and, before the introduction of writing, learnt by rote, the poems in which the Icelanders preserved their national history and mythology. They were, therefore, much like the bards of the ancient Britons, whom Cæsar is most likely right in ranking as Druids, and who were said "magnum numerum versuum ediscere," and they differed from the minnesingers (love-singers; *minne*, love, *singer*, singer), of Germany, and troubadours (*trouvatori*, inventors) inasmuch as the love-bards fulfilled the singular but not bootless office of keeping up the softening influence of the fair sex on the minds of men daily under the brutalizing power of war at the inroads of the northern tribes upon the shivered empire of Rome in the middle ages; and thence may have arisen the highmindedness and delicacy of the chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche" of the middle ages, and the elevation of woman in his mind.

The word *Edda*, the name of two of the Icelandic mythological books, the poetic *Edda* and the prose *Edda*, means *grandmother*, as if the *Edda* were the oracle of the olden time. The poetic *Edda* was compiled, most likely from older bard-songs, in the 11th century, and contains mostly the creation and theogony of the Teutonic mythology; and the prose *Edda*, compiled about a hundred years after the older one, is mainly an "ars poetica" for the instruction of young skalds. The sagas are many, and one of them, the *Loðbrocar Qvida*, or song of *Loðbroc*, is of much historical worth to us, as its subject is the death of *Loðbroc* (Shaggy-broques), who invaded Northumbria, against *Ella*, in the 9th century, and was taken by *Ella* and cast into a dungeon to perish by vipers. He is made to sing, like a dying swan, in this death-song, the tale of his great deeds, and to end it with the strain worthy of a Teutonic mind,—

"Lægiandi scall ec deya."

Laughing I will die.

A mis-reading of a line of this poem seems to have bred the opinion that one of the joys of the Northmen's *Valhalla* was the drinking of beer out

of the skulls of their foes; but the dying *Loðbroc* only says that he shall drink beer there

"Or biúg-viðom hausa,"

Out of the wide-bowed skull or horn. (of the skull).

The gods of the Scandinavians were, as it would seem, natural agencies and abstractions personified. Thor was thunder or heat, and his companion Thjalfi was lightning; and we read in the *Edda* of a competitive running between Thjalfi (lightning) and Hugi (thought), in which Thjalfi is beaten; and elsewhere we are told that Loki (hunger) engaged in an eating match with Logi (fire) and was worsted.

Thor (atmospheric or solar heat?) tries to drain the great horn (the sea?) but cannot empty it, though he takes astoundingly large drafts (by evaporation?).

We believe the Greek mythology was of the same kind. The Titans, sons of *Æolus* and *Terra*, shut up in the earth, we take to be volcanic fires. They threw stones against heaven, as volcanoes do; and they were overcome by *Hercules* (gravitation, which brought down their stones again?). We think all the labours of *Hercules* may be resolved into effects of gravitation. He crushed the lion of *Nemæa* in the cave. This would happen if part of the roof fell by its own weight. He caught the swift stag—whatever that stag was—for *Eurystheus*, by slightly wounding (affecting) it, and lessening its swiftness. He caught the boar of *Erymanthus* by following it through the snow; and he cleansed the *Augean* stables by the action of gravity,—the flowing of a stream of water. Mercury we think was the god *Hugi* of the Scandinavians (thought), and so had winged feet as a token of the swiftness by which he outran Thjalfi or lightning: and of course he was the god of language, as thought begets speech, and was, as thought is, the inventor of the principles of science and trade. In the northern mythology we find thought as one of two ravens—*Hugin* (thought) and *Munin* (mind)—who whisper all things to *Wodin*.

Dr. Bosworth gives us an excellent section on the office and utility of etymology in connection with ethno-

logy, and in the strengthening of the discriminating powers of the mind ; and we gladly receive his work as one of those that will help us to the purification and correction of our yet too little understood tongue.

How, for example, came we to have the past tense form *thought* from *think* ? By the help of all the Teutonic tongues we can find the steps of immutation through which the root *binc*, *benc*, went into *thought*. It seems at first to have been a mixed verb, or one that made its past form by the flattening of the vowel, and also by the ending *ode*, *ed*. So *benc*- became *ðonc-ode* (thonce), then by syncope *thoncde*; and then by the disappearance of the *n* before the throat letter *c*, *thocde*. But where is the evidence that the *n* would so disappear ? In the Icelandic, where we have *drec-a*, drink ; *feck* for the Anglo-Saxon *feng* ; and *sigu*, to sink ; as well as in the Latin *scidi*, *fidi*, *fudi*, from *scindo*, *findo*, *fundo* ; and in the Greek *τίσαντι*, *πᾶσι*, *φθασω*, from the radicals *τίσαν*, *πᾶν*, *φθᾶν*. Then *ðocde*, by the natural conversion of the soft *d* into its rough kins-letter *t*, after the rough guttural *c*, became *ðocte* ; and the tokens of that form are found in the German *dachte*, and the English *thought*, whose *g* was once articulated. *ðocte*, by the downwearing of *g* into *h*, became, in Anglo-Saxon *ðohte*, and that immutation is shown in Dutch, in which, we believe, *de groot* (the great) is pronounced *de hroot*. With these immutations, we know why, we have *brought*, *sought*, *taught*, *wrought*, *strait*, from the roots *bring*, *sec* (seek), *tac* (teach), *weorc* (work), *strec* (stretch) ; and we see that by analogy *draught* from *drinc* should be *draut*, not *draft*.

The Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon.

WHILE the clergyman is trained by years of teaching to a critical exactness in the reading and analysis of the language of the New Testament, he is too commonly left to understand the words which the Holy Ghost first spoke through Moses and the prophets as best he can : whether he may direct himself by the light of the English or Septuagint versions, which afford a far less safe light than that of the original tongue ; or by teaching himself Hebrew when he

ought to be affording the fruits of it to others.

We think that many men who uphold clashing doctrines on the strength of old Testament texts in English, would more readily reconcile their differing opinions if they understood the Hebrew of their trusted passages. The Prayer-book version of the 6th verse of the 68th Psalm, "He is the God that maketh men to be of one mind in an house ;" once rose in our mind as a good text for a sermon on unity of spirit in families : but the Bible-version is startlingly different from it, and we found the Hebrew would not afford anything like the doctrine we meant to preach.

The most bewildering and disheartening thing in self-instruction in the reading of Hebrew by the bare root-lexicons is the disappearance, in some forms of the verb, of the first or some other of its radicals, which makes it very hard to find the root, and therefore the meaning of the form under hand. Thus, in the first psalm, we have

אֲשֶׁר פִּרְיוֹ יִתֵּן בְּעֵתוֹ

which gives it fruit in its season.

Here יתן has lost its first radical, and if the young Hebraist takes the י (yod) for it, he will not find any such root as it will send him to look after ; and the difficulty of finding the true root may be understood by the irksome directions given in grammars for seeking it.

One before us, and a very handy little one it is, tells us—"If when the prefixes, affixes, heemantiv and paragogic letters, signs of the gender, number, &c. are rejected" (unluckily the unripe Hebraist cannot always distinguish these elements from radicals), "three letters remain, they commonly contain the root.

"If only two letters remain, the root is a defective verb, and may be found either by prefixing י or כ, or by inserting י or ׳, or by doubling the last letter, or by adding ׀ to the end.

"In many cases it is not easy to see at first which of these steps is to be taken ; and till the learner has become tolerably versed in the language, he may be forced to try several of them, until he finds which is the right in the

given case." To the truth of this we can bear witness by many a good hour lost in root-seeking; and we do not think we can better recommend the excellent Analytical Lexicon, of which we are writing, than by assuring our readers that wherever it may be in a Hebrew reader's hands, his otherwise great perplexity will be unknown, as it contains "an alphabetical arrangement of every word and inflexion contained in the Old Testament scriptures precisely as they occur in the sacred text, with a grammatical analysis of each word, and lexicographical illustration of the meanings. In the passage which we have shown, we should find the word יָרָא thus—

יָרָא	} Kal fut. 3 pers. sing.	} כָּתַן	
יָרָא			} masc. (§ 17, rem. 3);
יָרָא			

with direction to the root כָּתַן , and all other necessary particulars of the word.

The Lexicon contains a series of Hebrew and Chaldee paradigms and a grammar, and its compiler is Mr. B. Davidson, resident tutor of the Hebrew College of the British Jews' Society.

Hints on the Management of Female Parochial Schools. By a Clergyman's Wife.

THIS is a very little book on a very great subject, the education of the mothers of a generation yet unborn; the "spes gregis" of England, upon whom hang the moral life and political strength of the nation in years as yet unknown. The good mother gives her child, under God, more than his physical frame, for she moulds his soul also; and from a generation of bad mothers no nation can ever hope for a generation of good men. While our girls have been unwomaned,—trained up out of woman's true training,—and morally spoilt in the factory and the field, and under the contamination of nests of sin, the statesman finds their wicked children, when they become unhappy mothers of a miserable if not sin-born offspring, and needlessly wonders why they are so degenerate and demoralized. The best training for a girl, at least in low or middle life, is a house-training under a good mother, who brings her hands up to the skill of her own, and imbues her

heart with her own virtues, and leaves her a fair renovation of her fading self; and the school best answers its best ends when it supplies in some way the missing education of God's own teacher, the good mother, or carries it up from the deficiencies of her house-training. But we cannot hope that a twelvemonth's instruction should make up for the bad training of thirteen or fourteen years, and it is almost inexcusable to expect the fruit of good training from bare instruction without it. Our forefathers, the Anglo-Saxons, rude as we wrongly believe them to have been, understood the great difference between *læran*, to teach, and *tyan*, to train, or educate; nor would they have thought that a year's instruction from a professed teacher of good manners could give one the grace of the ingrown politeness of well-bred minds, if it were taken only after a twenty-years' life of pot-house vulgarity.

Still a little good is better than none; and a little good may be done by a school-training, even on girls of degraded families. But if we wish to save the daughters we must try to raise the tone of moral life at their homes; for the school-lessons on cleanliness and purity of heart are withstood with fearful odds by the repulsively filthy abode of the bad housewife, and by the uncleanness of the lips of reprobate fathers and brothers.

The little book that has brought this most important matter before our minds affords many good hints,—the fruit of the writer's own experience in the control of a parochial girls' school,—as well on the economy of girls' schools, as on the quality and ends of the instruction they might best afford; and our own experience in our poor and we fear too fruitless labours on the sterner stuff of the "spear half," spear half, as the good king Alfred calls the pugnacious male sex, in distinction from the "spindel half" or the sex of fair beings that erst were veritable spinsters, allows us to recommend her work to our readers as right trustworthy.

The writer thinks that, where both a master and mistress cannot be hired for a mingled school of boys and girls, a woman is more desirable than a man teacher. We are of the same opinion:

woman, as we have already hinted, is God's own teacher, and therefore, as far as she has knowledge to give her pupil, and power to control him, she is a good teacher. The writer recommends slate exercises in the writing of English, and says she "has hardly ever met with a female servant educated in a national school who could write a washing bill correctly without the most absurd mistakes in orthography," and this only quickens us to publish our opinion, that a more phonographic mode than we have of writing English would greatly lessen the time and vexation of learning the now most hardly-overcome art of speaking to the eye. Under the heading *dress*, our fair writer discusses the love of finery, and the overbearing benevolence of the croppers of poor school-girls' curls; and we are happy to find that she seems to hold, even though it is rather fearfully, what we cannot but think a sound opinion. *Finery* is a word of very indefinite meaning, though of the gaudy ribbon and the artificial flower, which even our author would forbid, there can be no mistake.

With submission to our fair writer, who, as a woman, should know more of woman's heart than we do, we must be bold to believe that we cannot be fair judges of "the instinctive fondness for dress in women," unless we inquire, or at least bear in mind, woman's mission in social life. Woman is a "help meet" for man. Man has to do the rough work of life, and it tends to make him coarse, harsh, animal, Godless; and woman, to whom the Allwise has given softness, delicacy, and a keen perception of the beautiful in visible and intellectual nature, is to be the refiner of his rudeness, the soother of his impetuosity, the purifier of his affections and of his abode, and the ennobler of his soul. Thence her love of cleanliness and of harmony of form and colour, and her keen perception of odours, and her abomination of such as betoken the presence of what would be hurtful to health. Thence her love of flowers, as living types of beauty in form and colour, and as helpers, by their sweetness, to the yearnings of her own nature against unwholesome smells. What then can be the mighty harm of her putting the blossom which, if she

has a true woman's nature, she must love, on her glossy head; or how is she to win man from the filthiness of an uncleansed dwelling, and an unwashed body, better than by making herself a living pattern of cleanliness and brightness and grace? Where is the swain that can go with an easy mind into the society of a cluster of lily-bright girls, in rags that show his limbs, and in dirt that covers them? Our authoress seems to see the fitness of the nature which the Allwise has given her sex, for she says "from this instinctive fondness for dress in women may proceed, if properly directed, the love of order, of cleanliness, of economy, of neatness."

We think the croppers are clearly sinful in the snipping operations of their too-busy scissors. It is clear from the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, and from physical truths, that long hair is a glory, and a covering of which a woman not only may not be lawfully deprived by others, but which she may not cast away herself; and, before we wrathfully pluck away the bit of ribbon that blushes over the white ear of some little village Rachel, we may do well to inquire of ourselves whether it might not be appearing in another form among ourselves in the cockade of a tiger, or the red collar of a footman. Let girls' minds be trained to choose becoming attire; but we can never make folks wise by publishing standing orders that nobody is to be foolish.

The authoress observes that heads of families often complain of the unsteadiness of their servants, and express surprise that in these educational days so much immorality in that class prevails; but they are exposed to great temptations, and we fear that while good ladies are labouring with most earnest hearts, in the village school, to save girls to God and the world, their own sons are sometimes working, with deplorable recklessness, the evils of the sins of Shechem Ben Hamor. This is a plague which is spreading with awful strength among us, and which cannot be wholly stayed in village girls' schools. It is not the sin of one. "Æk hat, h sæ na budje tale," a clapping is not made with one hand, as the Hindoos say; and we fear it is taken in

hand too late by the university proctors: but it is sad to consider that unless it be stayed the nation must fall. If we cannot save our women we are all lost.

Scenes and Sketches from Life and Nature, Edgbaston, and other Poems.
By Thomas Ragg, author of "*The Deity*," &c. &c. 12mo.

AFTER the varied encomia of the critics upon Mr. Ragg's poetry which we find appended to this volume, it would be presumptuous in us to offer a dissenting opinion, and scarcely possible to out-do what has been already said in approbation of his muse. We might not feel justified to describe the contents of this volume (in the words of the newspaper critics) as "poetry of an high order;" for it seems to us commonplace, though unexceptionable in respect to sentiment, and generally correct as to metre, but surely the old hermit, "Saint Goderick of Finchale," hobbles most confoundedly.

The principal poem, which is descriptive of that "region of villas and of rural homes," the suburb of Birmingham called Edgbaston, is in blank verse, and in its local allusions will suggest pleasing recollections to those acquainted with the district. After representing

the deep vales
Pregnant with richest fruits, the distant fields
Green with fair pasturage, or cover'd o'er
With Ceres' richest treasures,

the poet adds,

And, to the North, the darkly-flanking town
Encroaching constantly, like the wild waves
Of Ocean on some tempest-beaten coast,
Till, by its heavings, on thy very verge
The swelling tide of population's thrown,
And, but for barriers by a Calthorpe raised,
Would sweep the lustre of thy vales away.

To which allusion the following explanation is supplied in a note:

"The regulations under which the Calthorpe estate is let out in building leases, are such as will, for nearly a century at least, keep the parish of Edgbaston open, airy, and rural. Only a certain number of houses are allowed on a given quantity of ground, (always sufficient to leave good garden room,) and no manufactory, tavern, or beershop is permitted to be introduced. The change in passing in any direction

out of the parish of Birmingham into the Calthorpe estate is readily discernible."

This note, which we have quoted as conveying to a stranger the best idea of Edgbaston, is one of several appended to this poem; and the others are filled with some valuable historical and topographical particulars, for much of which the author acknowledges his obligations to Charles Yates, esq. We cannot, however, pass unnoticed two outrageous archæological assertions: one, respecting

"— the inscription 777, above the north door of the old church at Edgbaston. It has been suggested that the 777 was only a monogram, mistaken by a mason for a date, to which it bore some resemblance. I see, however, no improbability in its being the date of the original church."

The writer will perceive the improbability, when he learns that Arabic figures were unknown for many centuries after this supposed date; and, if it be not original, how could it have been ascertained when such figures had come into use?

The other extravagance to which we alluded is the line

Like the Col-Onis of the ancient world—
supported by a note, in which the *Etymologicon Magnum* is quoted for a statement that the settlers dispersed from Babel "first erected a Col-Oni, or mound of earth," and from that their settlements "were called Col-Onis; or, in modern language, Colonies." This is, we suppose, about as absurd a derivation as could be found even in the *Etymologicon Magnum*.

The other notes, however, are generally filled with more substantial, though less aspiring, learning. But there is a misprint at p. 142, in the survey of the Rectory, through which we just lose the information it was intended to convey, as to what the tithes were worth beyond the reserved rent.

Reflections on the European Revolution of 1848. By a Superior Spirit.

WHO this Superior Spirit is, who adopts the style and manner of Mr. Carlyle, we do not know. He professes to take an impartial survey of the whole subject, which he has divided into three parts—the Case Stated, the Cause Argued, Judgment Pronounced.

The object of the whole is to show that the reign of Louis Philippe was one of personal objects and selfish intrigues: that the great designs for which he was appointed to succeed the fallen dynasty before him were lost sight of: that no reforms, economical or electoral, were made: and that he utterly neglected the prime duty—the nation's first desire and its perpetual hope—the regeneration of its social state. Electoral reform had been a public necessity. Insurrection, attempts at regal assassination, incendiary fires in the rural districts,—all were evidences not to be denied of the general discontent, which parliamentary majorities could not stifle, nor a servile ministry satisfy. The King was identified with the system of government, and thus liable to personal censure and public animadversion. Hence arose the restrictions on the press (fifty-seven journals extinguished in sixteen years), and secret arrests, and a growing evidence that the principles of the government and the interests of the nation were at variance.

"At length," says the Superior Spirit, "utterly forgetting the people, the citizen King thought of little but the formal routine of his own and foreign courts, diplomatic relations, and family intrigues, and personal advantages. In all this, unwarned by the mere mercantile conscience by which he was guided, the aged monarch failed to suspect either guilt or dishonour. He saw no world beyond the circle of business of which he had constituted himself the centre," &c.

In the meantime, while the aged monarch was buying, selling, jobbing, intriguing, and running in debt, marrying sons and daughters, and filling his palaces with unpaid for goods, the determination for a republic was a settled thing in the nation. It had been debated and discussed: what affected labour, finance, and representation were the vital subjects before them. Thus stood the position of the public cause, waiting an opportunity to move. The timidity of the government in the crisis of danger, and the defection of the national guard, settled the matter in three hours. So much for the "Case Stated." The second division, the "Cause Argued," is employed in showing the vices of the old system, both in France and other European

countries; assuming, according to circumstances, many different shapes, and connected with different interests (see M. Louis Blanc's *History of the Ten Years*, p. 122); and in applauding and adopting M. Lamartine's demands,—*"For a wise and moderate government, without blood; but we must have a republic."* "Judgment Pronounced," which is the third and last portion of the work, reviews the causes of discontent and rebellion in our own country as in France. What the *charter* means, he says, is *an extension of the suffrage*: besides that, the working and middle classes demand a reduction of the national expenditure, and the equalization of taxation. "Touching the other four points of the charter,—electoral districts—no property qualification—paid members of Parliament—and vote by ballot,—no rational man now ventures an objection."

But these, after all, are only means to an end—means to realise some ulterior purpose—and that is, the securing the welfare and happiness of every portion of society, by the *organization of labour*.

"So long," says Lamartine, "as the immense problem, the organization of labour, shall not be solved in the interest of all, there never will be repose for society nor security for the rich man, who is as much interested as the operative that its solution be prompt, and, above all, equitable."

But how is this *organization of labour* to be effected, which is to give security to every man, whether he work his brain or his hands, his body or his mind, that he shall find employment? The author answers thus:—

"In my opinion a permanent board of public works, constantly employing at *minimum* wages the surplus labour in the market, presents the key for the solution. . . . Let the board of public works be always open to the man who is compelled to work at *minimum* wages, and let public works be proceeded with, more or less speedily, according to the amount of surplus labour in the market; and when the surplus labour exceeds the present means of employment enlarge the sphere of operations, by adopting the best of the plans and suggestions given: for *minimum* prizes for plans and suggestions as to the most desirable and profitable works in all localities to be undertaken by the government are to be

offered. *Capital and intelligence* must be supplied by government, invention stimulated by appropriate inducements, and the requisite machinery contrived for honestly carrying out whatever shall be wisely determined. Let this be done, and we shall have no more talk of *Chartism* here, or of *Repeal* there. Agitation will decrease, even as labour and its rewards increase."

Some of our readers, when they consider to what conclusion all these speculative theories have at last arrived, may, like ourselves, think that, with the monk in the *Escurial*, we have been mistaking painted figures for real persons; they may hint, that this organization of labour is no more than another term for government finding work for everybody: which is equivalent to a

man's agreeing to *pay himself* at the end of every day for the work he has done; and, when he lays down his spade or his pen, to put so much money into his breeches pocket and call it his earnings: but we shall cease to wonder if there are some things which appear to us a little visionary in the *lower* portions of the national structure, when we are permitted to survey the *higher*, where we shall find that they are in the most perfect harmony.

"The governing power *must* be brought into identification with the operative power: in other words, the *work*-man must rule the *idle*-man: and as we see it now in France, *to the poet as the highest, most laborious, and most intelligent of workers, must the chief place be given.*"*

Religious Letters. By the Rev. Samuel Rutherford. 18mo. pp. xx. 420.—The author of these celebrated Letters was Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrew's, during the reign of Charles I. Swift, in his notes on Burnet's "History of his Own Time," says, "Rutherford was half fool, half mad." Mr. Cecil, on the contrary, says in his *Remains*, "Rutherford's Letters is one of my classics. . . . He is a real original. There are in his Letters some inexpressibly forcible and arresting remonstrances with unconverted men." Swift, we fear, from the complexion of his mind, could not appreciate Rutherford, and he had too little tolerance in his taste to endure the Scotticisms and archaisms which occur throughout the Letters. That which is addressed to Ninian Mure, 1637, and entitled "Advices to Youth," might, however, have found favour even with Swift. "Beware of the folly of dangerous youth, a perilous time for your soul: love not the world; keep faith and truth with all men in your covenants and bargains; walk with God, for he seeth you. Do nothing but that which you may and would do if your eye-strings were breaking and your breath growing cold." (p. 253.) There are some Select Sentences at the end of the volume, not included in the preceding Letters, of which a few specimens may interest the reader: "This world is a great forest of thorns in your way to heaven, but you must go through it.—Our pride must have winter weather to rot it.—Holy fear is a searching of the camp, that there is no enemy within our bosom to betray us; and a seeing that all be fast and sure.—Sow not rotten seed;

every man's work will speak for itself what his seed hath been." The present edition contains the most valuable of the letters, and without abridgment, except where the present standard of taste would dictate an omission, or where matters are of a local and temporary nature. A glossary of Scottish words is given. The Letters are arranged in chronological order, so as to form an epistolary autobiography. Contents of the several Letters are prefixed, which will serve as a guide to the reader, if he has particular subjects in view.

English Repetitions in Prose and Verse. By J. F. Boyes, M.A. St. John's College, Oxford.—A well chosen selection of more than two hundred short pieces in prose and verse, from some of our best writers; some of whose charming fancies and wholesome truths we think, with the compiler, might be not idly taken up in schools, to soften the asperities of cubic equations, or freshen up the mind from its irksome prosecutions of curves of the second order; and we believe it would bring us no harm if the "vocal nine" could compete for our attention a little more than they do with the god *gold*; and if the up-growing generation of the "nation of shopkeepers" could be taught to feel that there is

* Since this was written unfortunately the *poet* has disappeared, and the *general* has taken his place, much to the satisfaction of all, who found the empire of *Par-nassus* neither very safe nor very strong; and that the nine Muses, with only one horse (*Pegasus*) to mount them, was not quite sufficient to put down a revolution.

a source of purer happiness than even that of converting fourpenny pieces into sixpences, or living higher than one's neighbour, by a hunter and proud insolvency. Our author says truly, in speaking in his well-written preface of the cultivation of the fine arts as sources of intellectual gratification, that taste, or the joy of a cultivated ideality, is neglected as *unproductive*, though it is hard to show "how that can properly be termed unproductive which is capable of affording gratification, lasting and independent, when our efforts to produce wealth have ceased, and when mere wealth, without mental resources, has ceased to produce pleasure." The end of wealth-getting must be happiness; but we think that the wearisome toils of the wealth-winner are not always the shortest way to it. The naturalist, wandering among his summer blossoms or glittering insects, or the poet or painter, with his heart leaping at the glories of God's earth, may have found it at much less cost of gold.

The Baron's Little Daughter; with other Tales, &c. Edited by Wm. Gresley, A.M.—This pretty little volume of prose and verse is dedicated to the Ladies Katharine and Minna Howard, who we have no doubt are highly pleased with the graceful present made to them.

And these poor tales, in after years,
Shall seem like a remembered strain
Of that green vale, and those calm hours,—
Child-pleasures, ne'er to come again.

Sweet hours! ye loved them for the tale
Of saint, and chief, and maiden dear,
And I for sake of the young hearts
That cared my simple speech to hear.

The framework of the narrative is in prose, while the little romantic tales in verse are introduced to enliven it. For ourselves, we like both parts, for there is truth, simplicity, and nature in both. We must, however, leave the little volume in the little hands and hearts that will delight in it, and content ourselves with *Gerty's repetition of Mamma's song*, with which it concludes.

When the breath of English meadows
Is fragrant on the breeze,
And the flowers in my own garden
Are musical with bees;

In the calm and pleasant evenings
Will ye think of her who died,
When the summer hath no twilight,
When the salt sea hath no tide?

Then, when your lips shall name me
Without or grief or gloom,
My spirit, like a sunbeam,
Shall glide into your room.

Though ye see me not among you,
Though I breathe not with your breath,
The bond is still between us,
And love outliveth death.

And all that blessed spirits
In the land of rest may do
To minister to others,
That will I do for you.

In the glimmer of the moonshine,
On your closely curtain'd beds,
It may be mine to hover
With white wings o'er your heads.

It may be mine to linger
In the fragrant morning air,
And carry up to Heaven
The incense of your prayer.

I may listen to your laughter,
I may watch o'er you in pain;
Will ye think of me, my darlings,
When ye see me not again?

In the sweet hour when I nursed you,
Will ye think of her who died,
When the summer hath no twilight,
When the salt sea hath no tide?

Three Sermons before the University of Cambridge. By Rev. F. W. Harper.—The two first of these discourses are on the text of "Love not the world," and have been published by the desire of some who heard them: in their opinion of the merit of these compositions we agree, conceiving the arguments to be closely and correctly followed, and the conclusions justly drawn. The third discourse is one perhaps suggested by the later events which have spread such terror in our social system, and well-nigh loosened the bonds which held the different ranks of society together; and as we fully coincide in the soundness of the reasoning, and consider that it will alone lead to a proper knowledge of the subject, when so much *willful* misapprehension exists, we think it might usefully be published in a cheap and popular form.—We also have before us another sermon called "*True Loyalty*," by Rev. Eardley Wilmot, on the support of the Protestant throne and constitution; which has been called forth by the events of the times, and which, we trust, will serve to dissipate some of those clouds of error in which this generation of the world seem for a time to have been rendered blind and covered with darkness.

A Call for Redress in a matter of Piracy committed on Dr. Flügel's German and English Dictionary, &c.—Well may Dr. Flügel call himself "an injured author," for he has seen the harvest of many long and laborious years carried off by others, and himself deprived of the just

reward expected for one of the most accurate and excellent works of the kind that has ever been published; and he has further seen this work, which he had laboured to bring in successive editions to perfection, mutilated and injured by those who most unjustly took it as their own. Feeling deeply, as we do, for this learned and meritorious scholar, we hope that this instance of "robbery and wrong" will turn attention to a better system of copyright,—a subject of great importance not only to authors, but to all who are concerned in the welfare of literature,—and in its receiving, for the public benefit, every possible assistance, encouragement, and security.

Leonore. By George Jannings.—This poetical attempt should have been submitted by the author to some friend whose critical judgment would have pointed out the defects, and given some useful instructions for his improvement in the difficult art of poetical composition. He might have made his story more interesting, and added many circumstances that would have enlivened it and given to it a more dramatic form and character. He ought also to study expression, and endeavour to attain a greater correctness in his poetical language. Then he will learn to reject such expressions as

It seems as if, beneath the wave,
Were spread another blue *concave*.

And

Her soft blue eyes their radiance threw
Upon those cheeks of *brunette* hue.

A very bad expression for two reasons. The first, as using a foreign word instead of an English; the second, as making an adjective of a substantive. Again we find the following:

And scarce had morning's lovely ray
The latest cloud of night dispers'd,
When *rumbling* up the rocky way
The sound of troops advancing burst, &c.
And soon adown the deep ravine
Array'd in Austria's martial *sheen*, &c.

Rumble is a strange word for representing the march of troops; and we do not know what raiment a man wears who is "*array'd in sheen*." At p. 40, describing the death of Leonore,

Yet cheer'd by heavenly hope in death,
She *gasp'd* away her precious *breath*.

And p. 48.

As if its hostile frown they fear'd,
Their onward course the boatmen *veer'd*.

Whether this is a misprint for *steered*, or whether it was intended by the writer,

we do not know, but it had better be changed in another edition. By diligent reading of the best poets, by careful study of their method of composition, by practice and revision, the author of this poem will soon find himself making great advances in his art, and able to take a bolder flight with more security and satisfaction.

Select Works of the Rev. John MacLaurin, 18mo. pp. iv. 271.—The late Mr. Wilberforce, in his "Practical View of Christianity," made more than one reference to MacLaurin's writings. The author was brother to Colin MacLaurin, the celebrated mathematician, and uncle to John MacLaurin, an eminent Scotch advocate, who was raised to the bench in 1787 by the sessional title of Lord Dregburn. Mr. MacLaurin was also the author of "An Essay on the Prophecies relating to the Messiah," Edinb. 1778, which Mr. Orme in his *Bibliotheca Biblica*, calls the work "of a most powerful and accomplished mind." Of his sermons and essays the same competent critic says, "they contain very admirable views of divine truth, and will richly reward an attentive perusal." This volume of select works contains his essays on Prejudices against the Gospel (referred to by Mr. Wilberforce) and on Christian Piety; and four sermons. 1. The Sins of Men not chargeable on God. 2. Glorifying in the Cross of Christ. 3. God's chief Mercy. 4. The Law magnified by the Redeemer. The second of these is known as the author's "celebrated sermon;" it is sometimes announced as such in print, and we have heard this opinion confirmed by readers. We give an extract from the first essay, which shows no ordinary insight into human nature. "The passions of the heart are the most cunning reasoners in their own defence; and they have, in a manner, an inexhaustible invention in contriving artifices and plausible colours for their own vindication, as well as in devising stratagems for obtaining their objects, and compassing their ends." (P. 6).

The Fulfilling of the Scripture. By Robert Fleming. 18mo. pp. x. 358.—The author of this work was pastor of the Scotch Church at Rotterdam from 1677 to 1691, where it was originally printed, the first part of it appearing in 1674. It appears, from Mr. Steven's work referred to below, that in 1674 Mr. Fleming was living in London. It is his principal work, and has gone through six editions, previous to this, which is abridged from that of 1681, viz. the third. It is designed to show the acting of a particular

Providence, but there are few subjects of doctrinal or practical interest (generally speaking) that are not touched upon in it. Mr. Steven, in his *History of the Scottish Church at Rotterdam* (p. 112), describes it as "a production which does much honour to the piety and sound professional learning of its author." He derives a *reflected* celebrity at this time, from being the father of Robert Fleming, junior, who was pastor of the same church from 1695 to 1699. The younger Fleming published in 1701 "The grand Apocalyptic Question concerning the Rise and Fall of Rome Papal," in which he calculated, with surprising exactness, that the humiliation of the French monarchy would take place (as the Fourth Vial) before the year 1794. This interpretation excited considerable attention at the end of the last century, as well it might. Another of his conjectures was, that the humiliation of the papacy would coincide with the year 1848, a supposition which passing events are not belying. This work has lately been reprinted, both in England and Scotland, and it certainly is one of no inconsiderable interest.

The Monthly Volume, Nos. 15 and 24.—The former of these volumes, which has somehow been overlooked at its first appearance, is entitled "Modern Jerusalem," and serves as a sequel to that on "Ancient Jerusalem" (No. 12.) It begins with the death of Herod, and though the term *modern* may seem inapplicable, the reader must be fastidious, if he allows that objection to last beyond the first page. It takes in the history of Jerusalem from its overthrow to the Crusades, with an outline of those adventurous expeditions, and a description of the present state of the city. There are few works that group all these diversified particulars into so narrow a compass. The essence of many volumes of travels is given here, including portions of the topographical poem published by Purchas. At p. 184 Longinus

should have been printed Longinus.—No. 34, on "The Origin and Progress of Language" has this strong recommendation, the want of separate works on that subject, of the same comprehensive character: so far, therefore, as its limits extend, it supplies a desideratum in our literature. It displays a respectable degree of research, combined with sound views of Divine truth, and may form an introduction to philological studies, a taste for which it is likely to leave on the reader's mind. At p. 158 *Alydemes* is a misprint for *Alydenus*. The subsequent reference to antiquity should have been given more precisely than in a simple citation of Mr. Redford's work, especially as Mr. Faber, in his "*Horæ Mosaicæ*" (2d edition), has not noticed the circumstance.

The Sacred Diary. By W. Gearing. 18mo. pp. xvi. 164.—This little volume is further entitled "Select Meditations for every part of the Day, and the Employments thereof." The author was Rector of Christchurch, Southwark, 1688. At first the reader might suppose that this work was a specimen of the author's own *Diary*, but, as the second part of the title indicates, it is a series of directions how to pass the day. If in some few points it will appear over methodical, still its general object and tone are excellent, and often the parts of a book which make the deepest impression are the incidental, and not the formal ones. It might be called a commentary on the scriptural precept *To redeem time*. Section 23, on "The Importance of a Calling and Business," is worth every young man's perusal, however independent of the world in his circumstances. It is a book that deserves to be handled *nocturnū et diurnū manu*, as Horace says. In some respects it is a "Holy Living," like Jeremy Taylor's, upon a smaller scale. A few digressive passages have been omitted, and obsolete words exchanged for others of the same meaning.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Congress of this association commenced at Worcester on Monday the 14th of August. The Mayor and Corporation received the President, Lord Albert Conyngham, at the Guildhall, where his Lordship delivered an inaugural address. Mr. T. Wright then read a note on some Worcestershire antiquities exhibited by Mr. Ledsam, the high sheriff of the county; and Mr. Fairholt a dissertation on early

Monumental Effigies previous to the time of King John, as illustrative of the tomb of that monarch in Worcester cathedral.

Mr. Wright afterwards read a paper "On the Romantic Materials of History, illustrated from the Autobiography of Egwin Bishop of Worcester." Egwin was the founder of the abbey of Evesham: his autobiography does not exist in its original state, but it is worked up into one of the lives contained in a volume of *Saints'*

lives, a MS. of the tenth century, now in the British Museum. The legendary incidents upon which Mr. Wright enlarged in this paper have been already pointed out in his *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, vol. i. p. 223. The Virgin Mary and two angels appeared to the Bishop in the woods: these were the wood-nymphs of the ancient Germans, who in their legends usually appear in triads. The destruction of a city, which one of his biographers assigns as an historical fact to the site of Alcester, is in Egwin's original vision a mere moral allegory.

Tuesday, Aug. 15. After a public breakfast in the Town Hall, the Association accompanied the Corporation to service at the cathedral, where they were met at the north door by the Dean and Chapter.

Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, F.S.A. afterwards delivered a lecture on the History and Architecture of Worcester Cathedral.

An Account of Queen Elizabeth's Visit to Worcester in 1575, was read by J. M. Gutch, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell read some notices of the Custom of Catterning, as recently practised in Worcestershire. This was a practice for the children of cottagers to go round to the neighbouring farm-houses to beg apples and beer for a merry-making on St. Katharine's day, the 25th of November: and on that day, being the last of the annual audit, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester still yearly distribute some spiced wine, called the Cattern bowl.

J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. read a paper "On certain peculiarities in the Ladies' Head-dresses of the fourteenth century."

Mr. Lukis contributed a paper, "On the sepulchral character of the Cromlechs in the Channel Islands."

Wednesday, Aug. 16. The morning was occupied by a visit to Sudeley Castle, which has been recently in part re-edified, and furnished in the ancient style, by Messrs. J. and W. Dent, of Worcester.

Mr. Gutch read an account of the Clothiers' Company of Worcester.

The Rev. Mr. Rudd read a paper on a Roman inscription discovered at Kempsey, which is deciphered, *VALEBIO CONSTANTINO PIO FELICI INVICTO AUGUSTO*, a dedication to Constantine the Great. From the flue of a bath having been found among the same ruins, a villa is supposed to have stood on the spot.

Mr. J. G. Waller communicated a dissertation on Monumental Brasses; and Mr. Fairholt explained the peculiarities of several from which rubbings were exhibited in the meeting-room.

Thursday, Aug. 17. This day was occupied by excursions to Malvern, Eves-

ham, Elmley Church, Holt Castle, &c. In the evening a soirée was given by Lord Albert Conyngham.

Friday, Aug. 18. Mr. Pettigrew unrolled a mummy, brought from Thebes by Joseph Arden, esq. F.S.A. It was a female, bearing no features of extraordinary occurrence, but agreeing with the characteristics which the lecturer has already laid down as a mummy "of the second class." A public dinner afterwards took place at the Guildhall, at which Lord Lyttelton, the Lord Lieutenant, presided.

Mr. Wright read a paper on the Misereres, or sculptured stall-seats in Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches.

"These sculptures range in date from the thirteenth century to the Reformation, and are distinguished by various degrees of excellence. Sometimes they are very rude, but commonly, like the illuminations in some manuscripts, they possess a considerable share of artistical skill. They are found on the continent as well as in England, and the general character of the subjects is so uniform, that we might almost suppose that the carvers throughout Europe possessed one regular and acknowledged series of working patterns. Yet there is a great variety in the detail, and in the manner of treatment. Writers of vivid imaginations have given them no less a variety of interpretations. Some have conceived them to be satirical attacks aimed by the monks at one another, or at the secular clergy; while others have imagined that these strange and grotesque figures embodied in allegorical form the deepest mysteries of our holy faith. Each of these opinions was equally far from the truth. In all probability neither the designers nor the carvers were monks, although it is evident they were men of a certain degree of education, and well acquainted with the popular literature of the day, the different classes of which are here represented in a pictorial form." Mr. Wright proceeded to show that some of these carvings were taken from the bestiaries, or books of natural history. On the very interesting stalls in the church of Stratford-upon-Avon, occurs the story of the maid and the unicorn, the latter being made a sacrifice to the hunter after having fallen a victim to the charms of beauty. The pelican, the elephant, the lion, and the more ignoble monkey, have their places on the stalls of Gloucester. The fabulous objects of the natural history of the middle ages—dragons, chimeras, griffins, and the like, are much more numerous. The syren is seen on the stalls of Great Malvern. Next after the bestiaries, the most popular books of the middle ages—books which were pictorially

illustrated with equal profusion,—were the collection of *Æsopian* fables, known under the titles of *Ysoprets* and *Ayvnets*, from the names of the celebrated fabulists *Æsop* and *Avenius*. With these was intimately connected the large romantic or rather satiric cycle of the history of *Renard the Fox*, which enjoyed an extraordinary degree of popularity from the twelfth century to the nineteenth. The fables and the romance of *Renard* are frequently represented on the stalls. The fable of the rats hanging the cat is represented in a carving on the stalls of Great Malvern. The man and the ass, the fox carrying away the goose, and one or two other similar subjects, are found at Gloucester. The fox preaching is found on one of the side ornaments of a stall carving in Worcester cathedral, and is not of unfrequent occurrence elsewhere. Another class of literature, frequently accompanied with pictorial illustrations in the manuscripts, comprises the calendars or ecclesiastical almanacks, in which the domestic or agricultural employments of each month are pictured at the top or in the margin of the page. Such subjects are extremely frequent in carved stalls. Three in Worcester cathedral represent men mowing, reaping, and sheaving the corn. Another represents the swineherd feeding his pigs, by beating down the acorns from the trees. Scenes of hunting or hawking are also frequently met with. The stall-carver has given a still wider range to his imagination in representing domestic scenes. A curious example at Worcester represents a man closely wrapped up, seated beside a fire, stirring his pot; on one side are two fitches of bacon, the winter's provisions, suspended to a hook, while on the other a cat is basking in the warmth of the chimney. On a stall at Minster in the Isle of Thanet, an old woman is occupied at her distaff, accompanied by two cats of grotesque appearance. One of the stalls at Great Malvern represents a man at his dinner; another a woman in bed, attended by a physician. Others of this class are more grotesque and playful, representing games and pastimes, and practical jokes, not always restrained within the bounds of modern delicacy. Monks and nuns sometimes appear in scenes of this description, of which some curious examples are furnished by the stalls in Hereford cathedral. It is remarkable, and especially characteristic of these carvings, that scriptural or religious subjects are very rare. The story of St. George and the Dragon occurs on a stall at Stratford-upon-Avon, the side-ornaments to which are not very congruous grotesques. The stories of the great mediæval romances also find a place

in these representations. A foreign example represents the fabulous Aristotle subdued by the charms of his patron's wife—the subject of a well-known poem, the *lai d'Aristote*. A stall at Gloucester, no doubt taken from one of the old *romans de geste*, represents a knight in combat with a giant. Subjects that may be considered as strictly allegorical are also rare; perhaps the figure of a naked man enveloped in a net, with a hare under his arm, and riding on a goat, in the stalls of Worcester cathedral, may be considered as belonging to this class. A figure of a fool riding on a goat occurs on the stalls at Gloucester. The subjects most commonly supposed to be of this allegorical character are mere grotesques, copied from those fantastic sketches so often found in the margins of manuscripts of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt read a paper on Encaustic Paving Tiles. After recounting the examples already best known, he stated that, on his first examination of Worcester cathedral, he could hardly find a score of ornamental tiles, with the exception of the sepulchral cross in the Lady Chapel (engraved in *Nichols's Examples*, Part II. and in our *Magazine* for May 1844); but in the passages leading from the vestries at the west end of the south choral aisle, and the adjoining singing-room, he had since discovered, on the removal of a large quantity of decayed furniture and rubbish, some pavements of the finest character, to the extent of at least seventy square yards, for the most part remaining in their original arrangement. The patterns are various. Besides some exquisite designs of foliage extending over sets of four, nine, and sixteen tiles, birds, sacred emblems, and other devices, there is a fine series of heraldic decorations, containing amongst others the arms of Clare, Boteler, Warren, Scot, Beauchamp, and the royal arms: these are all single tiles, but there are also some fine examples of shields, composed of four tiles; the lion and spread eagle of the King of the Romans, are represented within double quatrefoils, and his shield, charged with a lion rampant within a border bezanty, is placed lozengewise on the four tiles, the lateral spaces being filled with elegant foliage; the floors are divided into compartments by borders of shields or birds, (of patterns identical with some discovered in one of the ancient kilns near Worcester,) and these compartments are filled in with tiles laid lozengewise, the patterns upon them being divided from each other by bands of plain black quarries. This gives a good effect and pleasing variety to the pavement.

J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A. sent a paper

with a sketch of a rich capital from Worcester cathedral, to point out the advantage of clearing away the whitewash from our ancient buildings. The discovery of the beautiful capitals in the cathedral is owing to the hint suggested by his late father.—Mr. Repton also sent a paper with a sketch of one of the brass-plates from Writtle church, Essex, to shew that we are not always to depend upon the *rubbing* for a correct representation of the plate itself.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 10. The Annual Meeting of this Society took place at the County Hall, Lewes, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. A large collection of antiquities, contributed by various exhibitors, was displayed in the room. Among them were various remains from the Roman iron-works at Maresfield (hereafter noticed), a great variety of coins, seals, weapons, and pottery, &c. &c. The Earl of Chichester exhibited Oliver Cromwell's pocket bible in four thin volumes. On the walls were displayed rubbings from several fine monumental brasses.

W. H. Blaauw, esq. Hon. Secretary, read a paper on the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes. In 1077 William de Warenne applied to the monks of Clugni, soliciting some of them to establish themselves at Lewes. The king was rather a rival to the intention than a helper, for he sent to Normandy to get a dozen monks, promising to make them all bishops or abbats, as the Norman monks were much esteemed for their superior learning and manners. The founders originally intended the Priory for ten persons only. A fixed sum of 20s. a year was paid to Clugni in lieu of all other claims. The first dedication of the church took place between the years 1091 and 1097. Gundrada died three years before her husband, who, in his will, left directions to be buried in the church of St. Pancras with his wife, which was done. Mr. Blaauw then made some allusions to the tomb newly erected in Southover church, and in which the remains of the noble founders, after having been more than once disturbed, had again found a resting-place. This tomb had been erected by subscription, and some of the noble subscribers were descendants of the Warennes. Amongst those claiming kindred were the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Delawarr, and the Earl of Abergavenny. Three hundred pounds had been expended upon it, and as it was not quite finished, any lady or gentleman might forward their subscriptions, which would be thankfully received. At the second dedication the then Bishop of Winchester cut off the hair of William

de Warenne in front of the high altar, a form used by way of *seisin*, and it is probable that it was at that spot that his body was afterwards buried. The Priory became afterwards a place of burial for many noble and distinguished characters. All Clugniac monasteries in England were founded from St. Pancras Priory. In 1247, when great alterations were made, the master of the builders was John, and the master-mason was called sculptor, probably from being a superior workman, but his name is not known. In 1296 the church of St. John is described as being outside the church of the monks. Mr. Blaauw proceeded to describe some of the most remarkable grants to the Priory, and afterwards read some extracts from one of its chronicles preserved in the British Museum.

Mr. M. A. Lower read a paper on the iron foundries of Sussex. He stated that, owing to the archæological acumen of the Rev. Edward Turner, of Maresfield, the existence of this manufacture could be traced back to the time of the Roman dominion. This discovery originated from accident in the year 1844, when Mr. Turner noticed, upon a heap of cinders lying by the roadside, a small fragment of Roman pottery, and upon inquiry, he found that the cinders had been removed from Old Land Farm, in his own parish, for the repairs of the neighbouring roads. Upon going to the farm he found that the workmen employed in digging the cinders were exposing to view the vestiges of a Roman settlement. Further investigation elicited the fact that the manufacture of iron was there carried on by the Romans. Mr. Lower took an elaborate review of the continued manufactory of iron in this county from that period until the 17th century, when it attained its highest prosperity. The largest existing remains of Sussex iron are the ballustrades which surround St. Paul's cathedral. They were cast at Lamberhurst furnace, and their weight is above 200 tons. Their cost, according to the accounts kept at the furnace, was £11,202 0s. 6d. The annual consumption of wood at this furnace was 200,000 cords. Mr. Lower concluded by attributing the decline of the iron manufacture in this county to its production being more expensive than in those districts where coal and iron are found in close proximity to each other.

John Britton, esq. F.S.A. next addressed the meeting, making some remarks on the brick castle of Hurstmonceux, of which he exhibited various drawings.

Mr. Blaauw read some extracts from a complete Roll for the Rape of Lewes of all who had the privilege to pay taxes in

1296. There was also the clerical subsidiary roll of the Diocese of Chichester, showing what they paid for themselves and their churches. The whole of the rates amounted to 1477*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* The largest amount of any single town was Chichester, the next was Pevensey. Lewes paid 192*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* There were many singular names in the list of the payers. At first the residences appeared to supply the names, such as Matilda of Goldred, Robert of Borestal, Adam at Hatch, John at Stair, Richard at the Oak, William at the Hook. Then there were some named from their personal appearance or habits, such as Roger Yellowbeard, Robert Cleanwater, Simon Knave, Pluckrose, Pullrose, Walter the Younghusband, Stockfish, Thomas Thousandpound, a waxchandler of Lewes, Matilda Scold-the-cook. Many were also called after their trades, such as Gilbert the Blower, Nicholas the Hatter, William the Hafter. Amongst the burgesses of Lewes were William the Butcher, Edward the Hocker, Jervas at the Ham, Gilbert at the Market, Peter the Cook, Simon at the Cross, &c.

Mr. Blencowe said that Sir Henry Ellis had sent a long paper, copied from a journal of Richard Stapley's, which commenced in 1682, and ended in 1784. Richard Stapley was the descendant of a distinguished family at Hicksted, in this county. He was a quiet unostentatious man, living with his mother, and seldom leaving his house. His manners were methodical and precise, as his journal would prove. So wealthy was the family that one of his ancestors had boasted that they could walk from Hicksted to Brighton without going off their own estate. The family was now extinct. He read some selections from the journal.

Mr. Blaauw then read some extracts from a paper containing some interesting particulars of royal progresses in Sussex, particularly some of King Stephen's, which he was not aware had appeared in any local publication. With reference to King Stephen, it appeared that the allowance of wine for himself and household on their progress was a tun a day.

Mr. Dixon, of Worthing, commenced reading a paper on ancient brass relics, and a British or Gaulish ornament found at Rottingdean, but was obliged to postpone the remainder until the next meeting, from the time having more than expired of the intended duration of the meeting.

The company afterwards dined in a large marquee erected for the occasion, the Earl of Chichester in the chair, supported by the Bishop, the Dean, Lord Abinger, &c. &c.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The second General Meeting of this society was held at Clare on the 14th of September, under the presidency of Colonel Baker of Clare Priory. Among the gentlemen present were the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, the Rev. Lord C. Hervey, the Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., P. Bennet, esq. M.P., Lewis Majendie, esq., &c. &c. The company first repaired to the Common, where the agger and fosse of a Roman encampment is distinctly traceable, and in some parts very perfect. They then walked to the Castle, which was the great scene of expectation, in consequence of excavations having been in progress during the past week. The site occupied by the fortifications was about twenty acres. On a hill artificially constructed, and near 100 feet in height, stood a circular keep, built of rubble, and strengthened with buttresses. Mr. Tymms, the Hon. Secretary, read a paper, consisting of historical notes of the castle, from its erection to the present period, with a description of the remains and recent excavations. A very perfect Norman buttress of the principal entrance gateway had been exposed. Mr. Tymms also read a paper, by Mr. Armistead, who had superintended the excavations, on the dimensions of the *corona*, or keep.

The Priory, now the seat of Colonel Baker, was next visited. The house, originally the Prior's lodgings, contains much to interest the visitor. Some early vaultings in the offices appear to be nearly coeval with the foundation of the Priory in the latter part of the thirteenth century; and the dormitory, now used as a barn, but generally known as the chapel, with the cloister wall and ruined bridge, were objects of much curiosity.

The archæologists then returned to the town, and having in their way inspected a crypt of Decorated work in the Market-place, believed to have been under the original Market Cross, and the carved work of several timber-houses of the fifteenth century, visited the Church, which is a spacious edifice in the Perpendicular style, and particularly interesting from the crocketed hood-moulding to the arches of the nave, and the elaborate frieze between them and the clerestory windows. The south porch has a crypt below and a room above, the latter of which is inaccessible, and a chapel, now used as the priory pew, on the side of it. A brass eagle lectern, some screen-work at the end of the south aisle of the nave, &c. were much admired. Between forty and fifty gentlemen here partook of luncheon: after which Mr. Tymms read a paper, by Col. Baker, on

the history of the priory; another by himself, containing memoirs of the Princess Joan of Acres, daughter of King Edward the First, her children and alliances, showing the connection of Clare with some of the most striking incidents in English history; one by Mr. Almack, of Melford, on the carved sign outside the Swan Inn, Clare, representing a white swan, chained, with the arms of France and England, and those of Mortimer and de Burgh; and one by Mr. H. P. Oakes, on the various forms of fonts in different periods, with a special reference to the Norman font in Hawkedon church.

The Rev. Dr. Wightman, Vicar of Clare, produced a variety of papers relating to the Castle, Priory, Church, &c. a portion of which he read.

Mr. Kitson, of the Bishop's Registry, Norwich, sent a list of the incumbents of Clare from the year 1307, with some notes of legacies from the registries of wills.

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Caernarvon on the 12th of September and three following days, under the presidency of Sir Stephen Glynne. The fame of Caernarvon and the unprecedented influx of visitors to the principality, owing to the disturbed state of the continent, produced a very full attendance at the different sittings of the Association; and the investigations which have taken place or been recorded during the Congress have not been without considerable interest and historical value. Public breakfasts and dinners were provided at the Uxbridge and Sportsman's Hotels; and excursions to the chief points of interest in the vicinity occupied the morning, the reading of papers and general *conversations* being reserved for the evening meetings. The following is a concise account of the proceedings as they took place.

On Tuesday morning the *working* archaeologists made an excursion into Anglesea, visiting the churches of Newborough (where there is an old and singularly carved font) and Llangadwaladr, the lintel of the door of which is formed of the stone bearing the Catamanus inscription in very early characters. The party then proceeded to the cromlech, as it is considered to be, at Henblas; and thence to the double cromlech and adjacent tumulus in the grounds at Plas Newydd,—where they were entertained to lunch by Mr. Asheton Smith. They then visited the fine mansion Plas Cŏch; where they were received by Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., and where an inscription over the door,

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

hitherto illegible, was deciphered.—Another party, amongst whom were several ladies, visited Llanbadarn Tower, Llanberris Pass, Llyn Gwynant, Dinas Emrys, Beddgelert, Pont Aberglaslyn, and Llyn Quellyn.

The evening meeting was held in the New National School Room, which had been arranged as a museum, the walls being hung with drawings and rubbings of brasses, sculptured stones, &c., architectural drawings, views of different parts of the principality, an extensive collection of drawings of archæological objects belonging to the Royal Irish Academy, armour (including a fine British shield recently dug up near Harlech), plans of various Welch castles, &c.—whilst in the centre of the room were tables with glass cases containing various smaller objects of curiosity and relics of antiquity.

After an introductory speech by Lord Dungannon (in the temporary absence of the President), and the reading of the Annual Report by the Rev. H. L. Jones, a paper upon Druidic Stones was read by the Rev. J. Williams of Nerquis. A discussion ensued; in which the Dean of Hereford, Dr. Petrie (author of the work upon the Round Towers), and others took part. A second paper upon Cromlechs, by the Rev. J. Jones, was read; and another upon the traditional submersion of Cantref y Gwaelod—a tract of land now forming a great part of Cardigan Bay,—by the Rev. Griffith Edwards. This was followed by notes upon the architectural features of the Cathedral Church of Bangor, by the Rev. H. L. Jones,—and a note on the stone coffin of Owen Gwynedd, sovereign of Wales, A.D. 1169, by the Dean of Bangor:—after which tea and coffee were served, and various pieces of Welsh music were performed.

On *Wednesday, Sept. 13*, a party of more than fifty of the members, including many ladies, made an excursion to Clynog Vawr, to inspect the fine collegiate church, and the adjacent cromlech and holy well; and subsequently to the summit of the Eifl mountain to examine Tre'r Caeri, the most extensive and important British fortress known,—and thence to Vortigern's Valley. Another party visited Dinas Dinlle, a British fort south of Caernarvon, Llanllyvni, and the different objects of interest in its vicinity.

At the evening meeting the following memoirs were read:—1. Notes upon Cwm Hir Abbey, Radnorshire, by the Rev. W. J. Rees; 2. Account of the Church of Aberdaron, Caernarvonshire, by the Rev. H. L. Jones; 3. On the Interior Arrangement of Mediæval Buildings, especially with regard to the introduction of light, by the Rev. John Parker; 4. De-

scriptions of various early Carved and Inscribed Crosses and Stones in different parts of Wales,—of which drawings or rubbings were exhibited,—by Mr. J. O. Westwood; and 5. Remarks on Clynngog Church, by Lord Dungannon.

Thursday, Sept. 14, was devoted to an excursion to Bardsey Island, at the extremity of Caernarvonshire,—the burial-place of 20,000 saints. The only relic of its ancient sanctity now to be discovered on the island is an inscribed stone forming a portion of the kitchen chimney of a cottage adjoining the Abbey. At the evening meeting, a communication from the Society of Antiquaries in Britany, containing various archaeological queries, was read. The Rev. Dr. Todd then gave an extended description of the Museum of Antiquities formed by the Royal Irish Academy,—and which, although only six years old, is by far the most valuable in the British dominions: illustrating his remarks by reference to the fine series of drawings made for the Academy. The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne read a paper on the history of Caernarvon Castle,—chiefly compiled from the public records; by which he has been enabled to fix the dates of nearly every part of the edifice, as well as to form a nearly uninterrupted diary of the movements of King Edward I. Not one of the least remarkable circumstances thus brought to light was the disproving of the popular tradition that Edward II. was born in the Eagle Tower,—which was, in fact, scarcely commenced at the period of his birth.

On Friday morning a large party visited the Roman remains at Segontium, whilst others repaired to the school-room, where the Dean of Hereford delivered a lecture on stained-glass. In the evening meeting Mr. Westwood brought under notice various objects of interest recently discovered, including the fine British shield exhibited by Mr. Wynne; a gold Basilidian talisman of the first or second century found at Llanbeblig, near Caernarvon; the stone inscription discovered at Bardsey on the preceding day; the celebrated Stone of St. Cadran, at Towyn, inscribed on its four sides with letters hitherto considered as undecipherable, but which he had determined, and which the Rev. J. Williams had confirmed as an inscription in the Welsh language, much earlier than any other existing monument; and two brasses, hitherto unnoticed, from Llanbeblig and Dolwyddelan churches. A paper was read by the Rev. H. L. Jones on the Ancient British Remains on Carnedd Davydd and Carnedd Llewellyn,—two of the highest of the Welsh mountains; and the Dean of Hereford gave an ac-

count of several of the excursions made during the Meeting.

The usual routine business then took place:—Cardiff being fixed upon for next year's meeting.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

On the 14th of August a grand festival was held at Cologne in celebration of the sixth centenary of its foundation. The resumption of the works of this unrivalled edifice in the year 1842, when the King of Prussia laid a foundation stone, was described at the time in our vol. XVIII. p. 411. His Majesty on that occasion "endowed" the undertaking with 50,000 thalers a-year. Since that time the works have been carried on as rapidly as the limited funds permitted; and it is understood that they have now almost failed. Without some general contribution from the people of Germany, prompted by national enthusiasm, as their forefathers were animated by religious zeal, Cologne cathedral will never be completed.

The portion of the edifice added since 1842 is soon described. The choir and the tower have been united on the south by carrying up the stone-work to the point where the light shafts are to spring from the plain square buttresses; the three portals on this side are nearly completed; and the nave is so far finished that with a temporary roof it can be used for divine worship. On the north side nearly the same amount of plain work has been finished; but on both all the most expensive labour has yet to be bestowed, in the elaborate carvings and tracery of the pinnacles and shafts, in which the modern workmen are to imitate and reproduce the triumphs of their ancestors. The old stone-work, dark and worn to roughness by time, contrasts strongly with the smooth white masonry of yesterday; in form, of course, the ancient plan has been rigidly adhered to; time will harmonize the colour, but at present the effect is harsh.

The King of Bavaria has presented three painted windows, which are placed on the south side of the nave. The chief subjects of the windows are, "The Adoration of the Three Kings," "The Entombment," and "The Ascension." The Munich glass painters have every gradation of the palette, from the three primary colours to the most tender neutral tints, completely at their disposal. Their yellows especially shew their superiority. All are of the highest beauty of conception. The King of Bavaria may well boast that his Munich glass painters are the first in the world. The artists chiefly concerned have been Professor Hess and Herr Aumüller.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Aug. 23. The **SUGAR DUTIES** Bill was read a third time, whereupon Lord *George Bentinck* moved a clause, the object of which was to place the refiners of sugar in England on the same footing as those of Holland, Belgium, and Hanover, and that they should be permitted, whether the sugar was British, colonial, or foreign, to enter it on paying the highest rate of duty. After some discussion the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 70 to 40. The noble lord then proposed two amendments for the alteration of the scale of duties, the first of which was negatived by a majority of 80 to 17, and the second by a majority of 71 to 16, and the Bill passed.

Aug. 24. The committee on the **DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME** Bill was opposed by several motions for adjournment, after which a division on the main question took place, and the committee was carried by 111 to 34.—In committee, Mr. *Henley* moved as an amendment in the first clause that the words "Sovereign of the Roman states" be substituted for the "court of Rome," which was agreed to.—Mr. *C. Pearson* moved an addition to the clause for the purpose of preventing the application of diplomatic intercourse to any religious matter, which proposition involved a discussion, at the termination of which the committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 90 to 30.—Mr. *M. J. O'Connell* then moved that the words "Sovereign Pontiff" be added to the clause, which proposition was negatived by a majority of 96, the numbers 8 to 104.

The House afterwards went into committee on the postage of **NEWSPAPERS** (Channel Islands), the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moving a resolution for a Bill to check newspapers being printed free from all duties in the Channel Islands and sent over and circulated in this country, whereby a gross fraud had been perpetrated on the revenue, and the newspaper proprietors in England subjected to unfair competition. Agreed to.

Aug. 25. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his revised **BUDGET**. He stated the two committees appointed by the House on the Naval Estimates and the Miscellaneous Estimates had

resulted in two able reports, and a revision of the estimates by all the departments of government. There was no reduction made in the amount of the force, but they reduced the naval estimates by a sum of 208,000*l.*, the army estimates by 150,000*l.*, the ordnance by 123,000*l.*, the miscellaneous by 235,000*l.*; the proposition for embodying the militia, which was to cost 150,000*l.*, was given up, and that made a total reduction on the original estimates for the year of 828,000*l.* The total expenditure would be 52,422,335*l.*, while the income would in the first instance be 51,210,000*l.*; but, by carrying the appropriations in aid to the service of the year, a sum of 500,000*l.* became available. From the barley crop of last year, which was very good, he anticipated an increase to the excise of 340,000*l.*, and 80,000*l.*, being the last instalment of China money. The deficiency for the year would be still 2,031,000*l.* if the expenses of the Kaffir war were to be added, together with the sum advanced for the relief of the distress in Ireland and for the Canadian emigrants. This deficiency he proposed to meet by a loan rather than resort to a permanent tax.

Aug. 28. On the motion for a second reading of the **COPPER AND LEAD DUTIES** Bill, Lord *G. Bentinck* moved that it be read a second time that day six months. It was disgraceful for a Government, with its finances in a state of insolvency, to squander the resources of the country in removing restrictive duties of this kind. The Bill was introduced under the auspices of the smelters, and was designed to support one of the greatest monopolies that existed in this country, that of those who had invested money in foreign mines.—Mr. *Labouchere* explained that, as manufactured copper was already admitted free from duty, the only practical check that could be given to the foreign smelting trade was by allowing the competition which this Bill would insure.—Colonel *Thompson* said, the Cornish miners complained of distress, but there was distress also among the weavers of Bradford, and they could fairly claim the right of exchanging their manufactures against the copper of other countries. On a division there were—for the second reading, 77; for the amendment, 21.

Aug. 29. Lord *Palmerston* moved the third reading of the DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME Bill, which was carried by a majority of 88 to 25.

On the motion for going into committee on the EXCHEQUER BILLS Bill, Mr. *Hume* objected to the principle of raising money by way of LOAN, contending that it would be far preferable to resort to increased taxation, though the proper way would be to reduce the expenditure. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.—Lord *G. Bentinck* asked, why instead of proposing an additional income tax, or of saddling posterity with the deficiency of the last year, the Government did not re-impose timber duties and duties on raw cotton? Why not even have continued the corn duties for a short time longer? He concluded by a vigorous onslaught on Mr. *Cobden* for what he called his free-trade delusions, the effect of which had been a falling off in the exports to the extent of five millions in the first six months of 1848.—Lord *John Russell* replied, to re-impose duties on raw material was contrary to all wise policy; the high authority of *Walpole* was against it, long before *Adam Smith* and free trade were thought of. The House had refused an increased income tax; therefore it only remained to borrow the money. He, as minister, could express his satisfaction that the sliding scale of 1845 had been got rid of, because the importations had been steady, the fluctuations of price being small.

Aug. 30. Mr. *D'Israeli* called attention to the business transacted during the session, which was unexampled for its duration, and the small performance of the Government. They had had four Budgets, and the time of the House had been seriously wasted.—Lord *John Russell* defended the Government, stating that they had introduced 125 bills, of which 105 had passed, and they had done their best to maintain peace.

Aug. 31. Mr. *C. Buller* moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide the more equitable distribution of the charge for the RELIEF OF THE POOR in certain cities and towns. He wished to obtain the public opinion on it prior to next session. Leave given.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 23. On the question of the third reading of the PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS Bill, Lord *Redesdale* moved that it be read a second time that day six months, when the original motion was carried by a majority of three—the numbers 31 to 28.—On the motion of Lord *Neumont*,

the substitution of the 5th of January for the 11th October, when the bill is to come into operation, was agreed to, and it passed.

Aug. 24. The CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that its further progress should be deferred till next session.

Aug. 28. Earl *Grey* moved the second reading of the SUGAR DUTIES Bill, and referred to a despatch lately received from the Governor of British Guiana, which stated that the planters were overwhelmed with advances made by speculative English capitalists, which, while they had greatly increased the produce, had raised the price of labour by stimulating competition, and crushed the proprietors under a load of interest, amounting in some cases to 25 or 30 per cent. The object of the bill was to make a step towards a more healthy system, and to break the fall to the sugar growers, who might, in the present state of panic, abandon their estates if protection were altogether withdrawn. The second reading took place without a division.

Sept. 4. THE CITY OF LONDON SEWERS Bill was read a third time.—The Earl of *Radnor* proposed the addition of a clause limiting the operation of the bill to two years. Their Lordships divided—For the clause, 4; against it, 5. The bill then passed.

Earl *Desart* moved that the COPPER AND LEAD DUTIES Bill be read a third time that day three months.—After a short conversation their lordships divided, when the numbers were—Contents (for the third reading), 25; non-contents, 11. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Sept. 5. The Parliament was prorogued by her Majesty, who entered the House of Peers conducted by H. R. H. Prince Albert. The crown was borne by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the sword of state by the Duke of Wellington, and the cap of maintenance by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The sons of the ex-King of the French were present, as was his Minister M. Guizot, and it is said M. Louis Blanc. The royal speech was as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session. The Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by the most beneficial effects. The open display of arms intended for criminal purposes was checked; the course of justice was no longer interrupted, and several atrocious murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were apprehended, tried, and convicted. The distress in Ireland, conse-

quent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, organized confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed; while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and, strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my Government was enabled to defeat in a few days machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in this emergency deserve my warmest approbation. In the midst of these difficulties you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws. The Act for facilitating the Sale of Incumbered Estates will, I trust, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ireland. The system of perpetual Entails of Land established in Scotland, produced very serious evils both to heirs of entail and to the community, and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom. I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the Public Health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continued advances in this beneficial work.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—I have to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service. I shall

avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the state may allow for enforcing economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I have renewed in a formal manner my diplomatic relations with the government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption. Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the states of Europe, both in the north and in the south. These events have led to hostilities between neighbouring countries. I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences; and I trust that our efforts may be successful. I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings. Amidst these convulsions, I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquillity. The strength of our institutions has been tried and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security, to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs. I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope that by cultivating respect to the law and obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of this nation may, by the blessing of Almighty God, be perpetuated.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A long debate in the Assembly on the 25th of August, prolonged to daylight the next morning, terminated in resolutions passed by majorities of more than two hundred, for the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Marc Caussidière, on account of their participation in the affair of May 15. The accused, after having spoken in their defence, effected their escape from Paris before the conclusion of the debate, and they have both repaired to London. Cavaignac is said to have expressed his satisfaction that the state was thus relieved of a difficulty.

On the 6th September the continuance of the state of siege was put to the vote of the Assembly, and was confirmed by a majority of 529 to 140. The Assembly has also decided, by a majority of 584 to 154, that it shall not dissolve it until after the adoption of the organic laws of the intended constitution.

On Sunday the 17th elections took place for three vacancies in the Assembly for the representation of Paris. A variety of candidates were proposed by the various parties; but an astonishing majority of voices has declared for Louis Napoleon Buonaparte. His votes amount to 119,752;

M. Achille Fould, a banker, one of the Government candidates, is returned by 78,891; and Raspail, a socialist, by 66,963. Louis Buonaparte was also returned for the Oune and Youne. M. Molé has been elected for the Gironde. Altogether the elements of confusion appear still to rise in perpetual antagonism. The popularity of Cavaignac is much on the decline.

The inauguration of the remaining principal branch of the Great Northern Railroad of France, namely, from Lille to Calais, took place on the 3rd September. At Bailleul, at Hazebronc, and St. Omer, respectively, the progress of the train was suspended for some time to admit of an exchange of compliments between the authorities of those places and the administration of the railroad, represented by Baron James De Rothschild. At Calais were assembled a large body of troops and of National Guards, the authorities of the city of Calais, deputations from many of the neighbouring towns and districts, and even from Dover, and the clergy in considerable numbers, having at their head the venerable Cardinal Latour D'Auvergne, Archbishop of Arras. His Eminence, a man of 80 years of age, read in a firm and sonorous voice an address to his flock, in which he alluded to the progress of science, and its immediate benefit for Calais, as developed in the railroad then before them. This event is perhaps the only one that could rescue Calais from the desertion under which it has suffered for a quarter of a century. The town will be much benefited by the opening of the shortest and pleasantest and most direct line of communication with Belgium and Germany that has ever yet been established.

ITALY.

On the 8th Sept. M. Bastide announced officially to the National Assembly of France, that Austria had accepted the mediation of France and England. It is stated to be agreed that Venice should be maintained in statu quo—that is, provisionally free of an Austrian garrison.

A sanguinary revolt broke out at Leghorn on the 2nd and 3rd Sept. provoked by proclamations which prohibited the assemblage of more than three persons together. A young man, having defaced one of those proclamations, was wounded by a gendarme. A general rising immediately took place, and a conflict ensued, which continued during several hours, and ended to the advantage of the mob, the garrison retiring into the citadel. On the 7th the barricades had been removed, and the people had resumed their usual industrial occupations.

An expedition for the invasion of Sicily sailed from Naples on the night of the 30th Aug. It consisted of 20,000 men. The Sicilians had determined on the most obstinate resistance, and prevented the invaders from landing. For two days the shower of incendiary projectiles did not cease to fall upon Messina. On the 8th, the Congreve rockets having set fire to different quarters, and the resistance of the inhabitants appearing to have come to an end, the Neapolitans were able, without any obstacle, to disembark a great number of soldiers. The town was abandoned, the population having retired in a body to the country. Despatches published in the Constitutional Journal of the Two Sicilies announce that "Messina has been reinstated under the law of its legitimate sovereign, after a desperate defence of two days."

DENMARK.

On the 26th Aug. an armistice between Denmark and Germany was definitively concluded at Riel, through the exertions of M. Bellecourt, the agent of the French Republic, and the intervention of Mr. Cowley, the representative of Great Britain. The duration of this cessation of arms is fixed for seven months, and in the interim it is hoped that a peace will be arranged according to the just claims of the belligerents.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Parliament came to a decision on the 16th Sept. reversing a vote of a few days previously, which had well nigh embroiled the old Sovereigns in war. By 257 votes against 236 they determined no longer to adjourn the ratification of the armistice of Malmoe, and invited the Central Administration to proceed as soon as possible with the negotiations for a peace with Denmark. This is, of course, a great blow to the "left" or ultra-visionary party; and proved the precursor of serious popular tumults, which almost took the shape of an insurrection. Ultimately, however, the military prevailed; and the mob was put down. The ministry subsequently resigned, and M. Dahlmann was appointed by Archduke John of Austria to form a new cabinet. He appears, however, to have found insuperable obstacles to success. In the Assembly, on the 11th Sept. the President announced that Herr Dahlmann had relinquished the hope of forming a ministry, and that authority for the purpose had been transferred to Herr Herman, the second vice-president of the Assembly.

More recently, the peace of Frankfort has been disturbed by a more serious out-

break. On the 18th Sept. the Republicans arose, and attempted to attack the Parliament, and, being opposed by the Prussian and Austrian troops, immediately proceeded to erect barricades. No less than 23 of these formidable bulwarks obstructed the passage in the principal streets. The Archduke proclaimed martial law, and all endeavours to pacify the insurgents having proved fruitless, the barricades were destroyed by artillery, involving a great loss of life, which included the Prince Lichnowski and Baron Auerswald, two members of the Parliament.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

On the 12th of August last, the anniversary of the birth-day of the Grand Duke, the ceremony of the christening of the infant son of the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz took place in the Palace at Strelitz, in the presence of the relatives of the illustrious house, a large assembly of the nobility, &c. amongst whom were the Earl of Westmoreland and Count Kniphausen, the Hanoverian Minister at the Court of Berlin, who acted as proxy for the King of Hanover, one of the godfathers. The Prince was held at the font by his grandfather, the Grand Duke. The sponsors were her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, the King of Hanover, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Duke Gustavus of Schwerin, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Duke of Wellington. The names of the Prince—George Adolphus Frederic Augustus Victor Adelbert Ernest Gustavus William Wellington.

TURKEY.

On the 16th August a very destructive fire occurred at Constantinople. It broke out in Yemish Iskelessi (dried fruit bazaar), situated between the two bridges, in the immediate neighbourhood of which bazaar was the Yagh Kapan, or oil depôt, and on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense timber-yard, the greatest in the city, a quarter of a mile in length, 100 feet in height, and 500 in breadth. When the whole line of timber was one blazing sheet of flame, the appearance was that of one burning mass of liquefied gold. A compact mass of shipping was moored opposite this spot, and the masting of several Turkish vessels, laden with oil, wheat, and timber, soon took fire. Notwithstanding great efforts were made to prevent its spreading towards the hill, on which stand the mosque of Suleymanieh, the palaces

of several vizirs, and other extensive public and private buildings, with their hanging gardens and kiosks, it was all of no avail. At length, at about eleven o'clock, the pinnacle of one of the minarets of Suleymanieh, on the extreme height, and fully one mile from the scene of destruction, caught fire. At about midnight the conflagration had reached Baluk bazaar, in the immediate neighbourhood of the new bridge, and great anxiety was entertained respecting the Drug bazaar, a splendid building, well known to tourists. In the opposite direction it had reached the Skemnégelar, and was proceeding at a rapid rate towards the Oun Kapan, near which a dreadful destruction of life occurred, and it is said that upwards of 20 persons perished. At two o'clock in the morning the fire had sensibly abated in its violence for want of fuel, and at about half-past three no more danger was anticipated. The fire has consumed, according to a detailed estimate, about 2500 shops and 500 houses; about 40 of the latter were splendid palaces belonging to the Sheikul-Islam, Moustapha Pacha, Said Pacha, Irret Pacha, Hassan Pacha, and others; in addition to these must be noted nineteen khans, seven mosques, four baths, two public granaries, 15,000 barrels of rice belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, a government steam-mill and 17 vessels, and among the rest an Austrian and a Russian vessel, &c. This fire exceeds that of Pera two months back, not only in the extent, but in the value of the objects destroyed. The damage amounts, on the lowest computation, to the enormous sum of 3,500,000*l*.

AMERICA.

A destructive fire occurred at the city of Albany, the capital of the state of New York, on the 17th of August. Most of the commercial portion of the city, with fifteen or twenty densely-populated streets and squares, were in five hours reduced to ruins. From Herkimer-street, where the fire broke out, to Columbia-street, where it was arrested, the distance was more than half a mile. The ruins covered an area of 200 acres, every foot of which was densely covered with buildings; there were more houses upon it than upon any equal space in the city. Four-fifths of the buildings burnt were brick—most of them large and substantial structures; many of them three and four stories high. The latest accounts from the scene of the calamity represent that 439 valuable houses were destroyed: besides which, 11 tow boats, between 40 and 60 canal boats, 1 schooner, and 2 floats were burnt on the water, and the burning wrecks of these

vessels floating against the Columbia-street bridge, set it on fire, whence the conflagration was communicated to the Columbia-street market. A large quantity of produce, flour, &c. in warehouse, was like-

wise consumed. It was estimated that upwards of twenty lives were lost. The destruction of property amounted in the aggregate to more than 3,000,000 dollars, say 600,000*l.* sterling.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARTISTS.

Aug. 28. At the Central Criminal Court, George Snell, Robert Crowe, John James Bezer, and — Bryson, convicted of sedition, were brought up for judgment before Baron Platt, who sentenced them to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, for two years, to pay a fine of 10*l.* each to the Queen, and at the expiration of their imprisonment to enter into their own recognizance in 100*l.* with two sureties in 50*l.* each, to keep the peace for five years. Bryson was sentenced in addition to pay a fine of 20*l.*

At the Assizes at Liverpool, before Justice Creswell, Peter Murray M'Douall (commonly called Dr. M'Douall) was put to the bar, charged with sedition, attending an unlawful meeting, and riot. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts of the indictment except those charging conspiracy, on which a *nolle prosequi* had been entered by the Attorney-general. His lordship said the prisoner had lent himself for hire to the dissemination of sedition, and that he had addressed ignorant and suffering people for the purpose of exciting tumult, sedition, and armed violence; and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two years.

Aug. 28. Messrs. Pullen and Son disposed, "by order of the Royal College of Surgeons," of all that remained of Copland's China Repository in Portugal Street, formerly old *Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre*. This was the third theatre on the same site, and originally extended as far back as the frontage of the houses on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields; but the chief entrance was in Portugal Row or Portugal Street, because the south side of the square was of little importance when the theatre was built, and Portugal Row was, what it long continued to be, a fashionable place of residence. We may see much the same arrangement in Piccadilly at the present day:—the church of St. James's (built by Wren) presenting its best front not to Piccadilly (from which point it would now be best seen) but to Jermyn Street, then a fashionable street, and to the opening into the still fashionable St. James's Square. The *first* thea-

tre was originally a tennis court, converted into the Duke's Theatre by Sir William Davenant, and opened in the spring of 1662, with new scenes and decorations—"being the first," says old Downes, the prompter, "that ere were introduc'd in England." Whenever Pepys, in his "Diary," mentions the Duke's Theatre, he alludes to Lincoln's Inn. Here Betterton became distinguished; here Charles II. fell in love with Moll Davies, and the last Earl of Oxford with Betty Davenport; and here the company performed till Nov. 9th, 1671, when they removed to Dorset Gardens, at the bottom of Salisbury Square, in Fleet Street. Lincoln's Inn Theatre was now closed, and remained shut till the 26th Feb. 1671-2; when the King's Company under Killigrew, burnt out at Drury Lane, played in it for the first time, Dryden supplying a new prologue for the occasion. The company remained here till the 26th March, 1673-4, when they returned to their own locality in Drury Lane; and Davenant's deserted theatre became for twenty years more a tennis-court again. Such is the history of the *first* theatre. The *second* theatre on the same site was "fitted up from a tennis-court" by Congreve, Betterton, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle, and opened on the 30th of April, 1695, with (first time) Congreve's comedy of "Love for Love." Cibber speaks of the house as "but small and poorly fitted up," and adds in another place that the alterations were made by a voluntary subscription, "many people of quality" contributing twenty and some forty guineas a-piece in aid of the general expenses. Here the company played for the last time on the 31st March, 1704-5; and then removed to Vanbrugh's new house in the Haymarket, now the Opera House, where they played for the first time on the following 9th of April. The *second* theatre was occasionally used after this for theatrical performances, and was finally pulled down by the celebrated Christopher Rich; and the *third* theatre on the same site (the house sold by auction on Monday last) opened on the 18th December, 1714. Rich had died a few weeks before the house was ready, and the prologue on

the first night was spoken by his son dressed in a suit of mourning. The success of the son (John Rich) was very great. Here he introduced pantomimes among us for the first time, playing harlequin himself, and achieving a reputation in the part that has not been eclipsed. Here Quin played all his celebrated characters. Here, on the 29th Jan. 1727-8, "The Beggars' Opera" was originally brought out; and with such success that it was acted on sixty-two nights in one season, and occasioned the saying that it made Gay rich and Rich gay. Here Miss Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly Peachum of the piece, won the heart of the Duke of Bolton, whose duchess she subsequently became; and in this, the *third* theatre on the same site, Rich remained till his removal, 7th of December, 1732, to the first Covent Garden Theatre, so called in the modern acceptation of the name. The house was subsequently leased for a short time by Giffard, from Goodman's Fields: and in 1756 it was transformed into a barrack for 1,400 men. It was last used as a china repository, and is now taken down to enlarge the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.—*Athenæum*.

Sept. 5. Immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, the Queen embarked at Woolwich for Scotland, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, &c. The squadron arrived in Aberdeen harbour at 8 o'clock, a.m. on Thursday *Sept. 7*, after having experienced rather a rough passage when passing the Farne islands. The provost, professors of the Marischal College and University, and magistrates were presented to the Queen on-board her yacht, and were received with cordiality. Prince Albert visited the Dock, the Marischal College, and the granite polishing works. On Friday morning the Queen and party landed, and proceeded on her route to Balmoral Castle, their place of sojourn in the Highlands. On the 14th her Majesty and Prince Albert were present at a gathering of the Highlanders at Invercauld; and on the 16th they ascended to the summit of "dark Loch-na-Gar."

BERKSHIRE.

Aug. 22. The new Windsor Railway, being a branch of the South-Western, extending from Richmond to Datchet, was opened to the public. This line possesses features of much interest, almost the whole length being a constant changing scene of the richest landscape. The view of Richmond from the elevated embankment at Twickenham is very beautiful;

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

about the hitherto sequestered villages of Feltham and Ashford snug farm-houses and picturesque cottages open on the view, which is terminated by the rising and wooded grounds skirting Dorking and Letherhead on the one side, and Harrow and those of Buckinghamshire on the other, while the river Colne gives variety and movement to the landscape. Catching a bird's-eye view of Staines, the train makes almost direct for Wraysbury, where the view extends along the banks of the Thames to Windsor Castle. The terminus is the High-street of Datchet, within ten minutes walk of the Castle, through Windsor Park.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Aug. 11. A new church at *Welney* was consecrated by the Bishop of Norwich. It is designed by Buckler, in the early-English style, and built of Caen stone. The interior is fitted up with open seats, and is capable of holding 400 persons, with a gallery at the west end for 120 children. The pulpit and font are of stone; the former beautiful in design and workmanship. The Rector, the Rev. W. Gale Townley, in his sermon gave a sketch of the charities by which he and his co-ffeees had been enabled to erect the new church, a large school room, and almshouses for six poor widows, the whole at a cost of not less than 4,000*l*. He presented an east window painted by Wilms-hurst; the centre compartment represents Faith, Hope, and Charity; the Queen's arms, and the arms of East Anglia, with the rose and portcullis, being introduced in the side lights.

Another new stained-glass window, the gift of Mr. Wailes, has been put up in Ely Cathedral: it depicts the leading traits of the life of the Venerable Bede.

CORNWALL.

July 20. The new church of St. Michael's, *Baldin*, in Kea, built through the munificence of the Earl of Falmouth, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The east window is from the manufactory of Mr. Beer of Exeter. It has three lights and is filled with stained glass. On a diaper ground are roses and fleurs-de-lis, and a trefoil border; and in the centre light is a cross of ruby colour, jewelled, bearing the label I.H.S. At the base of the window are the words—"We praise thee, we bless thee, we worship thee."

DORSET.

The parish church of *Moreton* has undergone extensive alterations and additions from designs by Mr. H. Barnes, of

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Dorchester, architect. These consist of a new porch at the west end of the nave, a carved stone altar-screen with Purbeck marble steps, stone columns with foliated capitals, ribbed ceilings with carved bosses and corbels, a carved font, an oak pulpit, reading-desk, and screens. The floors of the chancel, aisles, and porches are laid with encaustic tiles. The roof of the chancel and the recesses for the creed, &c. are emblazoned in colours and gold. The whole of the windows have been filled with painted glass by Williment, the chancel windows having full-length figures, representing the crucifixion, apostles, &c.

Aug. 9. The church of St. Nicholas, at *Hilfeld*, was re-opened, and the chancel and burying-ground consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. The church has been restored, and a new chancel added, the whole in the Geometrical Decorated style, and furnished with font, pulpit, lectern, and stalls complete; an open roof to the chancel, and which is also paved with Minton's tiles, a new bell turret over the chancel end, and the roof covered with stone tile, and carved-crested ridge. The architect is Mr. R. I. Withers, of Sherborne.

DURHAM.

Aug. 22. A fatal coal-pit explosion took place at the *Murton* New Waining Colliery, near Seaham harbour, by which fourteen lives have been sacrificed, and many others seriously hurt. The pit was the property of Messrs. Braddlye and Co. and was considered to be as well ventilated as any in the district. The catastrophe is supposed to have been caused by what is called a blow or jet of hydrogen gas issuing from a fissure in the coal, and igniting at one of the candles where the unfortunate men were at work.

HAMPSHIRE.

Trinity Church, *Ryde*, has been recently enlarged by the addition of a transept, containing about 140 sittings; the 500 free seats previously intended for the poor had been chiefly occupied by the rich, for too many of the wealthy frequenting watering-places avail themselves of the free seats intended for the local poor. The incumbent has, on his own responsibility, incurred the expense of this enlargement, which exceeds 500*l*.

KENT.

Aug. 16. The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the new Church of St. Margaret's, *Falding*, in the presence of a

very large assemblage of Clergy and gentry. The Rev. R. L. Roe, M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, was licensed to the Perpetual Curacy.

LANCASHIRE.

Aug. 5. The new church at *Walkden Moor* was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Manchester. On Monday the 7th his Lordship consecrated the new church of St. Peter, at *Walsden*. The site was given by Mr. Crossley, late P.G.M. of the Freemasons of the province, and the tower and spire have been built at the expense of the masonic body in East Lancashire. The remaining funds have been raised by subscription. Out of them an endowment of about 150*l*. per annum has been set apart. All the sittings are to be free.

Aug. 9. The new church built by the Roman Catholics in *Salford*, at an immense cost, was opened under the dedication of St. John, when Bishop Brown, vicar apostolic of the Lancashire district, celebrated pontifical high mass, assisted by Bishop Briggs, vicar apostolic of the York district, Dr. Wareing, vicar apostolic of the eastern district, Dr. Wiseman, bishop of London, Dr. Brown, vicar apostolic of Wales, Dr. Morris, and other dignitaries, together with two hundred of the Catholic clergy. After the ceremony a lunch was given at the Town-hall, *Salford*.

IRELAND.

On the 12th Sept. fresh disturbances broke out at Carrick-on-Suir, in the south of Ireland, not, indeed, of a very alarming character, but sufficiently serious to keep the whole country in an agitated and feverish state, and to show the disaffection of the mass of the population, and the improbability that they will settle down to pursuits of industry unless determined measures are taken for the preservation of order and the prevention of outrage. There has been in this rising, as in the former one, an attack on the police-station, attended with the same results as before. Six officers defeated a large body of the rebels, who retreated after a few rounds had been fired upon them, leaving two or three of their number dead on the field.

The Premier, accompanied by Lady John Russell, has paid a visit to Ireland, and has been entertained by the Lord-Lieutenant at the Vice-Regal Lodge. The motives which suggested the visit are left to the imagination of the public. He went one day to view the estate of his brother, the Duke of Bedford, at Ardsallagh, in the co. Meath.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 30. Henry Stanhope Illingworth, esq. of Arlington-st. to be Apothecary to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, *vice* Moore, resigned.

Sept. 1. James Horsfield Peters, esq. to be Assistant Judge and Master of the Rolls for Prince Edward Island.—Charles Bell, esq. to be Surveyor-General; Murrell Robinson Robinson, esq. to be First Assistant-Surveyor-General; and George Montagu, esq. to be Second Assistant-Surveyor-General, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Sept. 4. The Marquess of Breadalbane sworn of the Privy Council.

Sept. 5. John Marquess of Breadalbane, K.T. to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, *vice* Earl Spencer.—Capt. Sir W. O. Pell to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Lancashire Hussars, Sir J. Gerard, Bart. to be Major-Commandant.

Sept. 11. Bedfordshire Militia, Lieut.-Col. R. T. Gilpin to be Colonel; Major W. B. Higgins to be Lieut.-Col.—Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. to be Major.

Sept. 12. 25th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. J. Hollis to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major A. A. Barnes to be Major.—61st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. H. Fraser, C.B. from 83d Foot to be Colonel.—83d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir F. Stovin, K.C.B. and K.C.M.G. to be Colonel.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir J. S. Lillie to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. Cloete (Deputy-Quartermaster-General, Cape of Good Hope) to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut. H. B. Edwardes, of the 1st European Fusiliers on the Bengal Establishment, to have the local rank of Major in the Lahore territories.

Sept. 15. Colonel Henry Somerset, of the Corps of Cape Mounted Riflemen, Lieut.-Col. Abraham Josias Cloete, Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the Forces at the Cape, and Lieut.-Col. George Henry Mackinnon, Unattached, to be Companions of the Bath.—Brevet, to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, Majors H. K. Storks, half-pay Unatt.; T. C. Smith, half-pay Unatt.; W. Sutton, Cape Mounted Riflemen; Sir H. Darell, Bart. 7th Dragoon Guards; and G. T. C. Napier, Cape Mounted Riflemen.—To be Majors in the Army, Capts. G. A. Durnford, 27th Foot; W. G. Scott, 91st Foot; John Walpole, Royal Engineers; C. H. Burnaby, Royal Artillery; T. Donovan, Cape Mounted Riflemen; C. Seagram, 45th Foot; St. J. T. Browne, Royal Artillery; C. A. F. Berkeley, Scots Fusilier Guards; W. Hogge, 7th Dragoon Guards; C. L. B. Maitland, 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards; C. C. Young, Royal Artillery; and J. J. Bissett, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Sept. 19. Royal Horse Guards, brevet Major the Hon. G. C. W. Forester to be Major, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the army.—9th Foot, brevet Major A. Borton to be Major.—46th Foot, Capt. A. Maxwell to be Major.—50th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. P. J. Petit to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major W. L. Tudor to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. H. Bristow, half-pay 38th Foot, to be Colonel in the army; Capt. F. C. Cotton, Madras Eng. to be Major in the East Indies.

Sept. 23. Lord Ashley and Edwin Chadwick, esq. C.B. to be Members of the General Board of Health.

Sept. 26. 6th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. John Stuart, from 57th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major T. S. Powell, who exchanges.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—Francis Scott, Wm. Battcliffe.

To be Commanders.—Charles J. F. Ewart, James A. St. Leger.

Appointments.—Commander James B. West to the Southampton 50, flag-ship at the Cape; Lieut. and Commander T. C. Herbert to the Mohawk; Lieut. J. C. Sicklemore to command the revenue cruiser Victoria.—Rev. David Carson to be Chaplain of the Howe 120.—W. Lindsay, M.D. to be chief medical officer of Malta hospital.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bolton.—Stephen Blair, esq.

Cheltenham.—C. L. Granville Berkeley, esq.

Derby.—Lawrence Heyworth, esq. and Michael Thomas Bass, esq.

Leicester.—John Ellis, esq. and Richard Harris, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. J. Trower, to be Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

Rev. S. Hinde, D.D. to be Dean of Carlisle.

Rev. W. North, to be a Preb. of St. David's.

Rev. H. Fearon, to be an Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

Rev. H. Tacey, to be an Hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. W. Alford, Drayton Langport P.C. Som.

Rev. A. Anderson, Culborne R. Somerset.

Rev. J. C. Andrew, St. Michael P.C. Oxford.

Rev. J. W. Ayre, St. Barnabas P.C. S. Lambeth.

Rev. H. T. Baines, Rusland (Ulverston) P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. T. D. Bernard, Terling V. Essex.

Rev. W. Biscoe, Homington P.C. Wilts.

Rev. C. Boutell, Litcham, with East and West

Lexham, R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Boyce, Old Cleeve V. Som.

Rev. A. L. Broomhead, Winwick R. N'psh.

Rev. C. P. Burney, Bishop's Wickham R. Essex.

Rev. W. Carter, Burythorpe R. Yorksh.

Rev. W. H. Cartwright, Butcombe R. Som.

Rev. J. S. Coles, Barrington P.C. Somerset.

Rev. E. Davys, St. Martin V. Stamford.

Hon. and Rev. L. Denman, Washington R. Durham.

Rev. T. Drosier, Colebrooke V. Devon.

Rev. W. M. Du Pré, St. Margaret's P.C. Brighton.

Rev. A. G. Durnford, Hindolveston V. Norf.

Rev. S. Gambier, Sandgate P.C. Kent.

Rev. R. Gough, Grinsdale P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. M. J. Green, Winterborne Abbas with

Steepleton R. Dorset.

Rev. W. W. Griffiths, St. John the Evangelist

P.C. Brecon.

Rev. W. Hayes, St. Peter's, Sandbach, P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. G. Hills, St. Nicholas P.C. Yarmouth.

Rev. W. Hyde, Donyatt R. Somerset.

Rev. R. Jones, Meylittyrne R. Carm.

Rev. J. H. Kendall, Trengelos with Warbston

V. Cornwall.

Rev. R. H. Kirby, Taddington P.C. Derbysh.

Rev. R. L. Koe, St. Margaret Yalding P.C. Kent.

Rev. F. Pitman, Iddeleigh R. Devon.

Rev. H. B. Pitman, Basford V. Notts.

Rev. J. Postlethwaite, Tasley R. Shropshire.

Rev. C. Potchett, Manthorpe P.C. Linc.

Rev. G. Rawlinson, Bothamsall P.C. Notts.
 Rev. E. A. Sandford, Abbotsham V. Devon.
 Rev. W. H. Self, Lytham P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. J. Simpson, the New Church, Kent-St.
 P.C. Southwark.
 Rev. J. Slater, Otterford P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. A. B. Spry, Shouldham P.C. Norfolk.
 Rev. R. Walker, Culham V. Berks.
 Rev. S. B. Warner, Little Cressingham R. Norf.
 Rev. W. Webb, Winston R. Durham.
 Rev. B. Whitelock, Groombridge P.C. Kent.
 Rev. R. Williams, Clynog V. Carm.
 Rev. A. L. Winter, Oare, Faversham, P.C. Kent.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. A. G. Cornwall, to Her Majesty.
 Rev. J. P. Eden, to Bishop of Durham.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Benj. Chandler, esq. citizen and ironmonger,
 and Starling Benson, esq. citizen and draper,
 elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
 Rev. F. J. Gruggeu, M.A. to be Head Master
 of the Grammar School, Pocklington, Yorksh.
 Rev. W. B. Marsland, to be Master of the
 Grammar School, Totnes, Devon.
 Rev. J. Penny, to be Head Master of the Mil-
 ton Abbas Free Grammar School, Blandford.
 Mr. Barry to be Chief Commissioner to carry
 out the new fishery laws in Ireland—salary
 1500*l.* a year.—Mr. Fennell Assistant Com-
 missioner, at 500*l.* a year.

BIRTHS.

July 31. At Huntingford, Upper Canada,
 the wife of Henry Huntingford, esq. a dau.
 Aug. 28. At Ardpatrick House, Argyleshire,
 the wife of Robert Jas. Hobden, esq. a dau.—
 31. At Woolwich, Mrs. G. Ashley Maude, a
 son.—At Kirby-hall, Kent, the wife of Rev.
 Henry Burvill Rashleigh, M.A. a son.
 Sept. 1. At Hurworth-grange, the wife of
 Mark Ord, esq. a son.—In Great Cumber-
 land-place, the wife of Alfred Bowyer Smyth,
 esq. a dau.—At Hengwrt, North Wales, the
 wife of the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, a dau.
 —2. At Polesden, the wife of Joseph Benson,
 esq. a son.—3. At Shellingford Rectory, the
 wife of the Rev. Henry R. Du Pré, a son.—
 4. In Wyndham-place, the wife of B. B. Wil-
 liams, esq. of Caversham House, Oxon, a dau.
 —6. At Leasam House, the wife of E. B.
 Curteis, esq. a dau.—In Eaton-place, the
 wife of Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart. a dau.—At
 Norland-square, Notting-hill, the wife of Co-
 myns Rowland Berkeley, esq. a dau.—7. At
 Liverpool, the wife of Adam Stuart Gladstone,
 esq. a dau.—At Fulham, Mrs. Charles Wal-
 pole, a son.—At Grey Abbey, Down, Ireland,
 the Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a son.—9.
 At Muswell-hill, Hornsey, Mrs. E. L. Morgan,
 a dau.—11. At Purbrook-lodge, Hants, the
 wife of Stephen Winkworth, esq. a son.—At
 New Hailes, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a dau.
 —12. At Iown Ampney House, Glouc. the
 wife of Capt. Charles Talbot, R.N. of twin daus.
 —At Clifton, the wife of Major-Gen. Whish,
 a son.—13. In Great George-street, West-
 minster, Mrs. Lefroy, a son.—15. In Berke-
 ley-square, Mrs. Humphrey St. John Mildmay,
 a dau.—At Brighton, the wife of the Hon.
 Charles Hanbury Tracy, a son.—In Eaton-
 place, the wife of Capt. John Pownall Bastard,
 a dau.—At Oldbury-hall, the wife of John
 Hardy, jun. esq. a son and heir.—16. At
 Dublin, the wife of Major Daubency, C.B. 35th
 Foot, a dau.—In Great George-street, West-
 minster, the wife of William Pole, esq. a dau.
 —19. At Albans, the wife of Thomas Neville

Abdy, esq. M.P. a son.—20. At Peterley
 House, Missenden, the wife of Lieut.-Col. N.
 Alves, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 18. At Nettlecombe, the Rev. John
 Crosier *Hilliard*, M.A. eldest son of the
 late N. C. Hilliard, esq. of Gray's-inn, to
 Mary St. Alban, youngest dau. of the Rev. G.
 B. Jermyn, LL.D.—At Ysceiog, Flintshire,
 the Rev. Robert Owen *Burton*, M.A. Incum-
 bent of Berse Dreliucourt, and eldest son of
 John Burton, esq. of Minera Hall, Denbighsh.
 to Jane-Wynne, second dau. of the Rev. Row-
 land Williams, Rector of Ysceiog, and Canon
 of St. Asaph.—At Bath, the Rev. George Ed-
 ward *Murray*, Rector of Southfleet, Kent,
 eldest son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Pen-
 elope-Frances-Elizabeth-Pemberton, youngest
 dau. of Brig.-Gen. Austin, K.C.T.S.—At
 Caton, Robert *Lowe*, esq. of the Larches, near
 Preston, to Eliza, eldest dau. of John Drink-
 water, esq. of Moorplat, near Lancaster.—
 At Norwich, the Rev. Henry *Tuson*, to Jane-
 Ashfield, fourth dau. of the Rev. George
 Carter, Minor Canon, and Vicar of Trowse-
 with-Lakenham, Norwich.—At St. Mary's,
 Battersea, the Ven. Archdeacon *Harrison*, to
 Isabella, third dau. of the late Henry Thornton,
 esq. M.P.—At Slapton, Richard *Paige Tucker*,
 esq. of Start, to Arabella-Edwards, only dau.
 of the late Samuel Cornish, esq. of Stancombe.
 —At Staplegrave, Somerset, George *Pardoe*,
 esq. of Paignton, to Emma-Selina, eldest dau.
 of the late William Featherstone, esq. of Wiv-
 liscombe.—At Hambledon, Capt. H. *Levie*,
 Bombay Army, third son of the late Capt. Sir
 Thomas Lavie, K.C.B. R.N. to Fanny, only
 child of G. H. Jones, esq. M.D. of Ashling
 House, Hants.—At Kipple, Kent, the Rev.
 Wm. Francis *Harrison*, B.D. Fellow of Mag-
 dalen coll. Oxford, and Rector of Winterbourne
 Bassett, Wilts, to Catharine-Maria, dau. of J.
 B. Sladen, esq. of Repple Court.—At Mid-
 dleton, Essex, the Rev. Jas. *Skinner*, M.A.
 Fellow of the University of Durham, and act-
 ing Chaplain to her Majesty's forces at Corfu,
 to Agnes, second dau. of the Rev. Oliver Ray-
 mond, LL.B. Rector of Middleton, and Vicar
 of Bulmer-with-Belchamp.—At Leamington,
 John Ayshford *Wise*, esq. of Clayton Hall,
 Staffordsh. to Anna-Mary, second dau. of the
 late Rev. Lewis Way, of Stanstead Park, Sussex.
 19. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Lewis
 Hippolytus Joseph *Tonna*, esq. to Mary-Ann,
 eldest dau. of the late Charles Dibdin, esq.—
 At Marylebone, Dr. R. G. *Latham*, M.D., F.R.S.
 Fellow of King's Coll. Cambridge, to Eliza-
 beth, eldest dau. of George Cottam, esq.
 Manor House, St. John's Wood.—At St.
 George's, Hanover-sq. William *Brand*, esq. of
 Edinburgh, to Eleanor-Bruce, youngest dau.
 of the late Capt. Bruce Mitchell.—At St.
 Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Rev. Brownlow
Maitland, M.A. son of the Rev. C. D. Maitland,
 of Brighton, to Josephine, fourth dau. of Alex-
 ander Erskine, esq. of Bryanston-sq. and Bal-
 hall, Forfarsh.—At Madron, near Penzance,
 Walter *Horlase*, esq. of Larigan, to Cath-
 erine-Anne, youngest dau. of Thomas Holtho,
 esq. of the Coombe, Cornwall.—At Fittleton,
 Wilts, Charles Stuart *Harris*, esq. of Bud-
 leigh Salterton, to Catherine-Jane, younger
 dau. of the late Major Vowell, 88th Foot.—At
 Osmotherley, Yorksh. the Rev. William Hilton
Hutchinson, of Weverham, Chesh. youngest
 son of the late Teasdale Hutchinson, esq. of
 Grassfield House, Yorksh. to Elizabeth, third
 dau. of Robert Haynes, esq. of Thimbleby
 Lodge.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Thurlow
Dowling, esq. eldest son of the late Capt.
 Dowling, to Charlotte-Bazet, second dau. of

John Henry Dunn, esq. of Hertford-st.—At Dover, Richard *Phelps*, esq. R. Art. and brother of W. Phelps, esq. of Montacute, Somerset, to Charlotte-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Delafield, esq. of Bryanston-sq.

20. At St. James's, Westminster, Gerard W. *Lydekker*, esq. M.A. and barrister-at-law, to Martha-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Peake, Serjeant-at-Law.—At Stepney, the Rev. Richard *Parnell*, Curate of St. Thomas's, Stepney, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late Capt. George Smyth.—At Bath, Joseph *Todd*, esq. of Moulsey-park, Surrey, to Frances-Ann, dau. of the Rev. George Bythesea, of Bath, late rector of Freshford.—At Cheshunt, Herts, Francis *Tilden*, esq. son of the late John Tilden, of Ifield-court, Kent, to Susanah, dau. of the late Edgington Fulton, esq. of Finchley.—At Woodbury Salterton, the Rev. John *Thornycroft*, of Thornycroft Hall, Chesh. to Charlotte-Blanche, of Greendale, third dau. of John Beaumont Swete, esq. of Oxton, Devon.—At Portstewart, Capt. George James *Montgomery*, Hon. East India Company's Serv. second son of the late W. R. Montgomery, of Ceylon Civil Serv. to Julia-Mary, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Earls Gift, Tyrone.—At Beaconsfield, John *Rennie*, esq. of Auchinloch, Lanarksh. to Susanah, third dau. of the Rev. John Gould, B.D. Rector of Beaconsfield.—At York, W. H. *Gordon*, esq. Lieut. Wallallajab Light Dragoons, son of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, of Danesbury Park, to Frances, youngest dau. of Thomas Wright, esq. of Sunderland.—At St. Marylebone, Robert Ladbroke *Day*, Capt. 85th Light Inf. second son of Charles Day, of Southampton, esq. to Lonisa, youngest dau. of Joseph Reid, esq. of Cornwall-terr. Regent's-park.—At Rye, Sussex, the Rev. Francis *Procter*, Vicar of Witton, Norfolk, to Margaret, dau. of the late Thomas Mervon, esq.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Viscount *Dupplin*, eldest son of the Earl of Kinnoul, to Lady Blanche Somerset, third dau. of the Duke of Beaufort.—At St. Mary's, Islington, James *Bethell*, esq. of Connaught-pl. West, Hyde Park, to Sarah-Cross, eldest dau. of the late Valentine Smedley, esq. of Highbury-pl.

21. At Tor, William *Clarke*, esq. of Goswald, Torquay, late 26th Regt. to Mary, widow of Sir John Edw. Honeywood, Bart.—At Milton, William Hamilton *Hobkirk*, esq. M.D. to Louisa-Margaretta, second dau. of the Hon. Charles Hensley, of Prince Edward Island.

22. At St. John's, Paddington, Mr. Junius Augustus *Davies*, son of the late Capt. Davies, to Henrietta-Augusta, dau. of Mr. John Worrell, of Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq.—At Hordle, near Lynton, Hants, Thomas Edward *Symonds*, Comm. R.N. of Exmouth, Devon, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Symonds, of Yeatton Hordle, Hants, to Anne-Frances, only child of the late John George Schweitzer, esq. of Southall, Middlesex, and widow of the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, of Sandhurst, Gloucestersh.—At St. John's, Paddington, Sir William *White*, of Finchley, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Richard Johnson Lockett, esq. of Macclesfield.—At St. Pancras, Newton *Crosland*, esq. of Blackheath to Camilla-Dufour, only dau. of the late William Toulmin, esq.—At Lee, Kent, John *Simon*, esq. of Lancaster-pl. Strand, to Jane, dau. of M. D. O'Meara, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Rev. John Beamish, Rector of Castletown, Cork.—At St. John's, Hampstead, James *Robinson*, esq. of St. John's Wood Park, to Ellen, second dau. of the late James Ordidge, esq. of Kentish Town.

23. At Great Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas *Trott*, jun. architect, of Primrose-st. Bishopsgate, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Barker, esq. of Edmonton.

24. At Liverpool, James *Hartley*, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. to Jane, second dau. of Geo. Gibbs, esq. of Stephen's Green, Dublin.—At St. Pancras, Benjamin-George, only son of the late Dr. M^r *Dowel*, of Dublin, to Maria-Georgiana, dau. of the late Rev. F. B. Hartwell, Vicar Gen. of the Isle of Man, and formerly of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

25. At Plymouth, J. Whidbey *Stuart*, esq. of Plymouth, son of W. Stuart, esq. Superintendent Engineer of the Plymouth Breakwater, to Annie-Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. Poynton, of the H.E.I.C.S.—At Broughton Pogis, Oxfordsh. Alfred, youngest son of John *Ellon*, esq. of Weston-super-Mare, to Emma, second dau. of the Rev. J. J. Goodenough, D.D. Rector of Broughton.—At Rugeley, Josiah *Spode*, esq. of Armitage Park, to Helen dau. of the late William Heywood, esq. of Broughton, Lancashire, and niece to John Reynolds, esq. of the Stone House, near Rugeley.—At Kingston, Portsea, Hants, Dr. Edward George *Irvine*, surgeon R.N. late of H.M.S. *Styx*, to Lucy-Elizabeth-Haynes, second dau. of Arthur Morrell, esq. Comm. R.N. late Governor of the Island of Ascension.—At York, the Rev. Wm. *Shilleto*, Incumbent of Goole, Yorksh. youngest son of the late John Shilleto, esq. of Ulleskelfe, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Pownall, esq. of London, solicitor.—At Wolverhampton, Lieut. John *Huskisson*, R.M. second surviving son of the late Capt. Thomas Huskisson, R.N. to Julia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Lovatt, esq. of High Green, Wolverhampton.—At Norwich, the Rev. Jonathan *Dawson*, of Leamington Priors, to Catherine-Alice, third dau. of the Rev. George *Pearse*, Vicar of Martham, and Incumbent of ~~St.~~ Martin's-at-Oak, Norwich.—At Bath, the Hon. Henry F. *Barington*, to Mary-Georgiana, dau. of the late Wright Knox, esq. 87th Fusiliers, and niece of Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, Bart.—At Cardiff, Frederick *Bull*, esq. Capt. 52d Light Inf. to Eleanor-Lockhart, only child of the late Rev. John Williams, Rector of St. Andrew's, Glamorgansh.—Richard James *Spurrell*, esq. of Barmingham, to Charlotte, only dau. of Robert Ives, esq. of Calthorpe, Norfolk.—At St. Pancras, Robert Henry, eldest son of Mr. Robert *Roe*, to Emma, dau. of E. H. Bailly, esq. R.A., F.R.S. of Percy Villa, Hampstead.

26. At Charing, the Rev. John William *Conant*, son of John Edward Conant, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, to Frances-Catherine, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Groves, of Bough-ton, Kent.—At Colwall, Herefordsh. the Rev. George Henry *Sumner*, M.A. fourth son of the Bishop of Winchester, to Mary-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thomas Heywood, esq. of Hope-end.—At St. James's, Thomas Bethuel *Boyer*, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Benj. Bedell, esq. Collector of Customs, Goole.—At Southampton, Lyndoch *Douglas*, esq. eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart. of Glenbervic, to Laura-Susanah, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. G.C.B.

27. At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. James Frederick *Lateward*, Rector of Perivale, Middlesex, to Catherine-Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Daniel, esq. of Bath, and niece of Thomas Harding, esq. of Apsley House, Edgbaston.—At Edgbaston, Warwicksh. the Rev. W. Compton *Lundie*, of Spittal, co. Berwick, to Margaret-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Craven Ord, of Greenstead Hall, Essex.—At Witley, Surrey, Alexander R. *Gale*, esq. only son of Capt. Gale, of Dover, late 17th Regt. to Maria-Amelia-Susan, only dau. of the late William Haines, esq. H.E.I.C.S.—At Bishop-

wearmouth, the Rev. George *Smart*, B.A. of Clarendon, Notts, eldest son of Robert Smart, esq. of Sunderland, to Mary-Lucy, eldest dau. of the late L. J. Marshall, esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex. — At St. Margaret's, Nathaniel Eyre *Robbins*, esq. late 2nd Dragoon Guards, and of Hymens Town, Tipperary, to Rose, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward Kepton, Preb. of Westminster. — At All Soul's, St. Marylebone, Richard Paul Hase *Jodrell*, esq. eldest son of Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart. to the Hon. Anna-Maria-Isabella Moore, third dau. of the Earl of Mountcashell. — At St. Stephen's, Canonbury, John Weeds *Lettis*, esq. late of Civita Vecchia, son of the late Thos. Lettis, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to the Countess Eliz.-Anne-Anzolato, dau. of the late C. Scott, esq. of Pisa, Tuscany. — At Southampton, Edward Pellew Hammet *Ussher*, esq. R.M. third son of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Ussher, K.C.B., K.C.H. to Charlotte-Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward Duke, of Lake House, Wilts. — At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Rev. John Branfil *Harrison*, to Maria-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Cholmeley, only dau. of the Rev. Cholmeley Edward Dering, Rector of Pluckley, Kent, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. — At Trinity Church, Gray's-Inn-road, Augustus *Roots*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Ellen, eldest dau. of William Stephens, esq. of Bedford-row. — At Doulting, the Rev. Charles Francis *Wyatt*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Forest-hill, co. Oxford, to Sarah-Heydon, third dau. of the Rev. J. Fussell, M.A. Vicar of Doulting, Somerset.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Henry Chudleigh *Oxenden*, Bart. of Broome Park, Devon, to Elizabeth-Phoebe, dau. of the late James King, esq. of Brighton.

29. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. Joseph Lowther *Hodgson*, third son of William Hodgson, of Houghton House, Cumberland, esq. to Jane-Eleanor, widow of James Robert Grant, esq. of Houghton Hall.

Aug. 1. At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. George Richard *Mackarness*, M.A. of Merton coll. Oxford, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Crosby Young, esq. of Lahard, co. Cavan. — At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Charles Francis Compton, esq. late Capt. 48th Regt. Madras Army, to Augusta Lawrell, only dau. of Lieut. Gen. Sir George Quentin, C.B. K.C.H. — At Castlemartin, Pembrokesh. Richard Byrd *Levett*, esq. of Milford Hall, Staffordsh. to Elizabeth-Mary Mirehouse, eldest dau. of the Common Serjeant of London. — At All Souls', Langham-pl. Thomas *Kipping*, only son of W. Kipping, esq. of Brighton, to Mary-Ann, widow of the late Samuel Hood, esq. M.D. — At Brighton, the Rev. I. R. *Turner*, B.A. of St. Peter's coll. Cambridge, to Harriot, fourth dau. of the late John Keble, esq. of Stroud Green House, Rochford, Essex. — At St. Giles', Camberwell, the Rev. J. W. *Ayre*, of South Lambeth, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Howlett, esq. — At Alverstoke, Hants, the Rev. Geo. *Winefield*, Rector of Glatton, Hunts, to Persis, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Standly, of Southoe. — At Chester, John *Hope*, esq. of Fludyer-street, Westminster, fourth son of John Hope, of Craigshall and Pinkie, Bart. M.P. to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Archibald Spens, Hon. East India Co.'s Serv. of Manor House, Inveresk, near Edinburgh.

2. At St. Pierre du Bois, Guernsey, the Rev. Carey *Brock*, B.A. of Trin. coll. Camb. to Frances-Elizabeth-Georgina, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Haynes, K.H. Royal Art. — At Stoke Albany, Northamptonsh. the Rev. George *Quirk*, of Great Easton, Leices-

tersh, second son of James Quirk, esq. Solicitor-gen. of the Isle of Man, to Julia, second dau. of the Rev. E. Griffin, Rector of Stoke Albany. — Richard *Bird*, esq. of Bodham, to Eliza, eldest dau. of S. B. Mack, esq. of Baconsthorpe-hall, Norfolk. — At Empshott, Hants, the Rev. Robert *Tindall*, curate of the parish, to Eliza, dau. of Mr. E. Moss, of Sutton, Isle of Ely. — At Christ Church, Marylebone, Robert Malcolm *Kerr*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Maria, dau. of Charles Knight, esq. of St. John's Wood. — At Trinity Church, Tregear-sq. Thomas *Llewellyn*, esq. of Chell House, near Tunstall, Staffordsh. to Frances-Mary, only dau. of John George Hammack, esq. of Essex House, Bow-road, Middlesex. — At Lyndhurst, the Rev. Stephen R. *Cortwright*, Rector of Aynhoe, brother of Sir Thos. Cartwright, to Lady Fanny Hay, dau. of William fifteenth Earl of Erroll.

3. At Killerton, Arthur *Mills*, esq. of Hyde Park-gardens, second son of the Rev. Francis Mills, to Agnes-Lucy, second dau. of Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, Bart. M.P. for North Devon. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Charles Edward *Thomas*, youngest son of the late Inigo Thomas, esq. of Ratton, Sussex, to Georgiana-Mary-Hely, third dau. of the Hon. Col. H. Hely Hutchinson, of Weston, Northamptonsh. — At Brighton, John *Grove*, esq. of Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. and Penn, Bucks, to Juliana-Clarke, third dau. of Mrs. Guillod, West-field House, Brighton. — At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Charles Manley *Smith*, esq. of the Middle Temple, youngest son of the late Wm. Smith, of Fairy Hall, Mottingham, Kent, to Georgiana-Fanny, youngest dau. of Robert Ibbetson, esq. of Montagu-sq. formerly Governor of Penang. — At Horncastle, R. W. *Mannering*, esq. of Slaney-pl. Staplehurst, to Mary-Hannah, second dau. of the late Capt. T. Southey, R.N. — At Womersh, Frederick Borwick, second son of Thomas *Stikman*, esq. of Canada East, to Jane, fifth dau. of Richard Sparkes, esq. of Womersh, near Guildford, Surrey. — At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Elliot *Grasett*, esq. of Chesham-st. to Georgiana, dau. of Edward Majoribanks, esq. of Wimpole-st. — At Lower Norwood, William *Holroyd*, esq. Madras Civil Serv. to Maria Snocell, eldest dau. of Robert Wright, esq. of Thurlow-place, Lower Norwood. — At Christchurch, St. Pancras, William A. *Geare*, esq. Lincoln's-inn-Fields, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the Rev. Henry Edwards, Rector of Wambrook, Dorset. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. Ralph Heneage *Dutton*, third son of Lord Sherborne, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late John Mansfield, esq. of Grosvenor-st. and Diggeswell House, Herts. — At Kildysart, co. Clare, Francis *Loce*, youngest son of Wm. Lowe, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-sq. to Mary-Julia, youngest dau. of the late Major Ross Lowin, of Ross-hill, near Kildysart. — At Kensington, Richard Grove *Erism*, esq. of Kensington, to Charlotte-Louisa, youngest dau. of John Battam, esq. of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park.

5. At St. Marylebone, William T. *Bosom*, esq. to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Haigh, esq. of Westfield House, Doncaster. — At Norwood, Edward Tenison, eldest son of James D. *Woods*, esq. late of Kennington, to Katherine-Romona, youngest dau. James E. Pownall, esq. of Pownall-terr. Kennington.

8. At Southsea, Silas *Palmer*, esq. M.D. of Newbury, Herts, to Emily, relict of Rev. Samuel Sloccock, and second dau. of the late Adm. Hayes.

Sept. 14. At Scarborough, by the Rev. B. Evans, Mr. Henry Morgan, of Birmingham, to Hannah, only dau. of Thomas M. Livett, esq.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN OSBORN, BART.

Aug. 29. In Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, aged 75, Sir John Osborn, the fifth Bart. of Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire (1661-2), D.C.L., a Commissioner for Auditing the Public Accounts, and Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia.

He was born on the 3rd Dec. 1772, the only son of General Sir George Osborn, the fourth Baronet, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Banister, esq. and sister to the wife of Bishop North.

In early life he was attached for a short period to Lord Whitworth's embassy at the court of Russia,* after which he returned from St. Petersburg, and was elected to Parliament for the county of Bedford in the year 1794. He was re-chosen for that county in 1802 and 1806; but in 1807 was defeated, after a close contest, by the Hon. R. FitzPatrick, the poll terminating as follows:

Francis Pym, esq.	. . .	1145
Hon. R. FitzPatrick.	. . .	1084
John Osborn, esq.	. . .	1069

A vacancy was found for him in the borough of Cockermouth, but it was relinquished to Lord Lowther in the following year; and he afterwards sat for Queenborough and Wigton.

In 1820 he again contested the county of Bedford, but was defeated by the two Whig candidates; the numbers being,

Marquess of Tavistock	. . .	1459
Francis Pym, esq.	. . .	1312
Sir John Osborn	. . .	1214

He had succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, June 29, 1818.

He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty from the year 1811 to the year 1824, when he was appointed one of his Majesty's Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, the duties of which he fulfilled until within a short period of his decease. For many years he had ceased to take any active part in politics.

He married Sept. 14, 1809, Frederica-Louisa, daughter of Sir Charles Davers, Bart. and had issue two daughters and five sons. He is succeeded by his eldest son

* His uncle, Colonel John Osborn, was for some time Ambassador at Dresden. He died at Rudolstadt in Saxony Jan. 12, 1814, when on the eve of his departure for England "after having been detained eight years in the territories of Buonaparte." See his epitaph in the *Collectanea Topographica et Geneal.* vol. iii. p. 125.

now Sir George Robert Osborn, who married in 1835 Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Kerr, sister to the Earl of Antrim. Charles-Davers, the second son, is an officer in H. M. 4th Foot.

ADMIRAL HONYMAN.

Lately. At Paris, Robert Honyman, esq. Admiral of the Blue; formerly M.P. for Orkney.

He was the son of William Honyman, esq. Lord Armadale, one of the lords of session in Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh. He was made a Lieutenant in 1790. He commanded the *Tisiphone* sloop of war, and captured the French privateers *le Prospere* of 14 guns and 73 men, and *le Cerf Volant* of 14 guns and 63 men, on the North Sea station, in 1797; and obtained the rank of Post-Captain Dec. 10, 1798. In Oct. 1800 he was appointed to the *Garland* of 28 guns, employed on Channel service; and in June 1801, he conveyed Rear-Adm. Robert Montagu to Jamaica, where he removed into the *Topaze* frigate, in which he returned to England in Oct. 1802.

Early in 1803 Capt. Honyman obtained the command of the *Leda* frigate; and at the renewal of the war was stationed on the coast of France, with a small squadron under his orders, to obstruct the progress of the enemy's flotilla from the eastward, towards Boulogne. On the 29th Sept. he attacked a division of gun-boats, and drove two on shore, where they were bilged.

On the 24th April, 1805, Capt. Honyman discovered twenty-six of the enemy's vessels rounding Cape Grisnez: he immediately made the signal for his squadron to weigh; and, after engaging them for about two hours, succeeded in cutting off seven *schuyts*, carrying altogether 18 guns, 1 howitzer, and 168 men, from Dunkirk, bound to Ambletuse.

In Jan. 1806, the *Leda* formed part of Sir Home Popham's squadron at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope; after which she accompanied the same officer on an expedition to the Rio de la Plata, where she continued until the final evacuation of Spanish America by the British forces about Sept. 1807. Towards the conclusion of that year, Captain Honyman captured *l'Adolphe*, a French privateer of 16 guns, on the coast of France. The *Leda* was wrecked near the entrance of Milford Haven, on the 31st Jan. 1809, but her

commander was fully acquitted by a court-martial of all blame on the occasion.

Capt. Honyman afterwards commanded the Ardent of 64 guns, Sceptre 74, and Marlborough of the same force. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in May 1825; that of Vice-Admiral in Jan. 1837; and that of Admiral in Feb. 1847.

Whilst still a Lieutenant, he was first returned to Parliament as member for Orkney and the stewartry of Shetland at the general election of 1796. He was re-chosen in 1802 and 1806, but retired in 1807.

LIEUT.-GENERAL L'ESTRANGE, C.B.

Aug. 22. At his seat in Yorkshire, aged 72, Lieut.-General George Guy Carleton L'Estrange, C.B. Colonel of the 61st Regiment.

He was the third son of Henry Peisley L'Estrange, of Moystown in the King's County, esq. by Mary, daughter of Christopher Carleton, esq. of Market Hill, co. Fermanagh.

He entered the army as Ensign in April 1798; was appointed Lieutenant of the 6th Foot on the 24th Nov. following; Captain of the 60th Foot March 13, 1802; was transferred to the 73d Foot May 26, 1803; became Major by brevet May 22, 1804; and Major of the 31st Foot April 21, 1808. In May 1811 he commanded the 72d battalion of that regiment at the battle of Albuera, in acknowledgment of which he received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 20th of the same month, and an honorary medal.

He was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 26th Foot, Dec. 10, 1812, and returned to the 31st, by exchange, June 6, 1815. In the latter year he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. He served afterwards for seven years on the staff in the Mauritius. He attained the rank of Colonel July 19, 1821, that of Major-General July 22, 1830, and that of Lieut.-General Nov. 23, 1841. He was appointed Colonel of the 59th regiment in 1843, and removed to the 61st a few months ago.

He married, June 5, 1817, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Rawson, esq. of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR DAVID XIMENES.

Aug. 16. At Bear Ash, near Maidenhead, Berkshire, aged 71, Lieut.-General Sir David Ximenes, Knt. and K.C.H. a magistrate of that county.

He was the youngest son of David Ximenes, esq. and brother we believe to Sir Morris Ximenes, of Bear Place, who died in 1837.

He entered the army in 1794, as Ensign in the 106th Foot, became Lieutenant

and Captain in that regiment in the same year, but in December was placed on half-pay, and so remained until June 1800, serving during that time as Lieutenant and Captain of the Windsor Foresters, towards raising which corps he subscribed 300*l.* On the 24th July 1800 he was transferred to a company in the 29th Foot, and was again reduced to half-pay at the peace in 1802. In June 1803 he was restored to full-pay in the same regiment, with which he served in America until August 1804, when he was promoted to a Majority in the 62nd, and returned to England. He served in Ireland throughout the year 1805; in the Mediterranean from Aug. 1807 to March 1808; and in the expedition to Ischia in 1809. He commanded the 62d at the taking of Genoa, and with that regiment attended as a guard of honour upon the King of Sardinia on his landing to take possession of his recovered kingdom. He also commanded the 62d in the successful expedition up the Penobscot. In 1812 he was with the armies in Spain and Portugal, and attached to the Portuguese service. He received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel 1811, of Colonel 1825, Major-General 1837, and Lieut.-General 1846.

He received the Guelphic order and the honour of knighthood from King William IV. in 1832; and was one of the general officers receiving rewards for distinguished services.

He married in 1816 the eldest daughter of the late Admiral Evans.

REAR-ADM. J. D. MARKLAND.

Aug. 28. In Bath, in his 68th year, Rear-Admiral John Duff Markland, a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Imperial Austrian Order of Leopold.

He was the second son of Edward Markland, esquire, formerly of Leeds, who died at Bath in 1832,* and was descended from a family of the same name seated in Lancashire in the reign of Richard II. He commenced his naval career in 1795, under the auspices of his uncle Captain John Cooke, of the *Bellerophon*, who fell at the battle of Trafalgar. He was midshipman of the *Nymphé* at the capture of the French frigates *Résistance* and *Constance* in 1797, and of the *Amethyst* at the capture of the *Dédaigneuse* in 1801. He obtained his first commission as Lieutenant in that year. In 1806 he was raised to the rank of Commander. In 1808 he was appointed to the *Bustard* brig, and was actively employed against

* See *Gent. Mag.* vol. CII. part i. p. 371.

the enemy for two years in the Adriatic, Archipelago, and on the coast of Barbary, and at the capture of a convoy near Trieste in protecting Sicily from invasion by Murat's army. His commission as Post Captain was dated the 18th of April 1811. From 1811 to 1813 he served as flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle in the *Milford* 74. He was present at the captures of Fiume, Rovigno, Piran, Capo d'Istria, and at the siege of Trieste. In April 1830 he commissioned the *Briton* 46 guns for the Lisbon station, and received the thanks of the Admiralty and the British merchants at Lisbon, for his conduct in the protection of British interests during the civil disturbances which occurred in Portugal in the following year. He obtained the good-service pension in 1841, and was promoted to the rank of a retired Rear-Admiral October 10th, 1846. He was gazetted on three occasions, viz. in 1809, and twice in 1813, and the imperial order of Leopold was stated in the *Gazette* of 19th March, 1816, to have been conferred upon him "in approbation of the distinguished services rendered by him at the siege and capture of Trieste, and the other operations in Italy during the campaigns of 1812 and 1813."

From his early years he was devoted to a naval life, not only from strong inclination, but from that noble emulation which the heroic acts of so many of his maternal ancestors, and the distinction obtained by them in naval history, would naturally excite. His mother was Elizabeth-Sophia, the daughter and co-heiress of Josiah Hardy, esquire, governor of New Jersey, and afterwards his Britannic Majesty's consul at Cadiz, a descendant of Clement le Hardy who settled in Jersey about 1380.

It is a remarkable fact that, in the 18th century, not fewer than five members of this family attained the rank of Admiral, four of whom received knighthood, viz. Sir Thomas Hardy, distinguished in the expedition against Cadiz under Sir George Rooke, when in command of the *Pembroke*, and at Vigo, where the French fleet and several Spanish galleys were either taken or destroyed. His monument by Cheere is on the south side of the west door of Westminster Abbey. His son was Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and his grandsons Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, Rear-Admiral John Hardy, and Sir Charles Hardy, junior. Mr. Hardy their brother, the grandfather of Admiral Markland, married the granddaughter of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, Bart. of Kent, and great-granddaughter of Sir John Narborough, whose widow married Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Rear-Admiral of the Fleet.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Admiral Markland's own career, as we have seen, was marked by services both honourable to himself and useful to his country. As an officer he was distinguished by ability, firmness, and zeal, by a close and unwearied attention to his duties, and by the most spotless honour and integrity. In private life he was justly endeared to his family and friends by the excellence of his heart and the many amiable and pleasing qualities that adorned his character; and it may be said with strict truth that his uniform study through life was to discharge his duty humbly and faithfully to his God, his country, and his fellow-creatures.

Admiral Markland married on the 8th of March, 1814, Helen-Elery, eldest daughter of Lewis Dymoke Grosvenor Tregonell, esquire, of Cranbourne Lodge, Dorset, and Bourne House, Hants,* by whom he left one son and three daughters.

SIR N. H. NICOLAS, G.C.M.G. & K.H.
Aug. 3. At Capé Cure, near Boulogne sur Mer, aged 49, Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Chancellor and Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, a barrister-at-law, and a Lieutenant R.N.

Sir Harris Nicolas was descended from a Breton family; and his father's great-grandfather, Abel Nicolas, came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at Looe in Cornwall. An authentic genealogical history of the family, contributed by Sir Harris, is published in Burke's *Commoners*. His father, John Harris Nicholas, Commander R.N. married Margaret, youngest daughter and co-heir of John Blake, by Anne, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. John Keigwin, by Prudence, sister and sole heir of William Busvargus, esq. of Busvargus, co. Cornwall, and mother by her former husband the Rev. John Toup of that eminent Greek scholar the Rev. Jonathan Toup. Sir Harris was born on the 10th of March, 1799, the fourth of five sons. His eldest brother, Capt. John Toup Nicolas, is a very distinguished officer in the Royal Navy, a Companion of the Bath, a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and Knight of the order of St. Ferdinand and the Two Sicilies. Sir Harris Nicolas also passed his early years in the navy, and he received his commission of Lieutenant on the 20th Sept. 1815, after active service

* The representative of an ancient Dorsetshire family; the pedigree is given in Hutchins's *History* of that county, vol. IV. p. 210.

as midshipman in the boats of the Pilot brig, which his brother commanded, at the capture of several armed vessels and convoys on the coast of Calabria.

On the 28th March, 1822, he married Sarah, youngest daughter of John Davison, esq. of Loughton in Essex; an event which led to the production of his first literary work, which was

"The Life of William Davison, Secretary of State and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth. 1823." 8vo. (reviewed in *Gent. Mag.* xciii. i. 521—4.)

In this title-page Mr. Nicolas styled himself "of the Inner Temple;" and on the 6th May 1825 he was called to the bar by that Hon. Society. Shortly after he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

He now devoted himself almost entirely to antiquarian literature, particularly in the departments of history, genealogy, and heraldry, and the works which he produced in quick succession bore witness at once to his critical acumen and his almost unparalleled industry. We shall enumerate them in the order of their appearance.

"Notitia Historica, containing Tables, Calendars, and Miscellaneous Information for the use of Historians, Antiquaries, and the Legal Profession. 1824." 8vo. (see *Gent. Mag.* xciv. ii. 444, 621.) The tabular portions of this work were afterwards remodelled for a volume of Lardner's *Cyclopædia*; but the account of testamentary registers and many other matters is still useful.

"A Catalogue of the Heralds' Visitations, with references to many other valuable Genealogical and Topographical MSS. in the British Museum. 1823." 12mo. Second edition, 1825.

"A Synopsis of the Peerage of England: exhibiting, under Alphabetical arrangement, the date of Creation, Descent, and present State of every title of Peerage which has existed in this country since the Conquest. 1825." 2 vols. 12mo.

"The Poetical Rhapsody, to which are added several other Poems, reprinted from the edition of 1608. By Francis Davison. With Memoirs and Notes. 1826." 2 vols. 8vo.

"The Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, with a Memoir of her Life. 1826." 8vo.

"Testamenta Vetusta, being Illustrations from Wills, of Ancient Manners, Customs, Dresses, &c. as well as of the Descents and Possessions of many distinguished Persons, from the reign of Henry II. to the accession of Queen Elizabeth. 1826." 2 vols. royal 8vo.

"A History of Rugby. 1826-7." 8vo.

This was to be published in parts by a bookseller at Coventry, but only three parts were printed.

"Memoirs of Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald temp. James the First. 1827." Crown 8vo. (Reviewed in our vol. xcvii. i. 341.)

"History of the Battle of Agincourt, and of the Expedition of Henry V. into France, with the Roll of the Men-at-Arms in the English Army. 1827." 8vo. Second edition, 1831.

"A Chronicle of London, from 1089 to 1483, written in the fifteenth century, and for the first time printed from MSS. in the British Museum: to which are added numerous contemporary illustrations, consisting of Royal Letters, Poems, and other articles descriptive of Public Events, or of the Manners and Customs of the Metropolis, hitherto inedited. 1827." 4to.

"The Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry the Eighth, from Nov. 1529 to Dec. 1532, with introductory Remarks and illustrative Notes. 1827." 8vo.

"Flagellum Parliamentarium, being Sarcastic Notices of nearly two hundred Members of the Parliament after the Restoration, A.D. 1661 to 1678. [Attributed to Andrew Marvell.] 1827." 12mo.

"The Statutes of the Order of the Guelphs, translated from the original German, with Introductory Remarks. 1828." 4to. [Only 150 copies printed.]

"The Statutes of the Order of the Thistle, with a History of the Order, and Catalogue of the Knights. 1828." 4to. [Fifty copies only.]

"Private Memoirs of Sir Kenelm Digby, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles the First, written by himself, and now first published from the original manuscript, with an introductory Memoir. 1827." 8vo. (The Suppressed Passages privately printed in 1828.) Reviewed in vol. xcvi. i. 534.

"Journal of the Embassy of Thomas Beckington, Secretary to Henry VI. afterwards Bishop of Bath, Sir Robert Roos, banneret, and Sir Edward Hull, K.G. to negotiate a Marriage between the King and a daughter of the Count of Armagnac, in 1442, with an Introduction and Illustrative Notes. 1828." 8vo.

"The Siege of Carlaverock, in the 28 Edw. I. Anno 1300: with the Arms of the Earls, Barons, and Knights who were there present; a Translation, as well as the Original, of the Norman-French Poem; a History of the Castle; and a Memoir of each of the personages commemorated by the Poet. 1828." 4to.

"A Roll of Arms of Peers and Knights in the reign of Edward the Second, from

a contemporary MS. in the British Museum. 1828." 8vo.

"Rolls of Arms, of the reigns of Henry III. and Edward III. 1829." 8vo.

"Report of Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of Lisle in the House of Lords: with Notes, and an Appendix containing the Cases of Abergavenny, Bote-tourt, and Berkeley, accompanied by Observations upon Baronies by Tenure. 1829." 8vo.

"Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, wife of Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart. Ambassador from Charles the Second to the Courts of Portugal and Madrid: written by herself; and Extracts from the Correspondence of Sir Richard Fanshawe. With an introductory Memoir and Notes. 1829." 8vo. Second Edition, 1830.

"Observations on the Present State of Historical Literature, on the Society of Antiquaries, and other institutions for its advancement in England; with remarks on Record Offices, and on the Proceedings of the Record Commission. Addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. 1830." 8vo.

"Refutation of Mr. Palgrave's 'Remarks in Reply to "Observations on the State of Historical Literature."' Additional Facts relative to the Record Commission and Record Offices. Addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. 1831." 8vo. (See our vol. ci. i. 140.)

"Description of the Contents, Objects, and Uses of the various Works printed by authority of the Second Record Commission. 1831." 8vo.

"The Privy-Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York, and the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward the Fourth. 1831." 8vo.

"The Controversy between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor in the Court of Chivalry A.D. 1385-1389. 1832." Two volumes large octavo: the first containing a copy of the record, of which the original is preserved in the Tower; the second a history of the family of Scrope, and Biographical Notices of some of the Deponents. This work, which was printed not for sale but for a limited number of subscribers, was unfortunately left incomplete. The record itself was all that was originally intended when the subscription was proposed; but the extension of the work by the biographical notices causing a great expenditure, the funds were not adequate to its completion. In the second volume is a memoir of the poet Chaucer, which Sir Harris afterwards enlarged, to accompany the Aldine edition of Chaucer's works published by Mr. Pickering in 1844. He also wrote the memoirs of the Earl of Surrey, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Collins, Cow-

per, Thomson, Burns, and Henry Kirke White, in the same edition of the British Poets.

"A Letter to Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor, on the constitution and proceedings of the present Commission for the Public Records. 1832." 8vo.

"Report of proceedings on the Claim of the Earldom of Devon in the House of Lords. With Notes, and Appendix of illustrative Cases. 1832." 8vo.

"Memoirs and Letters of Joseph Ritson. 1833." 2 vols. 8vo. (Reviewed in our vol. I. New Series, p. 202.)

"A Letter to the Duke of Wellington, on the Propriety and Legality of Creating Peers for Life: with Precedents. 1830." 8vo. First printed anonymously, for private circulation, and an abstract given in our Magazine for Aug. 1830. Third edition, 1834.

"Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England. 1833-7." 7 vols. royal 8vo. edited for the Record Commission.

"The Chronology of History; containing Tables, Calculations, and Statements indispensable for ascertaining the dates of Historical Events, and of Public and Private Documents, from the earliest period to the present time. 1835." 12mo. (Being vol. 44 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.) A second edition 1838, 12mo.

"A Treatise on the Law of Adulterine Bastardy, with a Report of the Banbury Case, and of all other Cases bearing upon the subject. 1836." 8vo.

"Lives of Isaak Walton and Charles Cotton, and Notes in illustration of Pickering's edition of the Complete Angler. 1836." Imp. 8vo.

"History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire, and of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover, with an account of the Medals, Clasps, and Crosses conferred for Naval and Military Services. 1841-42." In four very large quarto volumes. This work was printed at the expense of Mr. Hunter, the Queen's Robemaker.

"History of the Earldoms of Strathern, Monteith, and Airth; with a Report of the Proceedings before the House of Lords, of the Claim of Robert Barclay Allardice, Esq. to the Earldom of Airth. 1842." 8vo.

"Memoirs of the Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton, K.G. including his Correspondence. 1847." 8vo. (Reviewed in our vol. XXVII. 147-151.)

"The Despatches and Letters of Adm. Lord Viscount Nelson. 1844." 7 vols. 8vo. A very accurate and excellent work.

"Remarks on the state of the Cata-

logues of the Library of the British Museum. 1847." 8vo.

"The History of the British Navy," 2 vols. 8vo. (unfinished.)

On this last work, and in arranging for publication the papers of Sir Hudson Lowe (Governor of St. Helena during the imprisonment of Buonaparte), he was engaged until within a week of his death.

Sir Harris Nicolas was a frequent correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, particularly in the early part of his literary career. His signature, if not his own initials, was frequently CLONAS,—an anagram of his surname.

In 1826 he joined Henry Southern, esq. M.A. in the editorship of the *Retrospective Review*, of which a Second Series was then commenced, under the title of "The Retrospective Review; and Historical and Antiquarian Magazine." Of this, which was published in alternate months, only six numbers appeared. It contains several valuable papers by Sir Harris Nicolas, as does the *Excerpta Historica*, a periodical work published in 1831.

He afterwards contributed occasionally to the reviews in the *Athenæum*, the *Spectator*, and the *Quarterly Review*.

During the short time that he continued a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries his communications to that body were frequent, and several of them are printed in the 21st and 22d volumes of the *Archæologia*, the most important being his Remarks on the Seals attached to the Letters of the Barons of England to Pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1301.

Sir Harris Nicolas was a man of so ardent a temperament that his zeal not unfrequently outstripped his discretion, and led him into controversies and animosities which were the source of no little regret to his friends. In the spring of 1826 he was placed upon the Council of the Society of Antiquaries on the occurrence of a vacancy; but, after he had attended only one of its meetings, his name was at the ensuing anniversary struck off the House List, contrary to all usage under such circumstances. He thereupon commenced an inquiry into the state of the Society, and, encouraged by the advice of his friend the late Sir Thomas E. Croft, and Sir Samuel (then Dr.) Meyrick, he attempted to promote a reform in its administration, repeatedly animadverting on the conduct of its proceedings in the pages of the *Retrospective Review*, and in the pamphlets of which we have already given the titles. Failing of success, after the anniversary of 1828 he withdrew entirely from the Society, accompanied by Sir Thomas Croft. Subsequent events, however, proved that

his grounds for reformation were real and not imaginary, and it would have been better for the interests of the Society if many of those who at the outset encouraged his efforts, had supported instead of leaving him to struggle in vain against the united influence of the House establishment.

It was not long after, that Sir Harris Nicolas's interference in the affairs of the Record Commission made a great sensation, the operations of which had, in his opinion, been rendered too subservient to personal interests and emoluments, whilst the publications were not commensurate with the large expenditure devoted to their production. On this matter he became engaged in a contest of pamphlets with Mr. Palgrave, now Sir Francis, and one of the four Deputy Keepers of Records. The criticisms of Sir Harris Nicolas probably contributed materially to the suspension of publication, and the remodeling of this branch of the public service. He was himself employed under the commission of the last reign in editing the Registers of the Privy Council.

Another subject in which Sir Harris Nicolas always took a peculiar interest was the several Orders of Knighthood, his writings upon which commenced in the *Retrospective Review* if not before, and his researches were continued until they resulted in the very magnificent quartos we have already mentioned. His latest discoveries on the origin and institution of the Garter were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vols. 31 and 32.

In 1831 he was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and was knighted on the 12th of October.

In Aug. 1832 he was appointed Chancellor of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George, of which by the statutes the Chancellor was Senior Knight Commander; and he was afterwards in 1840 advanced to the grade of Grand Cross by her Majesty, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered in matters relating to the order.

As a barrister, the business of Sir Harris Nicolas was confined to claims of peerage before the House of Lords. This was a sphere of action so limited, that his attention was but little diverted from the career of authorship on which he had so zealously embarked; and, after many of his earlier works had been completed without fee or reward, he latterly engaged in several to meet the wishes of publishers. Whilst almost all his works have a substantial historical value, the most useful in aid of other literary men were his *Chronology of History*, his *Synopsis of the Peerage*, and his *Testamenta Vetusta*. His *History of*

the Battle of Agincourt, though printed in two editions, has perhaps scarcely been appreciated as it deserves for the interest of its subject and the completeness of its execution. The memoirs in the *Siege of Carlarverock* and the *Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*, the *Proceedings of the Privy Council*, his *Life of Hatton*, and his *Despatches of Lord Nelson*, are most important contributions to English history. Still his *History of the Navy*, had he been spared to complete it, would have become the grandest monument of his literary fame. But in the long array of his publications those which refer to matters connected with honours and dignities are among the most valuable of his labours, and the most characteristic of his peculiar talents; for those only who are conversant with the subject, and have had occasion not only to read but to examine it, are competent to form any idea of the valuable and well-digested information they contain. From the future historians and writers of legal works, involving questions of constitutional history, and the law which regulates the descent of dignities, he will receive a large share of commendation, and his name will be ranked in the catalogue of those time-honoured antiquaries, — Vincent, Selden, and Dugdale.

A friend of Sir Harris Nicolas observes, that had he had the advantage of a regular and learned education, and had his mind been disciplined by the excellent system established at our public schools and universities, his natural abilities would have developed themselves with increased power and effect; and, supplied as they would have been with copious materials by his unremitting labour and studious habits, he would probably have achieved many important works that would have been of permanent interest, and an honour to himself and his country. His natural quickness and sagacity of mind were remarkable; his reasoning acute; nor was he at all deficient in the power of expressing himself with copiousness and elegance. His favourite branch of study was that which connected itself with the history and antiquities of the country, with the genealogy and descent of our ancient families, and all that was connected with the achievements of individuals, with our ancestral dignities, and with those pages that are emblazoned with monuments of our historic glories. With such talents and acquirements, Sir Harris Nicolas combined those higher qualities, without which the rarest gifts of nature, and the richest productions of learning, lose half their value. It is true, that his acknowledged quickness of temper, and constitutional warmth of feeling,

were seldom pardoned by his enemies, and often lamented by his friends; but in justice it must be observed, that they were allied to great generosity of heart, to warm affections, and to the most cordial attachments to all connected with him; and if in public controversy his censures were too often hasty, and his severity unjust, it must be attributed to a temperament that led him to throw his whole energies into every subject he discussed, and to a natural inaptitude to modify and temper his decisions in that manner, by which the more cautious know how to propitiate their adversaries, and which indeed all must learn to practise who wish their appeals to the public judgment to be received with favour or attention. No doubt that some hasty ebullitions of feeling might arise, and be too warmly expressed when under suspicion of injury and neglect; but those who, like the writer of these lines, are anxious to diminish their sense of their loss by a recollection of the virtues that adorned his private life, and who look back with regret on hours of delightful intimacy to return no more, will feel a satisfaction in acknowledging that many defects of temper, and manner, and even conduct, often arise from the very *excess* of the generous parts of our nature; that our vices and virtues border on one another, and that where a perfect balance is unattainable, we should have no hesitation in preferring that which exceeds on the side where all that is good, and generous, and great is to be found. A little wider acquaintance with the world, and perhaps more encouragement and success in his professional career, we are convinced would have softened down and removed much that has been objected to in the manner in which Sir Harris Nicolas pronounced his judgments and decisions; and would thus have brought out the finer and higher parts of his character, clear of all temporary or accidental disturbance, so that their real value would have been felt and acknowledged.

The body of Sir Harris Nicolas was buried in the cemetery of Boulogne on the 8th of August. He has left eight children, two sons and six daughters, surviving.

SIR W. H. RICHARDSON.

Sept. 13. In his 57th year, Sir William Henry Richardson, of Chessel House, Hampshire; a magistrate for that county and Berkshire.

He was the only surviving child of William Richardson, esq. architect; and was himself a pupil of Peter Nicholson, the architectural author, but did not eventually practise as an architect. He was lord of

the manors of Chipping Barnet and East Barnet, and a Captain in the London Militia. He was sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1829-30, on which occasion he was knighted.

He married a daughter of the late Robert Hunt, esq.

DR. CRAMER, DEAN OF CARLISLE.

Aug. 24. At Scarborough, the Very Rev. John Antony Cramer, D.D. Dean of Carlisle, Regius Professor of Modern History, Delegate of Estates, and Curator of the Taylor Institution, in the University of Oxford.

Dr. Cramer was a native of Switzerland, born, we believe, at Mittoden in 1793. He received his education in this country, and was elected from St. Peter's college, Westminster, to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was admitted student at the age of 18. He was matriculated May 28, 1811. Dr. Cramer's career in college was distinguished by a diligent attention to his literary studies, whilst the amiability of his disposition and the liveliness of his manners rendered his society much sought, and were the means of his forming a lasting friendship with many of the best and most distinguished men of his day. In Michaelmas Term, 1814, he obtained a place in the first classes both in the classical and mathematical schools. He took his bachelor's degree in 1814, his master's in 1817, and was soon after appointed a tutor, and the rhetoric reader of his college. In 1822 he was nominated by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church to the Perpetual Curacy of Binsey in Oxfordshire, and in the year following he married a lady in every way calculated to complete his happiness, and who survives to lament his loss. Mr. Cramer's change of situation did not involve a change of residence, and, although he resigned his studentship, he still remained in Oxford, and took part in the education of the place; for besides his private pupils he became one of the public examiners from Michaelmas 1822 to Easter 1824, and was again nominated in 1831, when the examinations under the present statute first commenced. He had previously, in 1820, filled the post of master of the schools. In 1829 he was elected Public Orator; in 1831 appointed by Lord Grenville to be Principal of New Inn Hall, upon which he proceeded to the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and in 1842, Sir Robert Peel recommended him to her Majesty to succeed the late Dr. Arnold as Regius Professor of Modern History, a post for which he was eminently fitted, and which was afterwards more especially grateful to him, since it was a means of

keeping up his connection with the University. Those who attended his lectures will bear testimony to the ability with which he fulfilled the duties of his professorship, whilst the following list, and that an imperfect one, of his various publications, will show how much the students both in classical and theological literature are indebted to his accuracy and research:

A Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps (in conjunction with H. L. Wickham). Oxford, 1820. 2d. edit. 1828.

Description of Ancient Italy. Two Vols. 1826.

Description of Ancient Greece. Three Vols. 1828.

Description of Asia Minor. Two Vols. 1832.

Anecdota Græca Oxoniensis. Four Vols. 1834-7.

Anecdota Græca e Codicibus Manuscriptis Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis. Four Vols. 1839-1841.

Catænæ Græcorum Patrum in Novum Testamentum. Eight Vols. 1838-1844.

Travels of Nicander Nucius of Coryra in England in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Edited for the Camden Society in 1841.

Dr. Cramer continued to reside at New Inn Hall, which he may be said to have restored to its place among the academic body, for it was entirely rebuilt at his own private cost, until 1844; when he was nominated by his first patron, Sir Robert Peel, to the deanery of Carlisle, with an understanding, as we believe, that he was not to relinquish his professorship. During the short period that he enjoyed his deanery we are confident that the bishop, the chapter, the clergy, and the diocese at large must have learned to appreciate the value of him whom they have so recently lost; whilst by his friends in Oxford, who call to mind the generosity of his disposition, his social habits, his sprightly conversation, the benevolence of his heart, his high and honourable bearing, and his zealous co-operation in every measure calculated to improve or adorn the University he dearly loved, his memory will be held in affectionate remembrance, and his loss be long and deeply lamented.

The late Dean leaves a widow, and a family of three sons and one daughter.

M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND.

July 4. At Paris, in his 80th year, François Auguste, Vicomte de Chateaubriand, Peer of France and Member of the Institute.

Of this long-celebrated personage the following discriminative memoir has appeared since his death in "The Times":—

"The life and adventures of the Viscount de Chateaubriand have filled so large a space in the politics, the literature, and the society of France during the first thirty years of the present century, and his fame has been perpetuated by so much of romantic interest or conventional adulation throughout the period immediately preceding our own time, that his death is an event of sufficient interest to divert our attention for a moment from the living occurrences of an age not less agitated than that through which it was his lot to pass. A more varied career has never been followed by man, even in the vicissitudes of mighty and rapid revolutions; but, whilst M. de Chateaubriand was actively engaged in many of the principal transactions of his time, and passed in rapid alternations from indigence and obscurity to affluence and power, which fell off in their turn until the reflection of his past greatness alone remained to light up his declining years, it would be hard to find another instance of a reputation at once so vast and so hollow, or of a public existence so barren of real services to mankind.

"M. de Chateaubriand was born in the year 1769, like so many others of the men who were destined to play a prominent part in the gigantic labours of the last generation. Amongst the ample list of his immediate contemporaries, we find the great captains, the statesmen, the poets who were to inaugurate the nineteenth century upon the ruins left by the first French revolution. They in their various paths discharged that task; but whilst they conquered nations, governed mankind, or adorned their age, M. de Chateaubriand remained faithful to his vocation. We may describe it in a single word. He was the knight-errant of modern Europe, who won and wore his trophies and favours on his own person. A fervid imagination—an animated style which seemed impassioned in comparison with the frigid models of the French empire—a spirit which was more chivalrous and bold than discreet and resolute—and a sympathy for the improvement of the age united to a veneration for the majestic traditions of the past, gave to M. de Chateaubriand a potent influence over the minds of men at some of the most remarkable moments in history. When the storm of the first French revolution had, for that time, blown over, the young Breton emigrant, who had retired from the army of Condé after the siege of Thionville to the wilds of Kentucky, and subsequently to a garret in London, returned to his native land; and after ten years of the brutality and blasphemy of Jacobin clubs and revolutionary journals, France was enchanted to strike a

fresh vein of poetry in the pages of *Atala*, and to resume her old faith in the pleasing attire of the 'Genius of Christianity' (published in 1802). The merit of these productions may be extremely questionable to foreigners and to posterity; but, if their author had not the gift of raising an imperishable monument to his literary fame, he had, at least, the art of gratifying, and sometimes leading, the taste of the time, although the wreaths he profusely wore in the summer of his life, have left us the fewer flowers to strew upon his grave. Bonaparte was not slow to perceive the use which might be made of a pen so felicitous and so popular. Nothing was better fitted than such compositions to assist in the restoration of letters, of religious observances, and of society; but, like most of the ornaments of the Consular and Imperial régime, these productions were of tinsel rather than of solid gold; and men continued to praise them rather from their original effect, than from any fresh and perennial charm which they possess.

"M. de Chateaubriand, however, was of too independent a spirit to submit to the conditions of Bonaparte's service, especially when it was degraded by treachery, and stained with blood. Upon the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, he instantly resigned his post of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Valais, and served Napoleon no more; for, though the young poet and the embryo statesman might be regarded as a soldier of fortune, he was, at least, no mercenary retainer. After this check in his public career, he started on his pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, and described in glowing colours befitting the part he had assumed, his itinerary from Paris to Jerusalem, including his return through Egypt, Barbary, and Spain, where he paused to mourn in the halls of Grenada over the last Abencerrage.

"In 1814 M. de Chateaubriand's political life really began, and he took a prominent part in the affairs of his country and of Europe for the next ten years. The vanity and pretensions which were harmless or merely ludicrous in a wandering Knight of Letters became dangerous and intolerable in a minister charged with the difficult task of consolidating an old dynasty on a new basis; and accordingly this is the period of M. de Chateaubriand's life most obnoxious to the severity of criticism. His *début* in the cause of the restored monarchy was, however, perfectly within his competency, and brilliantly successful. The pamphlet entitled Bonaparte and the Bourbons, did, as Louis XVIII. expressed it, the work of an army; 100,000 copies of it were sold with prodigious rapidity; and whilst the allied forces occu-

pied the capital of France, and brought back the descendants of St. Louis, it was some compensation that the greatest master of the French language, intensely national in his predilections and his defects, should have pleaded the cause of the Bourbons in the popular ear.

"M. de Chateaubriand's devotion to the monarchy of the elder branch was chiefly of the romantic cast. He once styled himself 'a royalist by reason, a legitimist by duty, and a republican by taste,' and his political services seem to have been governed by a singular conflict of these opposite motives. He affected to warn the Court of Louis XVIII. against its retrograde tendencies, yet he plunged it into the shameful and impolitic war of 1823, against the opinion even of the king himself; and whilst he sought to revive the dignity and stability of the throne of France, he presumed to stigmatize as odious those identical treaties which had recalled the Comte de Provence from hopeless exile. The history of the Congress of Verona, as recorded by his own pen, suffices to stamp his official career with the deepest condemnation. Towards this country and to Mr. Canning, with whom he kept up the pretence of a familiar correspondence, he was false and hostile, though England had nurtured him in penury at one time, and honoured him at another as the representative of a prince whom she had restored to the throne of his ancestors. Towards Russia he was cringing and subservient, and he inspired the Government of the Restoration with the fatal scheme of regaining the frontier of the Rhine by the sacrifice of the East. Towards Spain he planned and practised a line of policy more violent and overbearing than that of Louis XIV. himself, and the invasion of the Peninsula, in 1823, only ceased to be dangerous by becoming absurd. Trocadero was to efface the painful recollection of Waterloo, and the Dauphin to surpass the achievements of Bonaparte. The Dauphin was as like Bonaparte as M. de Chateaubriand was like a great statesman. However, this culpable extravagance recoiled upon himself. M. de Villele declared it was even worse to have Chateaubriand in the cabinet than in opposition, and he was cashiered with singular asperity at two hours' notice. The ex-Minister took refuge, however, in the columns of the *Journal des Débats*, whence he directed a tremendous fire against the increasing bigotry and intolerance of the party to which the accession of Charles X. gave a decided and fatal ascendancy. From this time, however, M. de Chateaubriand may be said to have descended into the retirement of private life. He still raised

his warning voice against the errors of the Government which were leading to the catastrophe of 1830; in the height of that revolution he was borne in triumph one hour by the men of the barricades, and in the next he delivered his last speech in the Chamber of Peers in favour of the rights of the Duke de Bordeaux. At that moment his expression to the Duchess de Berri, "Madame, votre fils est mon Roi," and his pamphlet against the banishment of the elder branch of the Royal family, marked him out as the leader, or at least the champion, of the Legitimist party—but his warfare was accomplished, and his relations with the Pretender soon dwindled down into a harmless and not unpleasant mixture of loyalty, politeness, and devotion. The conditions through which he passed in life were very various; and in his character the enthusiasm, if not the true genius, of a poet was blended with the aspirations, if not the fixed energy, of a statesman. But in all these things the world, and especially his own countrymen, ministered without limit or restraint to his inordinate vanity; he was exempted, by some extraordinary dispensation, from the satirical judgments and the oblivion of a society fertile in censure and prone to forget past merit; until his last years were spent, as it were, in the sanctuary of literary fame, and the greatest of contemporary reputations were held to be but secondary to that of Chateaubriand. An annuity of 1,000*l.* a year, derived from the sale of his posthumous memoirs, supplied him with the means of subsistence; and having lived through one entire cycle of the great revolution of his country, he expired almost at the moment when some of the most terrible scenes of his early youth were renewed in the streets of Paris. The French people have singled him out for honour alone of all the writers of the empire and the servants of the Restoration. It is not for us to question the merit of those on whom such rewards are bestowed by their own countrymen; but the veneration professed for the name of M. de Chateaubriand will not be shared by the whole of Europe."—*Times.*

M. de Chateaubriand, although for a long time in a declining state of health, retained his mental faculties unimpaired to the last moment. His last illness, which has terminated fatally, was an inflammation of the lungs. He has left ten volumes of Memoirs, which he could not be induced to publish during his lifetime, and which will be looked for with eager curiosity.

The *Moniteur* of July 24 gives the details of the honours paid to his funeral cortège. M. Ampère, in the name of the

French Academy, pronounced an eloquent funeral harangue, and concluded with the following allusion to the place of sepulture which the deceased had chosen at St. Malo :—"Let him sleep in the last refuge which he selected when alive, under the cross which he raised up, amidst the murmers of the waves as they break on the shore which he loved, amidst the accents of his own country people, on the rude rock which henceforth will be called Chateaubriand's Isle. This granite rock reared its head before the last convulsions which hurled our mountains into the briny flood, turned the course of our rivers, and altered the face of the earth. When revolutions of another order shall have changed the course of our ideas, reared new societies, and modified the forms of human thought, this rock, the contemporary of the most ancient ages of the world, will still exist and preserve its precious deposit. But of this I am still better assured, that the name of Chateaubriand is still more indestructible than this granite, and will rise above the succeeding tides of ages, which are incessantly encroaching upon us, and each day ingulfing some summit of the past in the deluge of oblivion!"

THE BARON BERZELIUS.

Aug. 7. At Stockholm, in his 69th year, Berzelius, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Upsala, Secretary to the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and an Hon. Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

In a century which has produced a greater number of distinguished chemists than perhaps of any other class of men of science, Berzelius stood out as a star of the first magnitude. His patient labours and sagacious investigations have done more to lay the foundations of organic chemistry than those of any other chemist. To him more than to any other man belongs the honour of applying the great principles which had been established by Dalton, Davy, Wollaston, Gay-Lussac, and himself, in inorganic chemistry, to unfolding the laws which regulate the combinations forming the structures of the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Berzelius was born on the 29th Aug. 1779, in the village of Väfersunda, in Ostgothland, where his father kept the parish school. At the age of seventeen he commenced his studies at the University of Upsala, hoping to qualify himself for the medical profession. At this time, although Sweden could boast of having produced a Bergmann and a Scheele, the more brilliant genius of Linnæus had given to natural history such an impetus that

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

chemistry was scarcely regarded by the medical student. It is true that Afzelius, who was a nephew of Bergmann, and then filled the chemical chair at Upsala, had performed some very creditable chemical analyses; but his health was bad, and he was assisted by Ekeberg, who, though a skilful analyst, yet wanted the energy and other qualifications for a successful teacher. The lectures on chemistry were read and no experiments were performed. These unpromising circumstances were scarcely likely to produce a great chemist, but they seem to have developed the genius of Berzelius. Professor Johnston gives Berzelius's own account of the influences of his situation. The students were allowed to work in the laboratory once a week. "Berzelius, like the rest, went to the laboratory soon after he had commenced his chemical course, and asked for an operation. The first that was given him was to form colcothen of vitriol (*crocus mentis*) by heating sulphate of iron in a crucible. 'Well,' says he, 'every servant can do this. If this be all I am to learn I may as well stay away.' 'Oh, but,' replied Afzelius, 'your next operations will be more difficult.' Accordingly, when he asked for a second operation, he was instructed to prepare caustic potash by burning cream of tartar in a crucible. 'This so disgusted me,' says Berzelius, 'that I vowed I would never ask for another operation. Still I frequented the laboratory; and at the end of three weeks found myself attending regularly every day, though I had no right to do so, and Afzelius could have turned me out, yet I was allowed to return and operate and break much glass, while Ekeberg especially was much annoyed that I never asked a single question. For,' he adds, 'I liked better to seek for information from reading and thinking and experimenting than from men who, having little experience themselves, gave me, if not evasive, at least unsatisfactory, answers regarding phenomena they had never themselves observed.'"

In the year 1798 Berzelius passed his philosophical examination, as preparatory to the final one, for M.D. At this time he left the University; and in 1799 he was assistant to Dr. Hedin, superintendent physician of the mineral waters of Medevi. His first published essay was a dissertation, in conjunction with Ekeberg, on these mineral waters. He underwent the examination for a licence to practise medicine in 1801, and graduated at Upsala on the 24th of May, 1804.

On leaving Upsala Berzelius repaired to Stockholm, where he became assistant to Andrew Spaurneau, who sailed with Cook

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in one of his voyages round the world, and was then professor there of medicine, botany, and chemical pharmacy. Spaur-nau died in 1806, and Berzelius, by his inaugural dissertation on galvanism and other papers, had already obtained for himself a sufficient degree of confidence to be appointed his successor. Although this chair embraced a very wide range of subjects, as was frequently the case with Swedish chairs at that time, Berzelius more especially devoted himself to chemistry. It does not appear, indeed, that he gave any lectures on botany, except at the Military College of Carlberg, where he also held an appointment as lecturer. At first he was not more successful in teaching chemistry than his predecessors; but, having received a hint from Dr. Marcet of London that chemical lectures should be illustrated by experiments, he adopted this plan, and likewise abandoned the old practice of reading lectures. He used to express himself very strongly on the inutility of merely reading lectures. Although he first adopted Dr. Marcet's experiments in his class-room, he soon so far improved upon them that his own became a model for the chemical class-rooms of Europe.

During the early period of his residence at Stockholm he practised the profession of medicine, and in 1807 was mainly instrumental in forming the Medical Society of that capital. In 1810 he was made President of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and in the same year received the appointment of Assessor of the Medical College, and was made a member of the Royal Sanitary Board. At this time, though scarcely more than thirty years of age, he had obtained great reputation as a chemist. He had published a work on animal chemistry, containing many original investigations on the fluids of the animal body, and which was subsequently translated—as, indeed, have been most of his works—into almost every language of Europe. In conjunction with Hisinger he commenced, in 1806, the publication of a periodical work entitled "*Afhandlingar i Fysik, Keim, och Mineralogi*," which contained a series of papers by himself, constituting some of the most valuable contributions that had yet been made to analytical chemistry. His labours were regarded as of so much importance by the Royal Academy of Stockholm, that that body decreed him, in 1811, 200 dollars yearly for his chemical researches.

In 1812 Berzelius visited England, where he was most cordially received. In that year he communicated, through Dr. Marcet, a valuable paper to the Medico-

Chirurgical Society of London "*On the Composition of the Animal Fluids*." In 1818 he visited France and Germany, and in the same year he was appointed Secretary to the Academy of Sciences—a post which he held till his death. In 1831 he was allowed to retire from the active duties of his professorship at the Carolina Institute, but he still held the title of honorary professor. Up to this time he had resided in apartments provided for him at the building occupied by the Academy of Sciences, where, on the same floor, he had his study and laboratory, so that he could with little difficulty pass from his desk to his crucible, and husband his time to the greatest possible extent. He now, however, moved to a house of his own, and in 1835 married a daughter of the town-councillor (*Staats-rath*) Poppus. In 1837 he received the Great Gold Medal of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and in 1840 the Diet of Sweden voted him a pension of 2,000 dollars per annum. The scientific societies of Europe and America contended for the honour of inrolling his name amongst their members, and with eighty-eight of these bodies it was connected. Nor was his sovereign, Charles John, behindhand in recognizing the most distinguished of his adopted countrymen. In 1815 Berzelius was made a Knight, and in 1821 a Knight Commander, of the Order of Vasa. In 1829 he received the Grand Cross, and in 1835 was made a Baron. The intelligence of this honour was conveyed to Berzelius by the hand of the King, who wrote himself a letter intimating his deep sense of the merits of the philosopher, and expressing a hope that in this nomination the world would recognize a homage paid to the man who had consecrated his life to those useful researches which had been already recognized by Europe, and which it was the glory of Sweden to be able to appropriate as the patrimony of one of her children. This letter was sent to Berzelius on his wedding-day. How few men of science have married with a patent of nobility on the breakfast table! Sweden had, however, yet one more ovation for her beloved son. In 1843 he had been a quarter of a century Secretary to the Academy, and on this occasion a festival was given in his honour. The Crown-Prince was in the chair, and a portrait of the chemist, painted by Lieut.-Col. Lodemark, was presented to the Academy.

Such was the calm, unruffled, successful career of the deceased philosopher. Would that the career of every disciple of science were as happy! He who was thus honoured, merited it—merited it on account of his unwearied industry, his clear

and manly intellect, his noble and amiable disposition. The diligence with which he worked both in his study and his laboratory may be judged of by his systematic works and original contributions to science. In addition to the works already mentioned, he published a "Manual of Chemistry," which went through several editions, that of 1841 consisting of ten volumes, and, we believe, another larger edition has since been published. In 1822 he commenced the publication of an Annual Report on the Progress of the Physical Sciences, which has been published every year to the present time. These volumes are the most valuable record of chemical research extant, and contain a full report of the discoveries that have made the period to which they relate so remarkable in the history of chemistry. From 1806 to 1818 he published with Hisinger the periodical before mentioned: and in these volumes are forty-seven papers by Berzelius, all giving an account of original researches by himself. In addition to these he has published works on galvanism, on analytical chemistry, on mineralogy, and a vast number of papers in various Transactions.

The name of Berzelius has been too intimately connected with the history of chemistry for the last forty years for us in this slight sketch to give an adequate idea of the influence which his discoveries and generalizations have exerted upon the science. To him it is indebted for the discovery of several new elementary bodies, more especially selenium, morium, and cerium. He first demonstrated the acid nature of silica, and was thus enabled to throw light on the composition of a series of interesting mineral compounds of silica with the metallic oxides. This subsequently led to a whole re-arrangement of mineral bodies, and contributed greatly to the advance of mineralogy. His discovery of selenium led him to investigate its various compounds, and compare them with the sulphurets. These investigations again resulted in his generalizations on the nature of the sulphur salts, and a new classification of the various salts. Subsequently, he investigated the compounds of fluorine, and arrived at some of the most important and valuable results that have yet been obtained by the analytical chemist.

Whilst Berzelius was writing the first edition of his "Manual of Chemistry," Dalton had promulgated his idea of the atomic constitution of matter, and Davy had made his great discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalies. These directed his attention to the laws of combination. He was led to institute researches with the most scrupulous care into the com-

binings proportions of the various elements, giving to each its correct number, and was enabled to obtain results perfectly harmonious with theoretical calculations made on Dalton's laws. He was enabled to extend Dalton's law that one atom of one body unites with one, two, or three, &c. atoms of another body, and showed that two atoms would unite with three and with five. He also pointed out the great fact, that two compounds which contain the same electro-negative body always combine in such proportions that the electro-negative element of one is a multiple by a whole number of the same element of the other. He not only gave to the elementary bodies their combining numbers, but introduced the system of symbols, by which chemical labour has been so greatly facilitated. Till the time of Berzelius, organic chemistry was a waste, with here and there an attempt to explain the phenomena of living beings upon chemical principles, and which, from the entire want of experimental foundation, was even worse than useless. The compounds found in plants and animals were not supposed to come within the category to which the laws of combination applied; Berzelius was the first to show that these laws could be applied to animal and vegetable products; and in so doing he opened the way for the discoveries of Mulder, Liebig, Dumas, Boussingault, and others.

As a skilful manipulator, Berzelius has had few equals in the history of chemistry. To this we are indebted for the immense variety, number, and success of his analyses. Many of the analytical processes in use at the present time have had their origin with him.

The personal appearance of Berzelius was that of a strong, healthy man, with nothing in his habits or manners to impress a stranger with a sense of his powers. A chemist who visited him says, "He has nothing of pretence, reserve, or singularity about him; so that his plainness drew from a fellow traveller of mine, whom he allowed me to introduce to him, the observation, 'I would never have thought him the great man he is said to be.'" His attention to strangers was very great,—especially to those who took an interest in chemistry. With these he would frequently spend hours in his laboratory, explaining his methods of working,—and on their departure he left the impression that he was the honoured party. He was an early riser, and gave the first part of the day to his most important work, whatever that might be. He seldom either wrote or experimented in the evening, leaving that part of the day for reading and social relaxation. He had no par-

ticular times for writing or experimenting; when he had a work to finish he would write sometimes for months without performing an experiment,—but, if anything of importance occurred to him during his writing requiring further investigation, he would at once give up the pen and work perhaps for weeks in his laboratory. His caution was extreme, and though constantly going forward to the new he still clung with tenacity to the old. He was almost the last chemist of eminence that admitted Davy's theory of the elementary nature of chlorine. In the recent advances of organic chemistry, also, and more especially in its applications to the physiology of plants and animals, Berzelius has looked on with the eye of a critic, and withheld to the last his adhesion to some of the advanced positions of this department of the science. His criticisms on his brother chemists were sometimes unnecessarily severe, but in the latter years of his life he has been heard to say that he regretted having expressed himself in a way that could have given unnecessary pain to others. Few men were more beloved in the city of Stockholm than Berzelius.—*Atheneum*.

GEORGE STEPHENSON, Esq. F.R.S.

Aug. 12. At Tapton House, near Chesterfield, aged 67, George Stephenson, Esq. F.R.S. Knight of the Order of Leopold.

He was born on the 9th June, 1781, of the most humble parentage, at a solitary cot or cottage, on the Tyne, between Wylam and Closehouse, Northumberland, about eight miles west of Newcastle. His father was an engine-tenter at a colliery, and he himself began life as a pit engine-boy at 2d. a day's wages, and afterwards acted as a stoker, and as a breaksman in the employment of Lord Ravensworth and partners, where his mechanical talent first forced itself into notice in the amateur repair and improvement of a condensing pump-engine, where some engineers had failed. He was then promoted to the office of engineman; but we do not know whether it was at this critical period of his history, or even earlier, that he declared to a confidant that, having risen from 2d. a day to the independent sum of 12s. a week, he was now a man for life. At this very time, at all events, the fates began to educate him for his future and still more manly career in life; for something went wrong with the waggon-way, or it never had been anything else but wrong until he tried his apprentice hand upon it, and of course improved it. He was afterwards employed in forming railway planes and engines under ground. Indeed we may

say, that from this time forward his peculiar mission was chalked out for him, as, in the midst of defects in the working of coal railways, he happened to be placed in the most favourable circumstances possible for the engagement of his attention and his peculiar talent.

The main points in his subsequent career we cannot better describe than in his own words at the opening of the Newcastle and Darlington line of railway in 1844:—

"Mr. Liddell has told you that in my younger days I worked at an engine in a coal-pit. I had then to work early and late, often rising to my labour at one and two o'clock in the morning. Time rolled on, and I had the happiness to make some improvements in engine-work. The first locomotive that I made was at Killingworth colliery, and with Lord Ravensworth's money. That engine was made thirty-two years ago, and we called it *My Lord*. I said to my friends that there was no limit to the speed of such an engine, provided the works could be made to stand. * * * I betook myself to mending my neighbours' clocks and watches at nights, after my daily labour was done; and thus I procured the means of educating my son. He became my assistant and companion. He got an appointment as under-viewer; and at nights we worked together at our engineering. I got leave to go from Killingworth to lay down a railway at Hetton, and next to Darlington; and after that I went to Liverpool, to plan a line to Manchester. I there pledged myself to attain a speed of ten miles an hour. I said I had no doubt the locomotive might be made to go much faster, but we had better be moderate at the beginning. The Directors said I was quite right; for if, when they went to Parliament, I talked of going at a greater rate than ten miles an hour, I would put a cross on the concern. It was not an easy task for me to keep the engine down to ten miles an hour; but it must be done, and I did my best. I had to place myself in the most unpleasant of all positions—the witness-box of a Parliamentary Committee. Some one inquired if I was a foreigner? and another hinted that I was mad.* I put up with every

* Many of the shareholders themselves had previously manifested symptoms of the same way of thinking: they became alarmed at the "mad" scheme of this "Watt run wild;" and in order to prevent his no less mad steam-engines from being let loose upon their cherished horse-trot railway project, they got two "eminent engineers" to act as commissioners *de*

rebuff, and went on with my plans, determined not to be put down. Assistance gradually increased—improvements were made every day—and to-day a train which started from London in the morning has brought me in the afternoon to my native soil, and enabled me to take my place in this room, and see around me many faces which I have great pleasure in looking upon."

The competitors of Mr. Stephenson for the premium of 500*l.* offered in 1829 by the new Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company for the best locomotive engine were Mr. Burstall (or Burstall and Hill), Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson, and Mr. Hackworth. Burstall's locomotive, the *Perseverance*, was withdrawn: it was made for locomotion on turnpike roads, on which it had repeatedly run with success previously. It was, indeed, the fruit of much perseverance and more cash, and, in all probability, lost its place in the grand race of renown by the mischance of some mere accident. The other two locomotives, the *Novelty* and the *Sanspareil*, broke down, while Mr. Stephenson's *Rocket* outran the requirements of the directors, averaged 15 miles an hour in speed, won the prize, and ushered in "the greatest mechanical revolution effected since the invention of the steam engine by Watt," and its more immediate fruits.*

The subsequent career of Mr. Stephenson was as rapid and as smooth as the railway locomotion which he had done so much to realise. He took the lead, of course, at once in railway engineering, became an extensive locomotive manufacturer at Newcastle and a railway contractor, a great colliery and iron-work

lunatico inquirendo, and report. The "eminent engineers" accordingly investigated the subject, and, in "a very able document," proved most clearly that Mr. Stephenson's project was practically and commercially inexpedient! Talent and enterprise, however, prevailed, and the horse plan was abandoned.

* Previously to this practical triumph, there had been various projects for locomotive carriages on common roads, and for rack-wheeled carriages on railroads,—for it was doubted if a wheeled engine would travel on a smooth plate for want of bite. It appears, however, that a successful experiment had been made, so far back as 1814, by Mr. Blackett, on the Wylam waggon-way; where it was found that racks, and chains, and legs were all superfluous, the wheels gripping a plate-rail, and moving onwards independently of any assistance whatever.

owner, particularly at Claycross, and, in prosperous and money-making conjunction with Mr. Hudson, in a manner *made* our great railway system, as they themselves, in a money-making sense, were *made* by it.

In acknowledgment of Mr. Stephenson's claims in connection with railways the Midland Company voted 2,000*l.* in 1845, to be expended in the presentation of a service of plate and the erection of a statue on the high-level bridge across the Tyne,—the structure recently proposed to be called the Stephenson-bridge in honour of his memory. Mr. Hudson, on whose motion the grant was made, stated that three other companies—the York and North Midland, the Newcastle and Darlington, and the Newcastle and Berwick—would each vote a like sum.

The claims of Mr. Stephenson to the original idea of the Davy lamp at one time excited a good deal of discussion; but, whatever be the merits of that question, certainly Davy was a man of more originality of idea, much as Stephenson possessed the happy talent of adapting ideas to useful and to noble purposes. There was a powerful local feeling in favour of Mr. Stephenson's pretensions to the priority of invention. A committee was appointed to investigate the priority of the claims of the inventors of the safety lamp, and a public dinner was given by that committee to Mr. Stephenson, when a purse of a thousand guineas, and a silver tankard, were presented to him. In returning thanks, he announced his intention of devoting the money to the education of his son at the Edinburgh university. It is rather curious that nearly thirty years afterwards another piece of plate was presented to Dr. Clanny, as "the inventor of the safety lamp."

"In private life," says a correspondent of the *Athenæum*, Mr. Stephenson "earned the regard of all who appreciate worth and liberality, not less than ability. His habits were active, his constitution so vigorous that he was tempted occasionally to take undue liberties with it. His affections were warm, his manners frequently playful and vivacious, bearing that stamp of originality indicative of the man. He was fond of the society of ladies; selected them commonly for conversation in mixed parties, where he could follow the bent of his inclinations, and was thrice married." He never hesitated to acknowledge the humbleness of his origin, but, on the contrary, displayed a manly pride in occasional reminiscences and contrasts. It is recorded of him that, in response, on one occasion, to the curiosity of a stranger lady, he said, "Why, madam, they used

to call me George Stephenson, I am now called George Stephenson *esquire*, of Tipton House, near Chesterfield. And further let me say, that I've dined with princes, and peers, and commoners—with persons of all classes, from the humblest to the highest; I've dined off a red herring when seated in a hedge-bottom, and have gone through the meanest drudgery. I've seen mankind in all its phases, and the conclusion I've arrived at is this—that if we were all stripped, there's not much difference." With all this plain-spoken bluntness, however, he appears to have had a spice of the courtier too, as another anecdote told of him would seem to betray. "I tell you what, my lord duke," he said, on one occasion, while on a visit at the princely seat of the Duke of Devonshire, "your Grace won't find the change, after all, so very great, when you get into Paradise." Above all his own engineering and other titles—and he had even been created a Knight of Leopold of Belgium (for railway services), and an F.R.S.—he is said to have specially esteemed his title of founder and first president of the Society of Mechanical Engineers. His attention to the mental and temporal improvement of the workmen in his collieries (1000 and upwards), is said to have been unremitting.

His death is attributed to his having spent nearly the whole of his time latterly in the impure air of a hot-house, in a praiseworthy, but imprudent, rivalry with the Duke of Devonshire in the cultivation of certain exotics. Whether peer or commoner, Stephenson could not bear that any man should be his superior or equal in anything he undertook.

JOHN ILDETON BURN, Esq.

"It is but justice to the memory of this gentleman (whose decease in May last is recorded in p. 102) to bear our testimony to the ability and untiring zeal with which for a series of years he exerted himself to promote the objects of the Labourers' Friend Society. He was early associated with the late Capt. Brenton, R.N. in the establishment of the Children's Friend Society, and only withdrew from that institution when the Committee determined on adopting the measure, which was ultimately so much disapproved of, of sending the children to the colonies.

"For several years he acted on the committee of the Labourers' Friend Society, and contributed many valuable papers, under the signature of 'J. I. B.' to the pages of the monthly publication 'The Labourers' Friend.'

"He has left behind him a small work on Labour, 'Population and Emigration,' in which he has set forth, with considerable clearness and force, his views on those interesting topics.

"He was highly respected by those with whom he associated, and, as a steady 'Labourers' Friend,' it is gratifying and instructive to look back on the benevolence and philanthropy which marked his protracted career."—*The Labourers' Friend*, July 1848, p. 122.

We may add that Mr. Burn acted for some years as honorary solicitor to the Literary Fund Society. He was very fond of art, and at intervals of leisure sketched almost daily from nature with the greatest facility and success.

The following is a list of his works:—

Practical Treatise or Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurance. 1801. 12mo.

Treatise or Summary of the Law relative to Stock-Jobbing. 2d edit. 1803. 8vo.

Index to the Reports of the Courts of Common Law, previous to the commencement of Fenn's Reports; including W. Blackstone, Burrow, Cooper, Douglas, Loft, Lord Raymond, Salkeld, Strange, Willis, and Wilson. 1804. 8vo.

Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench. 1805. 8vo.

Familiar Letters on Population, Emigration, Home Colonization, &c. Dedicated by permission to Lord Henley. 1832. 12mo. These letters had, for the most part, previously appeared in periodical papers during the preceding five years.

REV. D. T. POWELL, B.C.L.

June 9. At Tottenham, aged 75, the Rev. David Thomas Powell, B.C.L.

This gentleman was the son of Thomas Powell, esq. of the Chestnuts, Tottenham, who was the author of "Edgar and Elfrida, with the Defeat of Hoel Prince of Wales; Il Solitario, a Poem; and others."

In early life he was a Lieutenant in the 14th Light Dragoons; and an account of his campaign in Cork, Flanders, and Brabant, in the year 1794, was an autograph manuscript sold among his library. He afterwards became a member of Magdalen hall, Oxford, at which university he received the degree of B.C.L. June 12, 1805.

He was devotedly attached to the study of heraldry and genealogy; and, though we are not aware of his having appeared as an author on those subjects, he had spent much time in collecting manuscript materials, and in the continuation of the stand-

ard works, of which he possessed an excellent library, as well as in forming collections connected with the history of most of the English counties. All these stores were dispersed by auction by Messrs. Pattick and Simpson of Piccadilly, in the week commencing on the 31st of July last. Among his treasures were also two very beautiful ancient manuscripts: one of these, an illuminated volume of Horæ, executed for George d'Egmont, Bishop of Utrecht and Abbat of St. Amand, who died in 1559, was sold for 141l. 15s. The other, a psalter, formerly belonging to the monastery of "Farehow," was sold for 114l. 9s.

Mr. Powell had latterly lived in the greatest retirement. After leaving 200l. each to his executors, and more considerable legacies to two dependants, he has bequeathed the bulk of his property to the London Hospital; to the exclusion of Sir Henry Martin, Bart. his nephew and heir-at-law.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 16. At Derby, aged 64, the Rev. *George Hake*, Vicar of Ellaston and Rochester, Staffordshire, and Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. He was presented to Rochester in 1820, and to Ellaston in 1830.

June 3. At Naples, the Rev. *William Maule Barnes*.

June 4. At Dublin, the Rev. *C. M. Echlin*, Vicar of Killinagh, in the diocese of Kilmore, eldest son of D. M. Echlin, esq. late of Dublin.

June 10. At Ruishton, Somerset, aged 37, the Rev. *G. E. Peake*.

June 13. At Thetford, aged 50, the Rev. *Robert Ward*, Rector of Santon, Norfolk, Perpetual Curate of Santon Downham, Suffolk, Head Master of the Grammar School at Thetford, and Chaplain to Thetford Gaol. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1822; and was presented to the rectory of Santon by the Corporation of Thetford in 1829.

June 17. At Christchurch, the Rev. *M. Gunn*.

Aug. 3. At the house of his father the Rev. E. A. Daubeny, Vicar of Ampney Crucis, near Cirencester, aged 83, the Rev. *Edward Daubeny*, M.A. Incumbent of Poulton, Wilts, and Demy of Magdalen college, Oxford. He was presented to Poulton in 1845.

At Dinmore, Herefordshire, in his 60th year, the Rev. *John Fleming St. John*, M.A. Also, on the 7th, Cassandra, his wife. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Francis Seymour Fleming St. John,

(second son of the Hon. and Very Rev. St. Andrew St. John, Dean of Worcester,) by Frances, only daughter of Richard Fleming, esq. of Dinmore, and he succeeded to that estate on the death of his uncle Richard Stukeley Fleming, esq. He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1814, and was presented to the vicarage of Spondon, Derbyshire, by trustees in the same year. He married in 1828 Cassandra, third daughter of the late Francis Hart, esq. of Alderwasley, co Derby.

Aug. 10. At Montrose, Scotland, in his 30th year, the Rev. *Leonard Morse*, M.A. Incumbent of St. Mary's, Montrose; second son of Edward Morse, esq. of Drayton House, Ealing, Middlesex.

At St. Just, Cornwall, aged 43, the Rev. *Henry Groves*.

Aug. 13. At Ospringe, Kent, aged 69, the Rev. *Morgan Walter Jones*, B.D. Vicar of Ospringe, and Perpetual Curate of Owre. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1801 as 5th Wrangler; M.A. 1804; B.D. 1812. He was presented to Ospringe by that society in 1815; and collated to Owre by Archbishop Manners-Sutton in 1826. His only son, when in his 21st year, was accidentally drowned in Upper Canada in 1842, when attempting to cross the ice on Lake Sturgeon.

At Densworth house, near Chichester, aged 63, the Rev. *James Williamson Deacon*, M.A.

Aug. 17. At Ipswich, aged 82, the Rev. *William Howerth*, late Master of the Ipswich Grammar School, and Chaplain to the Corporation until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act.

Aug. 19. At Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire, aged 84, the Rev. *Joseph Staines Banks*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1788, and was presented to his living by that society in 1794. In Dec. 1836, he was instituted to the rectory of Boxworth, Cambridgeshire.

Aug. 21. At Leamington, aged 74, the Rev. *Benjamin Lumsley*, M.A. Rector of Dalby, and Vicar of Sheriff Hutton near York. He was instituted to the former living, the patronage of which was in his own family, in 1806; and collated to the latter by the late Archbishop of York in 1824.

Aug. 26. At Alderton, Wiltshire, aged 62, the Rev. *Anthony Austin*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, and Rector of Littleton Drew, in the same county. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1811, was presented to the rectory of Hardenhuish in Wiltshire, by F. Clatterback, esq.

in 1823; was collated to the rectory of Littleton Drew by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1842, and presented to Alderton by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

Aug. 28. Aged 37, the Rev. *Charles Claudius Beresford*, Rector of Bailieborough, co. Cavan. He was the third and youngest son of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, Rector of Termonmaguirk, co. Tyrone (younger brother to the late Bishop of Kilmore), by Emily, seventh daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, of Magbie Hill, co. Peebles, Bart. He married in 1838, Anne-Maria, only daughter of the Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick, Rector of Shircock, co. Cavan, and has left issue.

Aug. 29. Accidentally drowned in crossing the Severn from Newnham to Arlingham, the Rev. *John Lloyd Crawley*, M.A. Vicar of Arlingham, Gloucestershire. He was the son of the Rev. John Lloyd Crawley, Rector of Heyford and Holdenby, Northamptonshire, and nephew of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, and was presented to the vicarage of Arlingham, by Miss Elizabeth Hodges, of Thornbury, in April 1837, on the death of the Rev. John Sayer, of St. Radigund's Abbey, Kent; to whose only daughter, Mary Elizabeth, he was afterwards married, on the 26th June, 1839.

At Rayleigh house, Brixton, aged 60, the Rev. *William Henry Springet*. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813.

Aug. 31. At Rushmere, Suffolk, aged 42, the Rev. *Thomas Dennett West*, B.A. Vicar of Rushmere and Perpetual Curate of Playford, to which united churches he was presented by the Marques of Bristol in 1835.

Lately. Aged 62, the Rev. *Henry Bradridge*, Rector of Greatworth, Northamptonshire. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1814, and was instituted to Greatworth in 1816 on his own petition.

At Derry, aged 33, the Rev. *Archer Butler*, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 23. In Arundel-st. Strand, in his 35th year, Adolphus Venua, B.A. of Jesus college, Camb. and eldest son of Mons. Venua, of Cambridge.

Aug. 4. At Greenwich, aged 27, Cecilia, dau. of the late John Buyers, esq. R.N.

Aug. 5. Leslie Cargill, youngest son, and, *Aug. 16,* aged 21, Corinne-Marguerite,

wife of Walter Knaggs, esq. Deputy Receiver-Gen. of the Island of Jamaica, at the residence of his father, John Knaggs, esq. of Mornington-crescent.

Aug. 7. Hester, wife of Edward West, esq. of Mornington-road, Regent's Park. In Allsopp's-terr. New-road, Regent's Park, aged 82, Louisa Agassiz.

Aug. 8. Aged 76, George Courtoy, esq. of Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood.

Aug. 10. In West-sq. St. George's-road, aged 80, Elizabeth-Caryer, relict of Richard Searle, esq. of Minehead.

Aug. 11. At Pimlico, aged 84, William Cole, esq. many years Page of the Presence and State Musician to his Majesty George IV.

Aug. 12. In Kensington-gardens-terr. Emma-Eliza, wife of Dr. Markham.

At Camberwell, aged 27, Alfred-Joseph, third son of Joseph Bishop, esq. of the Crescent, Minorities.

In Westbourne-pl. aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of John Whitehead, esq. of Bank-side.

Aug. 13. At Upper Holloway, aged 58, Ambrose Warde, esq.

Aged 31, Frederick-Claude-Hamilton, only surviving son of the late Monsieur Perois, of Londonderry.

At Peckham, aged 64, John Soudley Davis, esq.

At the house of her son-in-law, Thomas Lee, esq. Somers-pl. Hyde Park, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Hope.

At Turnham-Green, aged 72, A.G. Martin, esq.

Aug. 15. Aged 52, Hannah Waldo Black, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Black, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Aug. 19. In the Albany, John Cartwright, esq. for upwards of 25 years H. B. M. Consul General at Constantinople.

At the residence of his sisters, Turnham Green, John William Graham, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Aug. 20. In Upper Brook-st. aged 77, Martha, sister of the late Thomas Carter, esq. of Edgcott, Northamptonshire.

At Camberwell, Elizabeth, relict of Joshua Ingham, esq. of Stillingfleet House, Yorkshire, and dau. of the late John Hall, esq. of Leeds.

In Mornington-pl. aged 61, William Dawson Plumley, esq.

Aug. 21. In Russell-sq. aged 60, Anne, wife of Alderman Sir Chapman Marshall. She was the eldest daughter of the late Timothy Stansfield, esq. of Field House, New Cross, and was married in 1807.

At Fulham, aged 30, John F. Waller,

esq. of the Office of Woods, &c. son of John Waller, esq. late Cashier of the said office.

At Hampstead, accidentally drowned, aged 11, Charles-Edward, youngest son of William Hughes, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Aug. 22. In London, William Romaine Govett, esq. son of the late John Govett, esq. of Tiverton.

In Gloucester-pl. Elizabeth-Rosannah, eldest dau. of the late John Gosling, esq.

At her son's Bermondsey, aged 62, Sarah-Jessica, relict of Cecil Becke, esq. solicitor, formerly of Devonshire-st. Queen-sq.

In the Clapham-road, Frances, relict of Joseph Sanders, esq. and sister of Martin Stutely, esq. Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park.

Cicely-Rachel, infant daughter of Mr. and Lady Dorothy Nevill.

Aug. 23. In Hamilton-pl. New-road, aged 66, John Robson, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In Portland-pl. aged 67, Richard Jennings, esq.

At Peckham, Charles Foster, esq. Association Secretary of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.

Aug. 24. At Kensington, Lady Miles, wife of Col. Sir Edward Miles, C.B.

Aug. 26. At Clapham, aged 62, John Perram, esq. late of Brighton.

At Greenwich, in his 90th year, Mr. William Betley, a native of Ipswich, where he resided for upwards of 70 years, and on several occasions filled the offices of one of the Baliffs, of Coroner, and Town Clerk, under the old Corporation, and was for many years subsequently Collector of the Customs at the same place.

Aug. 27. In Hyde Park-st. aged 63, John Cox, esq.

In Prince's-st. Hanover-sq. aged 62, Capt. John Campbell, late of the Royal Marines.

In Eccleston-sq. aged 58, Charles Samuel, eldest son of the late Samuel Gambier, esq.

Aug. 28. Aged 45, Abigail, third dau. of D. A. Lindo, esq. of Mansell-st. Authoress of the Hebrew and English and English and Hebrew Lexicon.

Aug. 30. In Judd-pl. East, New-road, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Edward Eyton, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

In Albany-terr. Regent's Park, aged 76, Anne-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Thorold, esq. of Harmston Hall, Lincolnshire, and relict of Benjamin Thorold, esq. of the same place.

In Connaught-terr. at the house of her son-in-law, Robert Vincent, esq. aged 82, Mary-Ann, widow of Capt. John Parker, R.N.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Aug. 31. At St. John's Wood, aged 75, Richard Plimpton, esq.

At Carlton Villas, Maida Vale, aged 43, Capt. Charles Basil Lindsay, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, youngest son of the late Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarres.

At Hampstead, aged 89, Richard Houl-ditch, esq.

Sept. 1. In Hackney, aged 37, Henry Giberne, of the Bombay Art. fourth son of the late Mark Giberne, esq.

Sept. 2. At the house of her brother-in-law, Henry Austin, esq. in the Hanley-road, aged 38, Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Burnett, esq. of Higher Ardwick, Manchester, dau. of John, and elder sister of Charles Dickens, esq.

Sept. 3. In Portman-st. aged 24, Charles Purdon Coote, esq. of Ballyclough Castle, co. Cork.

At the house of his nephew, in High Holborn, aged 62, John Cole, esq. late of that place, and of Pulham, Norfolk.

In Queen's-road, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, aged 76, William Augustus Blakeney, esq. formerly Major in the 86th Regiment.

Sept. 4. At the house of her uncle, at Lee, near Blackheath, Mary-Eleanora, seventh dau. of John B. Sladen, esq. of Ripple-court, Kent.

In Bedford-sq. aged 73, Charles Heusch, esq.

In Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 71, John Elliott, esq.

At Brompton, Mrs. Ann Davidson, late of Gravesend, relict of Cochran Davidson, esq. of the Corn Exchange.

Sept. 5. Aged 63, Emilia-Elizabeth, wife of George Giles Vincent, esq. of the Sanctuary, Westminster.

Aged 61, John Carter, esq. of the Lord Mayor's Court Office, London, and Ferry House, Twickenham.

Sept. 7. At the house of Miss Comp-lin, Camberwell Grove, aged 73, Arabella, wife of Joseph Ranking, esq. formerly of Cheapside.

In the Clapham-road, aged 61, Robert Howe, esq. late clerk of works and professor of practical architecture at the Royal Engineer Establishment, Chatham.

Sept. 8. In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. aged 63, Martha, widow of Thomas Justice, esq. of Appleford, Berks.

Sept. 9. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill.

Sept. 10. In Sloane-st. Elizabeth Ann, wife of William Anderson, esq.

Sept. 11. At Islington, aged 48, James Melville Walker, esq. eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Walker, C.B. and K.T.S.

At Putney, Laura, youngest dau. of the late Richard Lee, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

BERKS.—Aug. 13. At Reading, aged 65, Mrs. Millicent Eaton.

CAMBRIDGE.—Aug. 15. Richard Carey, esq. of Newmarket.

Sept. 5. At Foxton, aged 67, Jane-Frances, wife of Peter Spark, esq.

Sept. 7. At Cambridge, Mr. J. J. Deighton, one of the aldermen. Mr. Deighton was the junior partner in the eminent firm of Deighton, the university agents and booksellers, and filled the chief magistrate's chair in 1846.

CORNWALL.—Sept. 3. At Flexbury, in the parish of Pughill. Mrs. Carnsew, wife of Thomas Carnsew, esq.

DERBY.—Aug. 10. Aged 45, Mary-Charlotte, wife of Benj. Frear, esq.

DEVON.—Aug. 15. At Alvington House, Stonehouse, aged 73, Lady Devonshire, relict of Rear-Adm. Sir John Devonshire, K.C.B. who died Feb. 19, 1839. (See our vol. XI. p. 658.)

Aug. 18. At Dawlish, aged 76, Cornwallis Raleigh, esq. third son of the late John Raleigh, esq. Secretary for many years to the Garrison, and to several successive Governors, of Gibraltar.

Aug. 19. At Portland House, Plymouth, aged 74, William Curgenvin, esq.

Aug. 21. At Sidmouth, Emma-Margaret, wife of Charles John Champion Crespiigny, esq.

Aug. 22. At Plymouth, aged 72, Miss Mary Moore.

At Nethercott, in Rose Ash, aged 73, Jonathan Tanner, esq.

Aug. 28. In Plymouth, Miss Morgan, dau. of the late Jonas Morgan, esq. of Woodovis, near Tavistock.

Sept. 2. At Exeter, aged 66, Mr. B. Worth, formerly Purser R.N.

Sept. 4. At Heavitree, aged 66, George Frank Todderick, M.D.

Sept. 5. At West Teignmouth, aged 80, William Cartwright, esq. A medical practitioner for upwards of sixty years, and a staunch supporter of the trade and interests of Teignmouth. He married Mary, co-heiress of William Anson, esq. by whom he has left several children.

Sept. 8. At Totnes, aged 81, Anne, relict of John Wallace, esq. of Bedhampton, Hants.

DORSET.—Aug. 15. At Langton Matravers, aged 67, Harriot, relict of the Rev. Samuel Serrell, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham. She was married in 1808.

Aug. 28. At Stourpaine, aged 64, Perci-

val North Bastard, esq. He was the third son of Capt. John Bastard, who died in 1808.

Aug. 29. Lydia-Eliza, wife of Frederic Harry Moore, esq. of Blandford, solicitor.

Sept. 7. At Sturminster Marshall, aged 93, Jane, relict of John Barnes, esq.

ESSEX.—Aug. 14. At West Ham, aged 87, Sarah, widow of Mr. Charles Deacon, of Stepney Green.

Aug. 24. At Lofto Hall, aged 77, John Wilkes, esq. He served the office of High Sheriff for Essex, and had been for many years a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for that county.

Sept. 3. Henry Horatio Bidwell, esq. surgeon, Dedham.

GLOUCESTER.—Aug. 25. At Bristol, aged 71, Stephen Wootten, esq.

Aug. 28. At Podymore Farm, aged 62, Henry Andrews Brooks, esq.

Aug. 29. At Keynsham, aged 61, Edward Stephenson, esq. late Major in the 3rd Buffs.

Lately. At the Hawthorns, Corse, aged 61, Wm. Hawkins, esq.

Sept. 4. At Clifton, aged 82, Robert Lindoe, esq. M.D. father of Robert F. Lindoe, esq. M.D. of Sion Lodge, Bath.

Sept. 6. At Alderley, Mary, wife of John Napper Tylee, esq. Bathwick.

Sept. 7. At Clifton, Marianne-Baily, wife of W. J. Evans, M.D.

HANTS.—Aug. 15. At Otterbourne, near Winchester, James Trodd, esq. land-steward to Thomas Chamberlayne, esq.

Aug. 18. At Portsea, aged 56, Mr. A. Row, surgeon.

Aug. 19. Ellen, wife of Edward Pad-don, esq. of Fareham, fourth dau. of the late Christopher Magnay, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.

Aug. 20. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Richard Walton, esq. surgeon, Cambridge.

Aug. 22. At Portsea, aged 57, Mr. Edward Aldridge, R.N.

Aug. 28. At Hageley House, aged 21, Mary, third dau. of Dr. Addams.

Aug. 30. At Southampton, Margaret-Jane, dau. of the late Hugh M'Calmont, esq. of Abbey Lands, co. Antrim.

At Southampton, aged 76, John Hole, esq.

Sept. 3. Aged 86, James Yorke, esq. of Westhill, Shanklin, I. W.

HERTS.—Aug. 6. At Stevenage Rectory, aged 38, Mary, wife of the Rev. G. B. Blomfield.

Aug. 15. Wm. Busigny, esq. solicitor, Stockbridge, Hants, by an accident in crossing the railway at Lea-bridge, Herts.

Sept. 4. At North Myms-place, aged 2 years and 8 months, Evelyn-Harriet-Jessie, only surviving dau. of Mr. Fuke and Lady Rosa Greville.

HUNTINGDON.—*Aug. 26.* At the Rectory, Hemingford Abbat's, aged 56, Fanny, wife of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, second dau. of the late Rev. John Simons, Rector of Paul's Cray, Kent.

Sept. 5. At St. Ives, aged 40, Mary-Ann, wife of George Game Day, esq. leaving eight children.

KENT.—*Aug. 12.* At Ramsgate, aged 67, Thomas Stooks, esq. of Bedford-place, Russell sq.

Aug. 14. At Tonbridge, Sarah, wife of the Rev. George John Wyatt, of Horsted Keynes, Sussex.

Aug. 17. At Herne Bay, of scarlet fever, in his 3rd year, William-Wordsworth, the second son, and on the 20th, Elizabeth-Forth, wife, of Charles Wm. Wood, esq. barrister-at-law.

Aug. 20. At Oakdean, near Cowden, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. William Ross, late Col. of the 23rd Fusiliers. He received his commission as Ensign 1804, Lieut.-Col. 1837; and was present at Waterloo.

At Deal, aged 75, John Iggulden, esq.

Aug. 22. At Goudhurst, aged 49, James Webb, esq.

Aug. 23. Aged 55, Sophia, wife of Augustus Applegath, esq. of Dartford, and fourth dau. of the late James Drew, esq. of Bristol.

Aug. 24. At Dover, Ann, wife of Wm. Carr, esq. of Blackheath Park.

Aug. 26. At Hawkhurst, aged 15, Eliza-Adelaide, third dau. of the late Capt. W. G. Curlewis, R.N.

Aug. 29. Suddenly, at Ramsgate, aged 59, Bazett Doveton, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. London, and late of the Bombay Civil Service.

Aug. 30. At Folkestone, aged 60, Charlotte-Maria, relict of Lieut.-Colonel Paris Bradshawe, resident at Lucknow.

Aug. 31. Aged 78, Mr. Tanner, Shepway Court, Maidstone; and, aged 75, Mrs. Tanner.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 60, John Garnett Horsfall, esq. of Bolton Royde, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Aug. 31. Aged 85, William Holness, esq. of Sydenham.

Sept. 2. At Woolwich, aged 37, Hannah, wife of Quartermaster William Marvin, of the Royal Art.

Sept. 4. At Gravesend, aged 58, Jeremiah Field, esq. late of the 2d Life Guards.

Sept. 7. By a fall from the cliff near Cornhill coast-guard station, about two miles from Dover, Miss Stephens, of Bristol.

At Chislehurst, the residence of her son-in-law Alfred Westmacott, esq. aged 66, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Barrington Syer, of Gestingthorpe, Essex.

Sept. 10. At Homewood House, Ten-terden, the wife of Alfred Haffenden, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Aug. 4.* At Liverpool, aged 74, Charles Lang, esq. formerly of Her Majesty's dockyards, Devonport and Deptford.

Aug. 16. At Manchester, aged 27, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Holt, and youngest dau. of the Rev. James Bradley, of Ardwick Cemetery, Manchester.

Aug. 18. At South-shore, near Blackpool, aged 37, Robert Peel, of Churchbank, Lancashire, esq. third son of the late Robert Peel, esq. of Accrington House, and Hyndburn.

At Wallasey rectory, near Liverpool, aged 18, Mary-Stewart, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Byrth.

Sept. 4. At Liverpool, aged 21, George, eldest son of B. R. Matthews, esq. late commander of the "Great Western" steam-ship.

LEICESTER.—*Aug. 22.* At Leicester, aged 86, Theodosia, relict of Thomas Combe, bookseller.

LINCOLN.—*July 6.* At Blyton, aged 23, Louis, youngest son of the late Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.

Aug. 10. At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 76, John Hattersley, esq.

Aug. 21. At Thorpe, aged 31, Emma, wife of the Rev. Thomas Whitworth, Vicar of Thorpe, dau. of the late John Pulley, esq. of Bedford.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 17.* At Enfield, aged 95, Mr. Phineas Pateshall, formerly of Fenchurch-street.

Aug. 24. Eliza, wife of Henry Bright, esq. of Ealing, late of Dudley Villa, Paddington.

Aug. 31. At Tottenham Green, aged 92, John Thompson, esq.

Sept. 3. Whilst bathing in the Thames, near Teddington, aged 23, Lionel Granville Thomas Eliot, only child of Lionel Duckett Eliot, esq. of Shenstone Villa, St. John's Wood.

Sept. 7. At Twickenham, Caroline, youngest dau. of Matthew Cotton, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Aug. 11.* At Aylsham, aged 61, Harvey Goodwin, esq. late of Cromer.

Aug. 13. At Langford, aged 20, Mr. Clement Ellis, of Lincoln college, Oxford.

Aug. 19. At Wighton, aged 44, Jane, wife of Elijah Eyre, esq. of Lynn.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Aug. 1.* Aged 80, Martha, relict of Spencer Hesketh, gent. of Northampton, and mother of Mr. Hesketh, formerly of Leicester.

Aug. 12. Suddenly, while on a visit at Whilton rectory, aged 59, Henry F. Cubitt, esq. of Cattön, near Norwich, late of the Royal Artillery.

Aug. 31. At Polebrook, Peter Cope-

land, esq. third son of the late John Copeland, esq. of Iver, Bucks.

Sept. 9. At Harrowden, aged 12, Frances-Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Richard Wood, of Woodhall Park, Wensleydale, Yorkshire.

NOTTS.—Aug. 7. At the house of her son-in-law, Joshua Beardmore, esq. Park, Nottingham, aged 82, Mary, widow of G. L. Cox, esq.

OXFORD.—Aug. 30. At Henley-on-Thames, aged 74, Lucy, wife of Henry Jackson, esq.

Sept. 9. At Sandford House, near Woodstock, Mary-Ellen, widow of A. H. Renton, esq. M.D. formerly of Funchall, Madeira.

At Ifley, aged 84, Richard Wootten, esq. banker, Oxford. He was a man of extraordinary business habits, and attended to banking matters until within a few hours of his death. He is said to have amassed a fortune of 500,000*l.* For many years he was a draper as well as a banker, but relinquished the former some time since. In many of his economical habits he was not outdone by the late "Jemmy Wood," of Gloucester celebrity.

SOMERSET.—Aug. 13. At Trull, aged 47, Kitty, widow of Capt. G. K. Bathie, Hon. E.I.C. Service.

Aug. 14. At Crewkerne, aged 43, Edward Silvester Burnard, esq. surgeon.

Aug. 15. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 16, Charles, third son of the Rev. W. J. Brodrick, Rector of Bath.

Aug. 17. Aged 93, Sarah, relict of John Hemmett, esq. formerly of Clove-place, Kingston, near Taunton.

Aug. 19. At Bath, aged 84, Thomas Roe, esq. a native of Warwick, of a respectable family who lived in that borough for many generations.

Aug. 22. At Bath, aged 31, James Edward Jerningham, esq. second surviving son of the late Edward Jerningham, esq. and nephew of Lord Stafford.

Aug. 25. Aged 72, of apoplexy, Stephen Pitt, esq. of Crichtett Malherbe, Somerset, and Kensington, Middlesex. He was a magistrate for Somerset, and formerly held a Captain's commission in the Royal Sappers and Miners.

Lately. At Tellisford, aged 67, B. Crabb, esq.

Sept. 2. At Batcombe, near Shepton Mallet, aged 76, William Boord, esq. many years an eminent solicitor of Bath and Bathaston.

Sept. 3. At Clevedon, Elizabeth, sixth dau. of the late Vice-Adm. James Young, formerly of Bastonend, Glouc.

Sept. 4. At Court House, Milverton, aged 83, George Lewellen Cross, esq.

Sept. 5. At Chard, aged 49, John Isaac Perham, esq. solicitor.

Sept. 11. Aged 83, Jane, wife of Thomas Miles, esq. of Ston-Easton.

STAFFORD.—Aug. 31. At Woodhouse, near Cheadle, aged 76, Prudence, relict of the Rev. William Carlisle, of Belmont, Perp. Curate of Ipstones, and Rector of Sutton, Derbyshire.

Lately. At Walsall, after a short illness, Mr. T. F. Hulbert, M.R.C.S. formerly of Melksham. He had, only in May last, published a work entitled "Wisdom, and Miscellaneous Poems," in one vol. 12mo. and has left his bereaved widow without any effects but the unsold copies of it, with the liabilities of upwards of 100*l.*

SUFFOLK.—Aug. 12. Aged 79, Miss Catharine Goodwyn, of Fakenham.

At Shottesham, near Woodbridge, aged 77, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Kett, esq. of Kelsale.

Aug. 15. At Worlington, aged 87, Mary, relict of Capt. Samuel Pridgeon, of North Runcton, and mother of Mrs. Soper, of Eastbourn-terr. Hyde Park.

Aug. 17. At Redgrave rectory, aged 64, Mary, last surviving sister of the late Ralph Caldwell, esq. of Hilborough Hall, Norfolk.

Aug. 19. At Mildenhall, aged 27, Eliza, wife of George Isaacson, esq.

Aug. 21. Aged 52, Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. Cornelius Elven, of Bury St. Edmund's.

Sept. 8. At Herringfleet Hall, John Francis Leathes, esq.

Sept. 11. At Stowmarket, at an advanced age, George Goodwin, gent. late of Coddendam.

SURREY.—Aug. 14. At Carshalton, aged 25, Newnham, eldest son of Robert Ansell, esq.

Aug. 15. At Dorking, Richard Clapton, esq.

Aug. 20. At Addlestone, aged 40, Henry Calrow, esq.

Aug. 24. At the residence of his son, Long Cross Parsonage, Chertsey, aged 85, Humphrey Hall, esq. late of the Hermitage, Walton-on-the-Hill.

Aug. 25. At Wandle Grove, Mitcham, aged 65, Bennett Pell, esq. late of Finsbury-pl.

Aug. 27. At Godalming, George Soaper, esq. late of Guildford.

Aug. 29. At Richmond-hill, Susanna-Eliza, third dau. of the late Sir John Morshead, Bart.

Sept. 9. At the residence of his father, Tulse-hill House, aged 30, Leonard-Marler, youngest son of John Lake, esq.

SUSSEX.—May 13. At Brighton, aged 79, Woodbine Parish, esq. many years Chairman of the Board of Excise, N.B.

Aug. 10. Miss Anne Bacot, of Horsham. At Newhaven, aged 73, on board his yacht *Heroine*, General Lewis Bayly Wallis. He received the commission of Lieut.-Colonel 1796, Colonel 1805, Major-General 1810, Lieut.-General 1819, and General 1837.

Aug. 14. At the Rectory House, East Malling, aged 59, Mrs. John Miller, late of West Farleigh.

Aug. 16. At Brighton, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Tamplin, esq.

Aug. 17. At Brighton, aged 64, James Crooke, esq. Lieut. R.N. (1814.)

Aged 65, Sarah, widow of Edward Wenham, esq. of Hastings.

Aug. 17. At Worthing, aged 62, Philip Boghurst, esq.

At Rye, aged 47, David Manser, esq.

Aug. 20. Aged 44, Miss Emma Douglas Evatt, of Portland-pl. Brighton.

Aug. 26. At Chichester, George Fraser, esq. Lieut. R.N. (1821), youngest son of the late Major-Gen. John Henry Fraser, of Ashling House.

Sept. 3. At Brighton, aged 64, Ann-Frances, relict of George Mears, esq. of Kennington.

Sept. 7. At Hastings, aged 80, Charles Lutwidge, esq.

Sept. 9. At Brighton, aged 47, Mary, wife of Charles Paskin, esq. of the Vote Office, House of Commons.

WARWICK.—*Aug. 7.* At Wasperton House, aged 73, Rebecca, relict of Hyla Holden, esq.

Aug. 8. At Stockingford, aged 80, Christian, relict of Thomas Pinkerton, esq. of Coton.

Aug. 14. At Birmingham, Mary, relict of John Alleyne Evans Holder, formerly of the Island of Barbados.

Aug. 19. At Hams, aged 3, Julia-Mary, second dau. of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, and grand-dau. of Lord Leigh.

Aug. 21. At the Cape, Warwick, aged 71, Capt. Gem.

Aug. 23. At Warwick, aged 48, John Twamley, esq. Alderman of that town. A few years ago Mr. Twamley filled the important office of Mayor of this borough, with unquestionable talent, and with the general and deserved approbation of his fellow-townsmen. He delighted in the success of the public institutions of the town, and was connected with several of them as a most active member.

Aug. 24. Aged 22, Caroline-Sophia, wife of John Scholefield, esq. of Edgbaston, eldest dau. of James Shaw, esq. of Park Grove.

Aug. 26. At the house of her son, at Edgbaston, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Martineau, esq. of Norwich.

Sept. 10. Sarah, wife of Robert Frederick Welchman, esq. solicitor, of Southam, niece of William Taylor, esq. of the same place.

WESTMORELAND.—*Aug. 6.* At Winton Hall, Kirkby Stephen, aged 25, Mr. Alfred James Middlecoat, third son of the late William Middlecoat, esq. of Somerset House.

WILTS.—*Aug. 20.* Aged 72, Colonel Henry John-Freke, C.B. of Hannington Hall, one of the Deputy-Lieuts. and a Magistrate for the county. He was formerly of the 51st Foot, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1825.

Sept. 4. At the house of her father, the Rev. T. Matthews, Shrewton Vicarage, Christiansa, wife of Mr. E. H. Greene, Ealing, Middlesex.

Sept. 16. At Salisbury, at an advanced age, Ann, wife of Mr. Alderman Lucas.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Worcester, aged 74, R. Evans, esq. Alderman, Magistrate, and Charity Trustee of that city.

Sept. 1. At Hanley Castle, aged 29, Henry Thomas, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. G. D'Oyly, D.D. Rector of Lambeth, Surrey, and Sundridge, Kent.

YORK.—*July 5.* Aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sladen, esq. of Mear-clough House, near Halifax.

Aug. 16. At Leeds, aged 81, Mr. John Calvert, of Commercial-st. in that town, for upwards of sixty years an eminent gun-maker, and proprietor of an interesting collection of natural history and antiquities, known by the name of "Calvert's Museum."

Aug. 17. Suddenly, at Harrogate, aged 62, William Combes, esq. of Dorking.

Aug. 19. Aged 50, Capt. John William Bouch, of the steamer *Seagull*. He was the first sailing master who, in 1833, introduced steam into the Hull and Rotterdam trade, and during the last fifteen years made 600 voyages without any material accident to ship, passengers, or cargo.

Aug. 20. At Eton, near Beverley, aged 98, Mary Grasby.

Aug. 23. At Driffield, aged 93, Mrs. Dawson, widow of Mr. George Dawson, and mother of the late Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Poundsworth mill, Driffield.

Aug. 24. Miss Louisa Maude, of Wentworth-terrace, Wakefield, sister of John Maude, esq. Moor House.

Aug. 26. In York, Robert Gilbert, esq. second son of the late Rev. Robert Gilbert, Rector of Settrington.

Aug. 27. At Beverley, aged 73, Bell Robinson, esq.

Aug. 31. At Harrogate, aged 77, James Charles Bladwell Ogilvie, esq. of Swannington Hall, Norfolk.

Sept. 11. Suddenly, at Kirkella House, aged 50, Joseph Smyth Egginton, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the east riding of Yorkshire.

Sarah, wife of Alfred Simpson, esq. solicitor, New Malton.

Sept. 13. At Cottingham, aged 71, John Ringrose, esq. late of Swanland.

WALES.—*Aug. 16.* At St. Asaph, aged 57, Mary, wife of the Right Rev. T. V. Short, D.D. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Aug. 29. At Gellyswiok, near Milford, Anne, youngest sister of the late John Dunn, esq. of Tenby.

Lately. Suddenly, at Cardiff, Mrs. Langley, wife of Captain Langley, many years paymaster of the Royal Glamorgan-shire Militia.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug. 4.* At Inverness, Mrs. Walker, widow of Dr. Walker, Bengal Medical Service, and eldest dau. of the late James Grant, esq. of Baght, Inverness-shire.

Aug. 10. At South Villa, Elgin, aged 69, Capt. Peter Falconer.

Aug. 15. At Woodilee, Dumfriesshire, George Scott Elliot, esq.

Aug. 20. At Tranent, Alexander Young, M.D. second son of the late William Young, esq. merchant, London.

Aug. 23. At Greenhill, Lasswade, near Edinburgh, Agnes, eldest dau. of the late John Mitchell, esq. Consul-Gen. for the British Government in Norway.

Aug. 29. At Glasgow, aged 65, Colin Macnaughtan, esq. of Kelvin Grove.

Lately. At Greenock, after a short illness, Mr. Wm. Blanchard, the celebrated pantomimist.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 7.* At Loughry, co. of Tyrone, John Lindesay, esq. J.P.

At Dublin, aged 16, Alexander William Maclean, only son of Commander Rawdon Maclean, R.N.

Aug. 13. At Banbridge, Fanny Meredith Wilson, youngest. dau. of the late Alexander Wilson, esq. formerly of Rockland, Carrickfergus.

Aug. 24. At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, aged 21, Lieut. William Henry Stirling, of the 60th Royal Rifles.

Aug. 27. A most appalling accident happened near the town of Monaghan to R. Lamartine Grason, esq. and his lady, to whom he was married on the 22nd of May. They were taking a drive in a pony phaeton about four o'clock, p.m. in the direction of Rosmore Park, when the two ponies took fright and bounded over a bridge that crosses the Ulster Canal, and fell into the canal, about 120 feet deep, killing Mr. and Mrs. Grason and Miss A. Graham, sister-in-law to the un-

fortunate young gentleman. Mrs. Grason was pregnant. Mr. Grason has left no relative to inherit his large property, about 18,000*l.* per annum.

Aug. 30. At Sutton, near Howth, of typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his duties, Mr. William John Hancock, for a considerable time an assistant poor-law commissioner and inspector.

Lately. In Ireland, Lady Elizabeth Stratford, sister to the Earl of Aldborough.

Sept. 2. At Dublin, aged 64, Simon Boileau, esq. eldest son of the late John Theodore Boileau, esq.

Sept. 2. The celebrated "Sam Gray" died at his residence in Ballibay, county Monaghan. A large body of Orangemen attended his funeral.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Aug. 5.* At Ramsey, aged 34, W. E. Roose, esq. second son of the late Sir David Charles Roose.

Lately. At Douglas, G. Augustus Browne, esq. son of G. T. Browne, esq. of Hampton, Bath, and grandson of the late Hon. Col. A. Browne, formerly member for the co. of Mayo.

JERSEY.—*Aug. 24.* At Jersey, aged 25, William Henry, fourth son of the late Joseph Wood, esq. of the Artillery Brewery, Westminster.

EAST INDIES.—*June 16.* At Cawnpore, of Asiatic cholera, aged 24, Henry Moore, Ensign of the 82nd Regt. Bengal Native Inf. son of Wm. Moore, esq. of Plymouth.

June 30. At Philloor, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. George Penrice, of the Bengal Art., eldest son of the late George Penrice, esq. M.D. of Great Yarmouth.

Lately. Col. Sutherland, political agent in Rajpootana; one amongst the most distinguished of our Indian soldiers and administrators.

At Jaffna, John Mackenzie Ross, esq. for many years editor and proprietor of the Ceylon Herald, afterwards of Upper Oodewell Estate, Candy, in the same island.

WEST INDIES.—*June 20.* At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 57, William Arnold, esq. M.D. F.R.S. &c.

Lately. At Newark, Jamaica, aged 35, Fred. Peart, esq. second son of John Peart, esq. late of Cheltenham.

ABROAD.—*May 18.* At sea, on board the Rajasthan, on her voyage from Bombay to England, Hay, dau. of the late Rev. Kenneth Bayne, of Greenock, the wife of the Rev. Robert Nesbit, Free Church Missionary, Bombay.

June 9. At Cape Coast Castle, John Henry Brummell, esq. Surgeon on the Staff, eldest son of W. C. Brummell, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park.

June 19. At New York, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health,

aged 42, John Butter, esq. surgeon of the Colonial Hospital at Trinidad, and formerly of Bristol.

July 11. At Sindia, near Antioch, Syria, aged 36, Augustus Henry Frazer, esq. late a Capt. in the Royal Art. eldest son of the late Col. Sir Augustus Frazer, K.C.B. of the same Regiment.

July 19. At Madeira, aged 29, Thomas Phipps, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Barré Phipps, Rector of Selsey, Sussex.

July 31. At Heidelberg, Mrs. Elizabeth Sadleir Cruden, only dau. of the late Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. of Aspley Manor, Bedfordshire, and relict of William Cruden, esq. of Gatehill, Kirkcudbrightshire, N. B.

Aug. 3. Henry, eldest son of Robert William St. John, esq. Her Majesty's Consul General at Algiers.

Aug. 7. At Constantinople, of cholera, the wife of Edward Seager, esq. late of Longfleet, and dau. of Robert Pack, esq. merchant, of Carboneer, Newfoundland.

Aug. 17. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lieut. Col. James Young, late of the Bengal Art.

Aug. 20. At Rinella Bay, Dr. Wm. Conborough Watt, D.D., F.R.C.S., Deputy-Inspector of her Majesty's Royal Naval Hospital, Bighl. A public funeral in honour of the deceased officer took place on Tuesday morning, the 22d ult. It is said that Dr. Watt has left a fortune of about 12,000*l*.

Aug. 25. At Smyrna, aged 72, James Lewis Gout, esq. after 30 hours' attack of cholera.

Aug. 28. At Vanvres, near Paris, John Webb, esq. of Raskelf, Yorkshire, and Worlabye, Lincolnshire.

Latelly. At Paris, John Cohen, esq. librarian to the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève. He was author of a work entitled "Reflexions Historiques et Philosophiques sur les Révolutions," &c. and of many other distinguished literary productions.

At Orthez, aged 103, Doctor Dufour. He preserved his faculties to the last.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Aug. 26 .	482	303	169	2	956	489	467	1325
Sept. 2 .	503	338	157	—	998	528	470	1328
" 9 .	525	312	182	1	1020	526	494	1337
" 16 .	486	301	139	—	926	484	442	1302
" 23 .	539	314	184	1	1038	541	497	1250

Weekly Summer average of the 5 years 1843—47, 972 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, SEPT. 19, 1848.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
55 0	34 10	23 4	34 9	33 9	38 1

PRICE OF HOPS, SEPT. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l*. 2*s*. to 2*l*. 14*s*.—Kent Pockets, 2*l*. 4*s*. to 3*l*. 15*s*.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 23.

Hay, 2*l*. 8*s*. to 3*l*. 14*s*.—Straw, 1*l*. 6*s*. to 1*l*. 10*s*.—Clover, 3*l*. 15*s*. to 5*l*. 0*s*.

SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . to 4 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 25.
Mutton 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	Beasts 4364 Calves 148
Veal 3 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> . to 4 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	Sheep and Lambs 24,810 Pigs 395
Pork 3 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .	

COAL MARKET, SEPT. 22.

Walls Ends, from 13*s*. 6*d*. to 17*s*. 0*d*. per ton. Other sorts from 12*s*. 6*d*. to 16*s*. 3*d*.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49*s*. 6*d*. Yellow Russia, 49*s*. 6*d*.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1848, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	59	67	64	29, 82	hvy. shrs. fair	11	50	58	50	30, 04	cloudy, fair
27	56	68	65	, 86	cloudy, do.	12	50	55	47	, 27	fair, cloudy
28	65	70	60	, 87	shrs. cldy. fr.	13	50	55	53	, 27	do.
29	58	73	60	, 90	do.	14	53	62	52	, 24	do.
30	58	68	53	30, 01	cloudy	15	53	59	50	, 37	do.
31	56	66	52	, 07	fair, rn. thdr.	16	53	63	50	, 42	do.
S. 1	56	62	56	, 19	do.	17	55	66	50	, 33	do.
2	60	68	58	, 36	cdy. slht. shrs.	18	55	60	48	, 17	do. foggy
3	63	67	56	, 34	fair	19	55	63	52	, 01	do. do.
4	64	70	61	, 14	fog, fair	20	60	64	50	29, 77	do.
5	67	77	64	29, 84	fine, slht. shrs.	21	59	69	57	, 84	do. cldy. rain
6	64	68	55	, 86	do.	22	61	70	59	, 81	do.
7	60	65	58	30, 06	do. cloudy	23	63	67	57	, 73	do. cldy. rain
8	61	67	58	29, 93	do.	24	54	63	57	, 37	rain, do.
9	68	66	60	, 84	do.	25	60	65	57	, 42	fair, do.
10	60	65	50	, 75	fr. cdy. hy. shs.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	—	86	86½	86½	9	—	—	238	22 19 pm.	21 24 pm.
30 198½	86½	86	86	86½	9	—	—	—	21 22 pm.	21 24 pm.
31 198	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	—	—	22 19 pm.	24 25 pm.
1 198	86½	86½	86½	87	9	—	—	237	20 23 pm.	25 22 pm.
2 196½	86½	86½	86½	86½	—	—	—	—	22 19 pm.	—
4 196½	86½	86½	86½	87	—	—	—	—	20 23 pm.	28 pm.
5 196	86½	86½	86½	87½	8½	—	239½	20 23 pm.	25 22 pm.	22 25 pm.
6 197½	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	—	—	23 pm.	22 25 pm.
7 197½	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	—	240	23 pm.	25 pm.	—
8 197	86½	86	86	87½	9	—	240	20 23 pm.	22 25 pm.	—
9 196	86½	86½	86½	87½	—	—	—	—	21 24 pm.	25 23 pm.
11	86	86½	86½	87½	8½	—	—	—	22 25 pm.	23 pm.
12 197	86½	86½	86½	87½	9	85	238½	24 pm.	26 23 pm.	—
13	86½	86½	86½	87½	—	—	237½	24 27 pm.	23 pm.	—
14	—	86	86	—	—	—	237	27 28 pm.	26 pm.	—
15	—	86	86	—	—	—	236	27 29 pm.	23 26 pm.	—
16	—	86½	86½	—	—	—	236	—	26 23 pm.	—
18	—	86	86	—	—	—	235	28 pm.	23 pm.	—
19	—	86½	86½	—	—	—	—	28 29 pm.	24 pm.	—
20	—	86½	86½	—	—	—	235½	30 pm.	25 28 pm.	—
21	—	86½	86½	—	—	—	—	32 pm.	29 27 pm.	—
22	—	86½	86½	—	—	—	—	30 pm.	29 pm.	—
23	—	86½	86½	—	—	—	235½	33 pm.	30 27 pm.	—
25	—	86½	86½	—	—	—	237½	33 pm.	30 37 pm.	—
26	—	86½	86½	—	—	—	—	—	27 26 pm.	—
27	—	86½	86½	—	—	—	—	30 29 pm.	28 pm.	—

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

WE understand that the suggestion of the Miscellaneous Estimates Committee for consolidating the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office has been acted upon by the Government,—and that it has been resolved that the union shall take place immediately upon the retirement of the Keeper of the State Papers, Mr. H. Hobhouse. There will be economy, and is common sense, in the arrangement. It is clear that the mere *custodianship* of the State Papers will not add to the expenses of the Public Record Office,—so that a staff will be available for other useful works; and common sense dictates that various series of the same classes of documents should not be kept distinct, as they have hitherto been, in the two departments. This arrangement, as well as the transfer of Admiralty, Treasury, and other papers into the charge of the Public Record Office, shows that the Government have resolved to make the Record Office serve as the *custos* not merely of legal records, but of the records and papers of the several government departments,—in fact, become a really national Record Office. But these movements make the necessity for providing a safe building all the more urgent:—and we do hope that the Government will be prepared to act in this matter next year.—*Athenæum*.

A digested report of the treasures dispersed by sale at Stowe must again be deferred to another number.

H. C. makes the following inquiries:—
1. According to Burke (Supplement to Landed Gentry) "the Chapman family were residing in Yorkshire prior to the year 1400." Documents among the Harleian and Additional MSS. show that a "Chapman family" was settled in Cambridgeshire prior even to A.D. 1300. Now the same arms (slightly modified) are borne by both families; what connecting link has there ever been between them? 2. I find the Chapman arms among the "aunciant cotts" of the East-Anglian counties, yet always with what heraldic writers are pleased to consider as an *augmentation*, the original grant (they say) being simply "*per chevron a crescent counterchanged*." Is there any trace of such "original grant?"

3. *Chevrons* were borne temp. William the Conqueror, and *crescents* are a common bearing with us; yet does any other family in England bear "*per chevron a crescent counterchanged*?" [Our correspondent may be assured that neither chevrons nor any other heraldic charges whatever were borne before the reign of Richard I.—*Edit.*]

In reply to a correspondent at p. 338, about an old house at Standen, in Bidenden parish, Kent, J. A. S. remarks, "Perhaps he alludes to the remains of *Place House*, once the seat of the celebrated Sir Walter Manny, and afterwards of the Henders, who pulled down great part of it temp. George I. since which the estate fell to Sir Horace Mann. See 'Beauties,' vol. viii. p. 1208."

A correspondent says, "At p. 375, J. R. writes that 'at Venice, in the possession of the Pinelli Library, no dust could touch the volumes.' This is correct, but Dr. Harwood says more clearly, '*There being no dust in Venice*, this most magnificent library has in general lain reposit for some centuries in excellent preservation.' (Classics, 4th ed. p. xxviii.) In applying the words *Via Salutis* (Virg. *Æn.* vi. 96,) to the Scriptures, J. R. has made an important admission, rather in contrast with Wolsey's burning Tyndale's Testaments, and similar proceedings. The expression *pandetur* is but partially applicable to Ximenes, as while he published the Scriptures in *dead* languages, he thwarted their translation into *living* ones, which Fernando de Talavera, Archbishop of Granada, wished to effect for the Moorish Christians; nor were that respectable prelate's translations of the Gospel and Epistle portions allowed to pass. So that he was a suppresser as well as a promoter, and like the deity Janus, deserved the epithet of *Clausius* as much as that of *Patulcius*.* During his rule as Inquisitor-General, no less than 52,855 persons were condemned, of whom as many as 3,564 were burned!

* *Modó namque Patulcius idem,
Et modó sacrificio Clausius ore vocor.
Ov. Fast. i. 129.*

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1848.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —The State Paper and Record Offices—Chapman Family—Place House, Biddenden—Pinelli Library—Card. Ximenes.....	450
TALFOURD'S FINAL MEMORIALS OF CHARLES LAMB	451
The Social Position of Governesses	466
The Great Oak in Hoxne Wood, and "Danish Idols" at Hoxne	469
Old Words requiring explanation	471
On the Institution of Communes, particularly in Flanders	473
Old Tankard the property of the Corporation of Sudbury—Anecdotes of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey and his Family (<i>with Engravings</i>)	483
Observations of Charles Earl of Dorset, from his Commonplace Book	490
Seals of Archbishop Beckett and of the Chapel on London Bridge (<i>with Engravings</i>)	494
LATIN POETRY. —Urceus, by Hieronymus Amaltheus.....	496
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
Dr. Keble's Popular Lectures on the Diseases of Towns, 497; Poems, by R. A. Willmott, 500; Tute's Holy Times and Scenes, 502; Guesses at Truth, 503; Milnes's Life, Letters, &c. of John Keats, 507; Stephen's New Commentaries on the Laws of England, 510; The Picture Bible, &c. 512; Miscellaneous Reviews	514
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE. —The Abergavenny Eisteddfod, 516; Journey to Discover the Source of the Nile, 517; Museum at Maidstone	518
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES. —Bedfordshire Archæological Society, 518; The Pembroke Collection of Coins, 520; British Coins of Bericus.....	523
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. —Foreign News, 524; Domestic Occurrences	527
Promotions and Preferments, 532; Births and Marriages	533
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of the Earl of Carlisle, K.G.; Earl of Rathdowne; Lord George Bentinck; Lord Berwick; Lord Douglas; Sir Hugh Evelyn, Bart.; Lieut.-Gen. Hon. George Murray; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Maurice O'Connell; Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Maxwell; Rear-Adm. M'Kerlie; William Bolling, Esq. M.P.; Captain Polhill; Major James Wemyss; Edward Sampson, Esq.; Mr. François Cramer; Mr. T. H. Sealy; Mr. Joseph F. Ellis; Count Latour; Lieut. George A. F. Ruxton	537—550
CLERGY DECEASED	550
DEATHS, arranged in Counties	552
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 559; Meteorological Diary—Stocks	560

Embellished with Representations of the
SEAL of ARCHBISHOP BECKETT and of the CHAPEL on LONDON BRIDGE;
and of SIR EDMUND BERRY GODFREY'S TANKARD.

imperfect shape, and has rendered constant reference to the other necessary, we think the present Editor had better have done what some future one will do, and given us at once a complete biography, in a connected series, of the whole.*

Mr. Talfourd's Memorials commence with the year 1795, when Lamb was residing with his family, consisting of his father, mother, and sister, in No. 7, Little Queen Street, Holborn; the parents both in a state of great infirmity, and the income of the whole family very scanty. There was a tendency to *insanity*, which had been more than once developed in his sister; and at the close of this year Lamb himself was subjected for a few weeks to the restraint of the insane. "The wonder is, that amidst all the difficulties, the sorrows, and the excitements of his succeeding forty years," this afflicting visitation never recurred; "and he was rewarded for a life of self-sacrifice by the preservation of unclouded reason." In a letter to Coleridge he there mentions *the event*: "My life has been somewhat diversified of late. The six weeks that finished last year and began this your very humble servant spent in a *mad-house at Hoxton*. I am got somewhat rational now, and don't bite any one; but mad I was: and many a *vagary* my imagination played with me, enough to make a volume, if all were told." He adds, "It may convince you of my regards for you when I tell you my head ran on you† in my madness, as much almost as on another person, who I am inclined to think was the more immediate cause of my temporary frenzy."

Coleridge, it must be remarked, was Lamb's earliest friend—his friend when they were both as yet in boy's jackets—in blue gowns and yellow stockings—for they were schoolfellows at Christ's Hospital: and that early friendship which began in congeniality of studies and feelings, was continued and strengthened by the same cause. Lamb writes:—

"When I read in your little volume your nineteenth effusion, or the twenty-eighth, or the twenty-ninth, or what you call the 'Sigh,' I think I hear you again. I image to myself the little smoky room at the *Salutation and Cat*, where we have sat together through the winter nights, beguiling the cares of life with poesy. *When you left London I felt a dismal void in my heart*. I found myself cut off at one and the same time from two most dear to me. 'How blest with ye the path could I have trod of quiet life!' In your conversation you had blended so many pleasant fancies that they cheated me of my grief. But in your absence the tide of melancholy rushed in again, and did its worst mischief by overwhelming reason. I have recovered, but feel a stupor that makes me indifferent

to the hopes and fears of this life. I sometimes wish to introduce a religious turn of mind; but habits are strong things, and my religious fervours are confined, alas! to some fleeting moments of occasional solitary devotion. A correspondence opening with you has roused me a little from my lethargy, and made me conscious of existence. Indulge me in it: I will not be very troublesome. At some future time I will amuse you with an account, as full as my memory will permit, of the strange turns my frenzy took. I look back upon it at times with a gloomy kind of envy; for, while it lasted, I had many, many hours of pure happiness. *Dream not, Coleridge, of having tasted all the grandeur and wildness of fancy till you have gone mad.*" &c.

His Letters at this period are critical. Southey's Joan of Arc and Coleridge's Religious Musings were read by him with delight and careful

* Charles Lamb's Works in our possession consist of five different publications unconnected: 1. The Poems; 2. The Works, 2 vols.; 3. *Elia*, 2 vols.; 4. Letters, first series, 2 vols.; 5. The present Memorials. This is very inconvenient, and should be remedied, if possible, by a republication of the whole.—REV.

† It is curious that in this letter Lamb mentions, "You will rejoice to hear that *Cowper is recovered from his lunacy*, and is employed." &c.—REV.

attention. He also placed his own sonnets, great favourites with him, under Coleridge's inspection. They were tender little things, favourites and bantlings of his own. "I charge you, Coleridge," he says, "spare my ewe lambs. . . . When my blank verse is finished, or my long fancy poem, 'propono tibi alterandum, cut-up-andum, abridgandum,' just what you will with it, but spare my ewe lambs. . . . I say unto you again, spare my ewe lambs."

So things passed away till the autumn of 1796. Lamb was engaged all the morning in task-work at the India House, and all the evening in attempting to amuse his father by playing cribbage; when, on the 26th of September, that terrible calamity burst on this poor devoted family, by the sudden insanity of Miss Lamb, and by the death of the aged mother. The particulars may be read in Mr. Talfourd's pages, where they are with propriety introduced; but we spare others the pain of reading what we ourselves turn from in sorrow and suffering of heart. Lamb wrote to Coleridge on the subject: he talked of appropriating 50*l.* or 60*l.* a-year for his sister's maintenance; and then he says, in that spirit of independence and contempt for superfluous expenses and enjoyments which ever distinguished him, "If my father, an old servant-maid, and I, can't live, and live comfortably, on 130*l.* or 120*l.* a-year, *we ought to burn by slow fires.*" He also admonishes Coleridge not to offend him by *sending him cash*, of which, we think, those who recollect Coleridge in the Bristol cottage at that time, and his inventory of goods and chattels, will acknowledge there was little fear. This must have been the one solitary instance of Coleridge appearing in the presumed character of a *lender*.

One or two charming letters, filled with the tenderest affection to his sister, and with the most beautiful little family pictures, follow,—almost too pure, and sweet, and good to be read "by such stuff as the world is made of," but to be loved by all of good and upright minds. It was a dark and melancholy time! without his sister, the companion of his life,—without books,—without friends. "I am starving," he says, "at the India House. Near seven o'clock without my dinner; and so it has been, and will be, all the week. I get home at night o'erwearied, quite faint, and then to cards with my father, who will not let me enjoy a meal in peace; but I must conform to my situation, and I hope I am, for the most part, not unthankful." What refreshment he had was derived from poetical composition and poetical studies. "I have been reading the Task with fresh delight. I am glad you love Cowper. I could forgive a man for not enjoying Milton; but I would not call that man my friend who should be offended with the divine chit-chat of Cowper."* He thought Southey told a plain tale better than Coleridge, but that the Religious Musings of the latter was the noblest poem in the world next after Paradise Lost. He found Mr. Hoole's Tasso "more vapid than smallest small beer *sun-vinegared.*"

Thus he beguiled his fancy during some brief intervals of the storm. But now his aged father died, and his small annuity went; and then his aunt died, and hers went also; and he was left with his poor sister, and a hundred a-year from his clerkship. There are, however, far worse losses

* At that time he had never seen Cowper's Verses on his Mother's Picture. He says, "Lloyd told me of some verses on his mother. If you have them by you pray send them me. I do so love him! Never mind their merit. Maybe I may like 'em, as your taste and mine do not always exactly identify." Letter to Coleridge.—REV.

than the loss of money. He again lost his sister for a time. He writes to his brother-poet,—

"Hetty died on Friday night, about eleven o'clock, after her long illness. Mary, in consequence of fatigue and anxiety, is fallen ill again, and I was obliged to remove her yesterday. I am left alone in a house with nothing but Hetty's dead body to keep me company. To-morrow I bury her, and then I shall be quite alone, with nothing but a cat to remind me that the house has been full of living beings like myself. *My heart is quite sunk, and I don't know where to look for relief.* Mary will get better again, but her constantly being liable to such relapses is

dreadful; nor is it the least of our evils that her case and all our story is so well known around us. We are, in a manner, *marked*. Excuse my troubling you, but I have nobody by me to speak to me. I slept out last night, not being able to endure the change and the stillness; but I did not sleep well, and I must come back to my own bed. I am going to try and get a friend to come and be with me to-morrow. *I am completely shipwrecked.* My head is quite bad.* *I almost wish that Mary were dead.*—God bless you!" &c.

His friend Lloyd's arrival, however, was of great comfort; and the following sweet and pensive lines, as the sincere effusion of a consoled and grateful heart, will be approved by a judge within us, whose decisions we may follow with safety, while criticism may smooth her offended brow, and wait a fitter subject for her power.

Alone, obscure, without a friend,
A cheerless, solitary thing,
Why seeks my *Lloyd* the stranger out?
What offering can the stranger bring,
Of social scenes, home-bred delights,
That him in aught compensate may
For *Stowey's* pleasant winter-nights,
For loves and friendships far away,
In brief oblivion to forego
Friends such as thine, so justly dear,
And be awhile with me content
To stay, a kindly loiterer, here?
For this a gleam of random joy
Hath flush'd my unaccustom'd cheek,
And, with an o'ercharged, bursting heart,
I feel the thanks I cannot speak.
O, sweet are all the Muses' lays,
And sweet the charm of matin bird!
'Twas long since these estranged ears
The sweeter voice of friend had heard.
The voice hath spoke;—the pleasant sounds
In Memory's ear, in after-time
Shall live, to sometimes rouse a tear,
And sometimes prompt an honest rhyme.
For when the transient charm is fled,
And when the little week is o'er,
To cheerless, friendless solitude
When I return as heretofore,—
Long, long within my aching heart
The grateful sense shall cherish'd be;
I'll think less meanly of myself,
That Lloyd will sometimes think on me.

Lloyd's visit did him good, and his sister returned, and he again

* The expression of a "*broken heart*" is common, for it is forcible; Sir Walter Raleigh uses another not so common, but equally descriptive of its object,—"*My brains are broken, and I cannot write.*"—REV.

thought of the Cat and Salutation, and Welsh rabbits, and punch and poetry, and the "Noctes cœnæque Deûm." All things come right if men will but wait for them. The wheel keeps going round; and there are plenty of suppers and poetry, punch and porter, in store for him,—though, alas! he died ignorant of the names of Dickens and Tennyson! He died, though full of years, before his time. He died too soon, as all men did, however aged,—octogenarians, if you please,—who had not survived to the days of Barnaby Rudge and the "Head-waiter at the Cock!"

Lamb's only poetical, or rather literary, friend now in London was George Dyer, whom everybody knows, or ought to have known, and of whom there is much that is interesting in these volumes. Among Dyer's poetical singularities was one that was amusing enough. He always conversed of poets as if they were *hunting in couples*. Thus, he would say Spenser and Thomson, Theocritus and Virgil, Gray and Mason, Lamb and Lloyd, though the only conjunction was in his own head. Lamb amused himself with Dyer's poetical opinions and canons, which latter consisted in "strictly observing the laws of verse." He stumbled also on Dr. Currie's *Life of Burns*, one of the dullest and most tasteless pieces of biography in our language. One of Burns's brother-excisemen would have *done the job* far better.

As we advance things begin to look brighter. Lamb is introduced to a Dr. A—— of Isleworth, who gives hot legs of mutton and grape pies, and ties the knees of his breeches with packthread. Such a man is at all times worth knowing, especially when we are a little out of spirits, and requested to write a copy of verses for an agricultural magazine: and then he left off his Montero cap (Coleridge carried it off), and cayenned eggs, and began to think that pipes and port wine "might do him good." "Wine, good, mellow, genuine port *can hurt nobody*, unless those who take it to excess, which they may *easily avoid if they observe the rules of temperance*." In 1805 he was introduced to Hazlitt, "the great critic and thinker," son of a Unitarian minister at Wem in Shropshire, whom he tantalized in the following manner: Hazlitt being a painter and amateur, and fond of everything which Lamb had seen and he had *not*.

"What do you in Shropshire, when so many fine pictures are a-going, a-going, every day in London? Monday I visit the Marquess of Lansdowne's, in Berkeley Square. Catalogue 2s. 6d. Leonardos in plenty. Some other day this week, I go to see Sir William Young's, in Stratford Place. Hulse's, of Blackheath, are also to be sold this month, and in May, the first private collection in Europe, Welbore Ellis Agar's.* And there are you perverting Nature in lying landscapes, filched from old rusty Titians, such as I can scrape up here to send you, with an additament from Shropshire nature thrown in to make the whole look unnatural. I am afraid of your mouth watering when I tell you that Manning and I got into Angerstein's on Wednesday. *Mon Dieu!* Such Claudes! Four Claudes bought for more than 10,000l. (those who talk of Wilson

being equal to Claude are either mainly ignorant or stupid); one of them was perfectly miraculous. What colours short of *bonâ fide* sunbeams it could be painted in, I am not earthly colourman enough to say; but I did not think it had been in the possibility of things. Then, a music-piece of Titian—a thousand-pound picture—five figures standing behind a piano, the sixth playing; none of the heads, M. observed, indicating great men, nor affecting it, but so sweetly disposed; all leaning separate ways, but so easy, like a flock of some divine shepherd: the colouring, like the economy of the picture, so sweet and harmonious,—as good as Shakspeare's 'Twelfth Night,'—almost, that is. I will give you a love of order, and cure you of restless, fidgety passions for a week after—more musical than the music which it would, but cannot, yet in a manner *doe*,

* This was bought by the Earl of Grosvenor for somewhere about 20,000l.—*Rev.*

show. I have no room for the rest. Let me say, Angerstein sits in a room—his study (only that and the library are shown), when he writes a common letter, as I am

doing, surrounded with twenty pictures worth 60,000*l.* What a luxury! Apicius and Heliogabalus, hide your diminished heads!"

Lamb's play of "Mr. H." (Hog's-flesh) failed, as was proper it should; who would ever have thought it could have ended otherwise? He had plenty of condoling friends, but he would have preferred its succeeding. Condolements added to failures make things ten times worse. The best thing for friends to do in adversity is to keep away. When things go wrong with *us*, we have found one plan successful. We send for the landlord of the nearest inn, invite his company to a quiet glass of sherry, and in an hour or two an improvement is sure to take place. The air of *superiority*, when you are in trouble, which a friend assumes, is of itself fatal. When a man writes a play, and it is d—d by the visitors or audience, as it may be,—the seers or hearers,—there are various ways of restoring nature. Sheridan would drink three bottles of claret; Cumberland rubbed himself with a flesh-brush; but there is no better way than the one we recommend—of sending for the landlord.

Lamb now began to collect his Wednesday evening parties, of which we have a more copious account hereafter. Of these, Mr. Talfourd says, Hazlitt was a brilliant ornament. With Mr. and Mrs. Hazlitt, Lamb and his sister spent the summer holidays at their residence, Winterslow on Salisbury Plain: it does not matter for the year; any year will do; for neither the parties themselves, nor the learned Editor, ever trouble themselves with dates; but all is supposed to take place somewhere in the beginning of the nineteenth century. When they returned, they began to eat salt butter, for which they had acquired a taste in Wiltshire; lined their doors with green baize; put four new boards over the coal-hole; hung up some beautiful green curtains; Lamb got twenty pounds a year by a clerk's resignation, and Miss Lamb had her dyed silk gown cut out. When these arrangements were concluded, Miss Lamb began her pretty book of "Tales from Shakspeare"—Lamb's Tails (or Tales), as it is called in the Row—with her brother's assistance, and they produced their "Poetry for Children," and removed from Mitre Court to No. 4, Inner Temple Lane—"most dear," says the Editor, "of all their abodes to the memory of their ancient friends." This they had for 30*l.* a-year, and the proprietors described it as delicious, looking out in Hare Court, *where a pump is always going*. To be sure, when they arrived the pump was dry; but still it was pleasanter than Mitre Court. It was like being in a garden. It was attended with the usual calamity of moving—of changing scene; but that was a passing cloud, and soon passed away. Lamb endeavoured to leave off *smoking*; but then we believe his chimney,—or was it Coleridge's?—took to smoking, and so it was of no use *one* leaving off, if the other went on; and we find Miss Lamb about this time saying, "*We smoked the very first night of our arrival,*" including, we presume, *all the three!*

Among the books he read at this time he mentions "Cœlebs:"

"It has reached eight editions in so many weeks, yet literally it is one of the very poorest sort of common novels, with the drawback of dull religion in it. Had the religion been high and flavoured, it would have been something. I borrowed this 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife' of a very

careful, neat lady, and returned it with this stuff written in the beginning:

If ever I marry a wife,
I'll marry a landlord's daughter,
For then I may sit in the bar,
And drink cold brandy and water.

He says,—“Godwin has written a pretty absurd book about sepulchres.* He was affronted because I told him it was better than Hervey, but not so good as Sir T. Browne.” He admired Southey’s article in the Quarterly on “Missionaries,” and he said Coleridge had thoroughly converted him to relish the old poet *Daniel*. He mourned over the prospect of “The Friend” stopping for want of funds. He said “This Custom-and-Duty-Age would have made the Preacher on the Mount take out a licence, and St. Paul’s Epistles not missible without a stamp.”

Lamb wrote to Wordsworth in great admiration of his new volume of poetry, and with due contempt of the Edinburgh critics, who it appears were abusing in public what they privately admired, and crying out, “This will never do,” when it has done very well indeed, and put a thousand pounds in the poet’s pocket. He also met with the poems of Vincent Bourne, which were quite new to him, and delighted in them, as all persons must do, for they are among the few things which have not been equalled.

“What a heart,” he says, “that man had, all laid out upon town scenes, a proper counterpoise to *some people’s* rural extravaganzas. Why I mention him is, that your ‘Power of Music’ reminded me of his poem of ‘The Ballad-Singer in the Seven Dials.’ Do you remember his epigram on the old woman who taught Newton the A B C, which after all, he says, he hesitates not to call Newton’s ‘*Principia*’? I was lately fatiguing myself with going through a volume of fine words by Lord Thurlow; excellent words; and, if the heart could live by words alone, it could

desire no better regales; but what an aching vacuum of matter! I do not stick at the madness of it, for that is only a consequence of shutting his eyes and thinking he is in the age of the old Elizabeth poets. From thence I turned to V. Bourne. What a sweet, unpretending, pretty-mannered, *matterful* creature! sucking from every flower, making a flower of everything. His diction all Latin, and his thoughts all English. Bless him! Latin was not good enough for him. Why was not he content with the language which Gay and Prior wrote in?”

His duties at the India House are now becoming irksome to him, for the honourable Company are employing him from ten in the morning till eleven at night, on the subjects of deposits on cotton wool and contingent funds. It destroyed his Sundays—something did—but he does not clearly know whether his work or his pipe. He also left off spirituous liquors, *with a moral certainty of its lasting*. This was noble, showing self-respect, self-command, self-confidence. It lasted four months: the victory was gained; but then he so increased his allowance of porter (how many pots is not said), that it could be endured no longer by those who loved him. His sister entreated him “*to live like himself*,” as became him. There is no clergyman of the parish belonging to the Temple, (only a reader,) or he would probably have been called in. However, he was persuaded to yield to his sister’s arguments, —to his friends’ advice—perhaps to his own inclination—and he re-commenced his gin and water. It was an old friendship, and had better never have been broken. When such friends part, as Young says, it is a living death. But they met again; and their second union was never attended with the slightest interruption. Then he was invigorated by the presence of his old companions; and thinking of his task-masters, the merchants of Leadenhall Street, then he could cry out—and who does not agree in the reasonable propriety of his wish?—“Confusion blast all mercantile transactions, all traffic, all exchange of commodities, intercourse between nations, all the

* This book was printed by Miller in Albemarle Street in 1809, 12mo. “*Essay on Sepulchres*; or, a Proposal for erecting some Memorial to the illustrious Dead, in all ages, on the Spot where their Remains have been interred. ‘None of these should perish.’ The Bible.”—REV.

consequent civilization, and wealth, and amity, and link of society, and getting rid of prejudices, and knowledge of the face of the globe; and rot the very first of the forest, that look so romantic alive, and die into *desks*!"

Southey wished Lamb to review "The Excursion" in the *Quarterly*. This, though new to this kind of contemporaneous criticism (he delighting more in the poets of James the First than of George the Third), he readily agreed to, though differing from Wordsworth, *toto celo*, in his abstract idea of "a Tailor." This was necessary to be settled before the reviewer commenced. Lamb had no experience but of a genuine London Tailor. Wordsworth's was a very different kind of artificer; and, indeed, Lamb seems to have remonstrated with ample justice on his side:—

"A *flying-tailor*," he writes, "I venture to say, is no more *in rerum naturâ* than a flying-horse or a gryphon. His wheeling his airy flight from the precipice you mention, had a parallel in the melancholy Jew who toppled from the monument. Were his limbs ever found? Then, the man who cures diseases by words, is evidently

an *inspired* tailor. . . . Again, the person who makes his smiles to be *heard*, is evidently a man under possession; a *demonic* tailor. A greater hell than his own must have a hand in this. . . . I confess a *grinning* tailor would shock me. ENOUGH OF TAILORS!"

Some causes, arising from business and bad health, delayed the fulfilment of the promise; but the review was written and sent. He said, "It must speak for itself, *if Gifford and his crew do not put words in its mouth, which I expect*." Mr. Talfourd says, "The apprehension expressed at the close of the last letter was dismally verified," and Lamb was bursting with indignation. It was a *spurious* review—a spiteful review—done by Mr. Baviad * Gifford. "The language he has altered

* Gifford had in his Baviad but an indifferent subject—the idle vanity of a few silly people who fancied themselves poetical; but, "indignatio fecit versum," a satire must be biting and severe, hence he attacked childish folly in the language that should be reserved for vice and criminality, and the chastisement was disproportionate to the offence. As a specimen of his powers in a more pleasing department of poetry, we may give the following little poem.

TO A TUFT OF EARLY VIOLETS.

Sweet flowers! that from your humble beds
Thus prematurely dare to rise,
And trust your unprotected heads
To old Aquarius' wat'ry skies.

Return, return!—*these* tepid airs
Are not the genial brood of May;
That sun with light malignant glares,
And flatters only to betray.

Stern winter's reign is not yet past—
Lo! while your buds prepare to blow,
On airy pinions comes the blast,
And nips your root and lays you low.

Alas, for such ungentle doom!
But I will shield you, and supply
A kindlier soil on which to bloom,
A nobler bed on which to die.

Come then—ere yet the morning ray
Has drunk the dew that gems your crest,
And draws your balmy sweets away,
O come and grace my Anna's breast.

throughout. Whatever inadequateness it had to its subject, it was, in point of composition, the prettiest piece of prose I ever writ, and so my sister (to whom alone I read the MS.) said. That charm, if it had any, is all gone. More than a third of the substance is cut away, and that not all from one place, but *passim*, so as to make utter nonsense. Every warm expression is changed for a nasty cold one putting his shoemaker-phraseology instead of mine." Undoubtedly it was a bad custom of this critical *sutor* to be botching, soling, and mending other people's pantoufles, on which they were, like himself, trudging through much dirt and mire towards Parnassus. Southey would never allow it: others, the lesser fry, were forced to yield; but it was peculiarly offensive and ill-timed in the case of Lamb. No doubt an editor of a Review must have discriminating powers entrusted to him—the general character and the leading principles of the Review are under his control, and must be preserved by him. To admit and to reject is his province and privilege, with some other licences attached, such as that of abridgment; but the fair limits were far exceeded in this case. Of this review Lamb complains, "the whole complexion is gone, the eyes are pulled out and the bleeding sockets are left. . . . I could not but protest against your taking that thing as mine. Every *pretty* expression (I know there were many), every warm expression (there was nothing else), is vulgarised and frozen. If they catch me in their camps again let them spitchock me," &c.

After due time the wound inflicted by the shoemaker and his awl was healed, and he turns again to his accustomed wanderings in and out of Parnassus.

"Coleridge," he writes, "is printing 'Christabel,' by Lord Byron's recommendation to Murray, with what he calls a vision, 'Kubla Khan,' which said vision he repeats so enchantingly, that it irradiates and brings heaven and elysian bowers into my parlour while he sings or says it. But there is an observation,

Ye droop, fond flowers! but did ye know
What worth, what goodness there reside,
Your cups with liveliest tints would glow,
And spread their leaves with conscious pride.

For there has liberal Nature joined
Her riches to the stores of art,
And added to the vigorous mind
The soft, the sympathising heart.

Come then—ere yet the morning ray
Has drunk the dew that gems your crest,
And draws your balmy sweets away,
O come and grace my Anna's breast.

O! I should think—that fragrant bed
Might I but hope with you to share—
Years of anxiety repaid
By one short hour of transport there.

More blest than me, there shall ye live
Your little day; and when ye die,
Sweet flowers! the grateful muse shall give
A verse; the sorrowing maid a sigh.

While I, alas! no distant date
Mix with the dust from whence I came,
Without a friend to weep my fate,
Without a stone to tell my name.—REV.

'Never tell your dreams,' and I am almost afraid that 'Kubla Khan' is an owl that will not bear daylight. I fear lest it should be discovered by the lantern of typography and clear reducing to letters no better than nonsense or no sense. When I was young I used to chant with ecstasy 'Mild Arcadians ever blooming,' till somebody told me it was meant to be nonsense.* Even yet I have a lingering attachment to it, and think it better than 'Windsor Forest,' 'Dying Christian's Address,' &c. Coleridge sent his tragedy to D. L. T.

(Drury Lane); it cannot be acted this season, and by their manner of receiving I hope he will be able to alter it to make them accept it for the next. He is at present under the medical care of a Mr. Gilman (*Killman*?) at Highgate, where he plays at leaving off laud—m. I think his essentials not touched; he is very bad, but then he wonderfully picks up another day, and his face, when he repeats his verses, hath its ancient glory—an archangel a little damaged. . . . The neighbourhood of such a man is as ex-

* Gilbert Wakefield actually criticised this piece of Pope's, conceiving, as Lamb says he did, that it was all seriousness and truth; he says, "It would not reflect much honour either on Pope or Swift to be the author; it appears *disjointed and obscure*," see Wakefield's Pope, i. 326; for which he was rebuked in a little poem by his friend Mr. Toulmin; and, as the volume is now scarce and little known in which it is inserted, we add it to this note.

By a Person of Quality, on reading Mr. Wakefield's criticisms on Pope's song.

1.

Watchful Wakefield, late and early
Slumb'ring o'er the page of Pope,
Wit has catched her Critic fairly,
Twisting sands into a rope.

2.

Ovid sings of purple Cupid,
Pope still haunts the Roman springs,
Classic light breaks on the stupid,
Milton, too, has "purple wings."

3.

Gentle Scholiast! tell me truly,
When you rip the woof of rhyme,
Don't your candle oft burn blueely?
Winking eyes must yield to time.

4.

Learned Johnson, darkly peeping,
Found out truth in Lauder's well;
Him brave Douglas, silent creeping,
Smote and sent his soul to hell.

5.

Luna, now like Moses horned,
Marches mid her silver lights;
Faithful Love, too frequent scorned,
In the valley's gloom delights.

6.

Thus when Pallas' bird sits moping,
Opes and shuts her filmy eyes,
Bacchanalian parties, toping,
Jocund mysteries solemnize.

7.

May the Muses' purple pinions,
Fanning, cool the Critic's head,
Foremost found among their minions,
Lit by Cupid's torch to bed.—REV.

citing as the presence of fifty ordinary persons. 'Tis enough to be within the whiff and wind of his genius for us not to possess our souls in quiet. If I lived with him, or the author of the 'Excursion,' I should in a very little time lose my own identity, and be dragged along in the current of other people's thoughts, hampered in a net. How cool I sit in this office with no possible interruption farther than what I may term *material*! There is not as much metaphysics in thirty-six of the people here as there is in the first page of Locke's 'Treatise on the Human

Understanding,' or as much poetry as in any ten lines of the 'Pleasures of Hope,' or more natural 'Beggars' Petition.' I never entangle myself in any of their speculations. Interruptions, if I try to write a letter even, I have dreadful. Just now, within four lines, I was called off for ten minutes to consult dusty old books for the settlement of obsolete errors. I hold you a guinea you don't find the chasm where I left off, so excellently the wounded sense closed again, and was healed," &c.

Lamb's association with Hazlitt in 1820 introduced him to that of the London Magazine, the pages of which he enriched with his *Essays of Elia*; and he formed an acquaintance with one of the contributors, Mr. Wainwright, whose strange and guilty history is given only *too fully* in the present work, the history of one, of which, as we read, we say,—

——— Oh! what an orator to hear
Is *sin*, that paints itself with golden words
Of pleasure and delight, as if the soul
Had its eternal being and full powers
But for the sense's satisfaction,
And their enjoying it was creation's end!

In 1823 Lamb was occupying Colebrooke Cottage at Islington, a small solitary house—solitary amidst plenty of neighbours; but it was not a *street* house, and the New River flowed within a few feet of its front door, and this front door opened at once without ceremony into the sitting room. We walked to Islington a short time since purposely to see it; it had a small triangular garden and a pear-tree: however, an adventure took place here one summer's day, which we well remember, for we supped there a few days after—or rather supped and breakfasted all in one, for the sun was already above the chapel of Pentonville when we were returning home, rather in a zig-zag direction, down the hill. But to the story, which Lamb must tell.

"Yesterday week," he writes to Mrs. Hazlitt, "George Dyer called upon us, at one o'clock (bright noonday), on his way to dine with Mrs. Barbauld, at Newington, and he sat with Mary about half an hour. The maid saw him go out, from her kitchen window, but suddenly losing sight of him, ran up in a fright to Mary. G. D., instead of keeping the slip that leads to the gate, had deliberately, staff in hand, in broad, open day, marched into the New River. He had not his spectacles on, and you know his absence. Who helped him out, they can hardly tell, but between 'em they got him out, drenched thro' and thro'. A mob collected by that time, and accompanied him in. 'Send for the Doctor!' they said: and a one-eyed fellow, dirty and drunk, was fetched from the public-house at the end, where it seems

he lurks, for the sake of *picking up water practice*, having formerly had a medal from the Humane Society for some rescue. By his advice the patient was put between blankets; and when I came home at four, to dinner, I found G. D. a-bed, and raving, light-headed with the brandy-and-water which the Doctor had administered. He sung, laughed, whimpered, screamed, babbled of guardian angels, would get up and go home, but we kept him there by force, and by next morning he departed sobered, and seems to have received no injury. All my friends are open-mouthed about having paled before the river; but I cannot see because an absent man chooses to walk into a river with his eyes open, at mid-day, I am any the more likely to be drowned in it, coming home at midnight." &c.

Lamb continued daily writing for the London Magazine. He asks a correspondent—

"Did you read the 'Memoir of Liston?'—and did you guess whose it was? Of all the *lies* I ever put off, I value this the most. It is from top to toe, every paragraph, pure invention, and has passed for gospel; has been republished in newspapers, and in the penny playbills of the night, as an authentic account. I shall

certainly go to the naughty man some day for my fibbings. In the next number I figure as a theologian, and have attacked my late brethren, the Unitarians. What Jack Pudding tricks I shall play next, I know not: I am almost at the end of my tether," &c.

Bright were the days which were now dawning—no more drudging at the desk—no more trudging in rain and wind to Leadenhall Street—no more balancing of accounts with Hong merchants, or discussing of cotton and indigo. When the year 1825 brought its fourth daughter April into the world, the "wearied clerk" went home for ever, left behind him all the carking cares, the money-grubbers, the sempiternal muckworms—the slaves and drudges of the world, left the key in his desk, and went home, never to return. "We have not much now," said Miss Lamb to us, "but Charles takes good long walks, and that is better for him than sitting at the desk writing for money." From Islington he soon after removed to an odd-looking gambogish-coloured house at Enfield; this was a sacrifice made for the sake of more quiet than he could expect nearer town. These matters, however, are more fully related in the former volumes, and in 1833 he made his last removal from Enfield to Edmonton, somewhat nearer town, more easily accessible, and more full of houses, which he liked, looking as if part of Holborn had walked into the country for fresh air. Before this removal, we meet two very mirthful letters to Mr. Crabbe Robinson on his being laid up at Bury with rheumatism. Lamb pretends that *he himself* is the sufferer.

"I have these three days been laid up with strong rheumatic pains, in loins, back, and shoulders. I shriek sometimes from the violence of them. I get scarce any sleep, and the consequence is, I am restless, and want to change sides as I lie, and I cannot turn without resting on my hands, and so turning all my body all at once like a log with a lever. While this rainy weather lasts I have no hope of alleviation. I have tried flannels and embrocation in vain. Just at the hip joint the pangs are sometimes so excruciating, that I cry out. It is as violent as the cramp, and far more continuous. I am ashamed to whine about these complaints to you, who can ill enter into them; but indeed they are sharp. You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without dis-

commodity. I envy you your immunity at a time of life not much removed from my own. But you owe your exemption to temperance, which it is too late for me to pursue. I, in my lifetime, have had my good things. Hence my frame is brittle—yours strong as brass. I never knew any ailment you had. You can go out at night in all weathers, sit up all hours. Well! I don't want to moralize, I only wish to say that if you are inclined to a game at double dummy, I would try and bolster myself up in a chair for a rubber or so. My days are tedious, but less so, and less painful, than my nights. May you never know the pain and difficulty I have in writing so much. Mary, who is most kind, joins in the wish."

In the next letter he confesses the mischief-faced imposture.

"It was the subtlest, diabolical piece of malice heart of man has contrived. I have no more rheumatism than that poker. Never was freer from all pains and aches. Every joint sound, to the tip of the ear from the extremity of the lesser toe. The report of thy torments were blown circuitously here from Bury. I could not resist the jeer. I conceived you writhing, when you should just receive my congratu-

lations. How mad you'd be. Well, it is not my method to inflict pangs. I leave that to heaven. But in the existing pangs of a friend I have a share. His disquietude crowns my exemption. I imagine you howling; and I pace across the room, shooting out my free arms, legs, &c. this way and that way, with an assurance of not kindling a spark of pain from them. I deny that nature meant us to sympathise

with agonies. Those face-contortions, retortions, distortions, have the merriness of antics. Nature meant them for farce. Not so pleasant to the actor, indeed. But Grimaldi cries when we laugh; and it is but one that suffers to make thousands rejoice. You say that shampooing is ineffectual. But *per se*, it is good, to show the introvolutions, extravolutions of which the animal frame is capable—to show what the creature is receptive of, short of dissolution. You are worst of nights, arn't you? You never was racked, was you? I should like an authentic map of those feelings. You seem to have the flying gout. You can scarcely screw a smile out of your

face, can you? I sit at immunity, and sneer *ad libitum*. 'Tis now the time for you to make good resolutions. I may go on breaking them, for anything the worse I find myself. Your doctor seems to keep you on the long cure. Precipitate healings are never good. Don't come while you are so bad. I sha'n't be able to attend to your throes and the dummy at once. I should like to know how slowly the pain goes off. But don't write, unless the motion will be likely to make your sensibility more exquisite.—Your affectionate and truly healthy friend.—Mary thought a letter from me might amuse you in your torment." &c.

We must pass over some things worthy, had we time, to have detained us longer; as the letter to Mr. Talfourd on his Serjeantship, and a little note on Mr. Moxon's present to his bride—the latter excellent. We must make our last extract in the letter to Mr. Rogers, for, alas! few letters more was he permitted to write. The scissors of the *Parcæ* were already suspended over the fragile thread of the poet's life.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Your book, by the unremitting punctuality of your publisher, has reached me thus early. I have not opened it, nor will till tomorrow, when I promise myself a thorough reading of it. The 'Pleasures of Memory' was the first school-present I made to Mrs. Moxon; it has those nice woodcuts, and I believe she keeps it still. Believe me, all the kindness you have shown to the husband of that excellent person seems done unto myself. I have tried my hand at a sonnet in the *Times*; but the turn I gave it, though I hoped it would not displease you, I thought might not be equally agreeable to your artist. I met that dear old man (*Stothard*) at poor Henry's,* with you, and again at Cary's, and it was sublime to see him sit, deaf, and enjoy all that was going on in mirth with the company. He reposed upon the many graceful, many fantastic images he had created; with them he dined and took wine. I have ventured at an antagonist copy of verses in the *Athenæum* to him, in which he is as everything, and you as nothing. He is no lawyer who cannot take two sides. But I am jealous of the combination of the sister arts. Let them sparkle apart. What injury (short of theatres) did not Boydell's Shakspeare Gallery do me with

Shakspeare? To have Opie's Shakspeare, Northcote's Shakspeare, wooden-headed West's Shakspeare (though he did the best in Lear), deaf-headed Reynolds's Shakspeare, instead of any and everybody's Shakspeare! To be tied down to an authentic face of Juliet! to have Imogen's portrait! to confine the illimitable! I like you and Stothard (you best), but 'out upon this half-faced fellowship!' Sir, when I have read the book I may trouble you, through Moxon, with some faint criticisms. It is not the flattest compliment in a letter to an author to say you have not read his book yet: but the devil of a reader he must be who prances through it in five minutes, and no longer have I received the parcel. It was a little tantalizing to me to receive a letter from Landor, *Gebir* Landor, from Florence, to say he was just sitting down to read my 'Ella,' just received; but the letter was to go out before the reading. There are calamities in authorship which only authors know. I am going to call on Moxon on Monday, *if the throng of carriages in Dover Street, on the morn of publication, do not barricade me out*. . . . My sister is papering up the book,—careful soul!"

The last letter ever penned by this child of genius, whose brief, chequered day of sorrow and gladness, of mirth and seriousness, was now just closing, too soon for all—and many they—who knew and valued the delight of his society, the richness of his intellect, the variety of his wit, and, above all, the warmth and goodness of his heart,—this latest, the final letter, the

* Mr. Rogers's brother, Henry Rogers, Esq. who was then recently dead.

farewell smile, of the departing friend at the door, we cannot withhold :—

"DEAR MRS. DYER,—I am very uneasy about a book which I either have lost, or left at your house on Thursday. It was the book I went out to fetch from Miss Buffam's, while the tripe was frying. It is called 'Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum;' but it is an English book. I think I left it in the parlour. It is Mr. Cary's book,

and I would not lose it for the world. Pray, if you find it, book it at the Swan, Snow Hill, by an Edmonton stage, immediately, directed to Mr. Lamb, Church Street, Edmonton, or write to say you cannot find it. I am quite anxious about it. If it is lost, I shall never like tripe again, &c. Dec. 22, 1834."

On the very day this was written, erysipelas followed the accident, apparently trifling (he had fallen down when walking), which five days after terminated in his death.

In his last chapter Mr. Talfourd has given us a lively, and, as far as our partial knowledge extends, a correct picture of two different societies of men of letters existing at the same time in opposite parts of the metropolis, and he has brought into comparison the dinners at Holland House with the suppers of the Lambs' at the Temple or Islington. He has contrasted the rich old saloon and monastic library, with its deep recesses, gilded cornices, and Gothic windows of the one, with the snug, warm little parlour, the worn old furniture, and low clouded ceiling of the other. Lamb, and Hazlitt, and Godwin, and Basil Montague are opposed to Lord Holland, and Sydney Smith, and Mackintosh, and Macaulay, and Rogers, and, though the topics of conversation might be the same, they were discussed in a somewhat different spirit, and viewed in different aspects.

"The conversation at Lord Holland's was wont to mirror the happiest aspects of the living mind; to celebrate the latest discoveries in science; to echo the quarterly decisions of imperial criticism; to reflect the modest glow of young reputations;—all was gay, graceful, decisive, as if the pen of Jeffrey could have spoken; or, if it reverted to old times, it rejoiced in those classical associations which are ever young. At Lamb's, on the other hand, the topics were chiefly sought among the obscure and remote; the odd, the quaint, the fantastic were drawn out from their dusty recesses; nothing could be more foreign to its embrace than the

modern circulating library, even when it teemed with the Scotch novels. Whatever the subject was, however, in the more aristocratic, or the humbler sphere, it was always discussed by those best entitled to talk on it; no others had a chance of being heard. This remarkable freedom from *bored* was produced in Lamb's circle by the authoritative texture of its commanding minds; in Lord Holland's, by the more direct and more genial influence of the hostess, which checked that tenacity of subject and opinion which sometimes broke the charm of Lamb's parties by 'a duel in the form of a debate.'"

They are alike silent now. With the death of its noble master the portals of Holland House closed on the son of genius and on the sage, and Lamb's kindred circle dispersed almost before he died; and Mr. Talfourd, as he records them both, has affirmed, what we hope, in spite of the probabilities in its favour, may not be true, "that for the survivors, I may venture to affirm, no such conversation as they have shared, in either circle, will ever be theirs again in this world." We perhaps might also say the same, but that certain "*Dapes ambrosiæ*" in St. James's-place bear witness that neither in the forms of intellectual beauty that adorn the walls, or in the charms of intellectual conversation "that grace the board," is anything wanting to remind those who have the pleasure of enjoying them, that, though Lord Holland and Charles Lamb are gone, one still survives, whose hospitable door is ever open to receive, and whose liberal hand is ever ready to assist, the humblest guest; who will delight those already

eminent by the riches of his conversation, and at once encourage and direct those whose promise is yet to be fulfilled, by the kindness of his manners, the purity of his taste, and the soundness of his judgment. Long may his life be preserved amid those treasures of art which his taste and liberality have formed around him, and which he most enjoys when he is sharing their beauty in the circle of his friends!

This latter part of the work is followed by one still more interesting; by sketches of the characters of the most eminent among Lamb's friends; and we need only mention such names as those of Barnes, Godwin, Hazlitt, Coleridge, and others, to excite the curiosity of those who were personally strangers to them, and to revive the remembrance of those by whom they can be no longer seen: but we have no time, however interesting may be the subject, no privilege to stop here; our brief task is closing, and we have got some few words more of the biographer to record before we feel that we have done justice either to him, or to that subject so dear to him, which he has endeavoured to illustrate with that fidelity with which a true and anxious love will record its remembrances, knowing that nothing could impair the value of his work but partial and imperfect notices being substituted for the entire truth. It is foolish to magnify, it is dangerous to suppress; we cannot imagine any character that is *worthy of being recorded* that would not gain by a full and candid statement being made. How falsehood can be of service we do not know, when a writer becomes dishonourable because his subject is dishonest, and when he loses his own object in the wrong means he had taken to attain it. In that closing portion of his work which is called "*Lamb fully Known*," Mr. Talfourd has left no part of Lamb's mental character to be hereafter misinterpreted or misunderstood, but has traced it all with a delicate and faithful hand. It was necessary that every thing should be disclosed, and when this was done the result was most satisfactory; or if here and there something was still left which a stern morality, or even an affectionate friendship, could wish otherwise, pardon would easily be gained from all who reflected on what might be produced on a temperament unusually susceptible by trials uncommonly severe. We know nothing more strangely and deeply pathetic, than some circumstances mentioned in these later pages, which it demanded a rare combination of fine qualities to meet and to overcome, with the full assurance of the necessity of meeting them again; how wisely, how heartily, he enjoyed his scattered hours of ease and immunity from sorrow; how sweetly and unrepiningly he met the ever-recurring visitation of ill. The least particle of *selfishness* would have unfitted him for the noble task he undertook and achieved: so resolute, so ready in the performance of his great duties—so happy in the enjoyment of his simple pleasures—so contented in his humble and moderate desires—so guileless in his disposition—so generous, so confiding, so free from worldly desires and worldly cares—and yet so just, so wise, so provident, as always to be laying up a little store for the exercise of future beneficence,—so kind and good in his graver hours, so joyous, so delightful in his lighter moods, with such noble resources in an intellect ever exercised, and a heart ever tried,—if this is not a history at once to delight and to improve, to enchain the attention and to awaken the feelings, we do not know where one is to be found.

For ourselves, we must own we have read it with breathless attention, and we have laid it up in our memory as among the things not to be forgotten.

gotten. How deeply do we now lament that we had not more richly profited by the opportunities we once had of enjoying the society of this admirable person, and perhaps even of partaking his friendship ! But this is like grieving over the loss of treasures we have not been wise enough to preserve ; and by such vain regrets as these we cannot expect to awaken the sympathy of our readers. Let us rather turn from ourselves to another scene—for now all sorrows are ended—all trials are past ; the afflicted are lying down together ; brother and sister—that devoted brother that confiding sister—are now met again, never more to know the affliction of being parted ; never more to acknowledge, while they deplored, the cruel necessity of a separation, which seemed ever taking from life the very purpose and blessing for which it was bestowed.

"Contrary," says the friendly biographer, "to Lamb's expectation, who feared (as also his friends feared with him) the desolation of his own survivorship, which the difference of age rendered probable, Miss Lamb survived him for nearly eleven years. When he died she was mercifully in a state of partial estrangement, which, while it did not wholly obscure her mind, deadened her feelings, so that, as she gradually regained her perfect senses, she felt as gradually the full force of the blow, and was the better able calmly to bear it. For awhile she declined the importunities of her friends, that she would leave Edmonton for a residence nearer London, where they might more frequently visit her. He was there, asleep in the old churchyard, beneath the turf near which they had stood together, and had selected for a resting-place. To this spot she used, when well, to stroll out mournfully in the evening, and to this spot she would contrive to lead any friend who came in the summer evenings to drink tea, and went out with her afterwards for a walk. At length, as her illness became more frequent, and her frame much weaker, she was induced to take up her abode under genial care, at a pleasant house in St. John's Wood, where she was surrounded by the old books and prints, and was frequently visited by her reduced number of surviving friends. Repeated attacks of her malady weakened her mind, but she retained to the last her sweetness of disposition unimpaired, and gently sunk into death on the 20th May, 1847. A few survivors of

the old circle, now sadly thinned, attended her remains to the spot in Edmonton churchyard, where they were laid above those of her brother. . . . In accordance with Lamb's own feelings, so far as it could be gathered from his expressions on a subject to which he did not often or willingly refer, he had been interred in a deep grave, simply dug and watted round, but without any affectation of stone or brick-work to keep the human dust from its kindred earth. So dry, however, is the soil of the quiet churchyard, that the excavated earth left perfect walls of stiff clay, and permitted us just to catch a glimpse of the still untarnished edges of the coffin, in which all the mortal part of one of the most delightful persons who ever lived was contained, and on which the remains of her he had loved with love 'passing the love of woman,' were henceforth to rest ; the last glances we shall ever have even of that covering ; concealed from us, as we parted, by the coffin of the sister. We felt, I believe, after a moment's strange shuddering, that the re-union was well accomplished ; and although the true-hearted son of Admiral Burney, who had known and loved the pair we quitted from a child, and who had been among the dearest objects of existence to him, refused to be comforted, even he will now join the scanty remnant of their friends, in the softened remembrance that 'they were lovely in their lives,' and own with them the consolation of adding, at last, 'that in death they are not divided.'"

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

AN article appeared last April in Fraser's Magazine, which ably advocated the justice of higher remuneration for the governess than her services at present generally receive ; but it did not sufficiently dwell upon the claims of these useful persons to that

consideration and respect as members of society to which they are entitled : and it is to their social position, in the strictest sense, to which I would draw attention. Allow me therefore to entreat on their behalf the sympathies of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, for, though the age of chivalry

is past, no gentleman should be deaf to the voice of suffering woman. It is true they can no longer, like the Christian knights of old, break a lance in their defence, but they may step forward manfully in the teeth of the iron-hearted dragon Custom, and do battle on their behalf by treating every individual governess in their immediate circle with the courtesy they would show to any other lady, and by using their influence with the ladies of their acquaintance to do the same.

While there is no doubt that the amount of remuneration given to governesses should generally be raised, yet it must not be forgotten that ranks are required in their class, as in every other. The tradesman and the struggling professional, the country clergyman and the ill-paid doctor, cannot give high salaries to the governess who educates their children; but they can give what is so often wanting, a kind, fatherly interest in the welfare of the too often friendless being who is thrown among them, for there are few who would voluntarily enter on the arduous duties, not to mention dependant position, of a governess. There must always have been some sharp sorrow which drove her forth. A woman's natural position is in performing the duties, increasing the endearments, and in sharing the happiness of home. Long, long will it be before the profession can offer such inducements as to tempt them from that sphere.

The following remarks were written by a lady who deeply feels the isolation of so many of her sex. After speaking of their importance as a class, she says, — My attention has been more particularly attracted to the suffering position of governesses, from some circumstances which have recently occurred within my own knowledge. A dear friend, one well born and educated, brought up in the midst of every social refinement, by a sudden reverse of fortune was compelled to seek her subsistence as a governess. For years she has patiently pursued her arduous vocation, devoting the greater part of her earnings to the maintenance and education of a younger sister. This sister, Clara, lately entered a clergyman's family as governess. Her pupils were seized

with the scarlet fever, and she caught that fearful complaint in her attendance on them, and fell a victim to the disease. Her elder sister dared not go to soothe her last hours, lest by incurring the risk of infection she should lose her situation, and consequently her only home, for they were houseless orphans. Sad as it was for one to die among strangers, it is still more sad to think that such a state of things should exist as to cause the other to exclaim, from her long experience of the trials of the life of a governess, over her sister's untimely grave, "I can reflect with gratitude on the love and mercy which has spared her so many years of trial, even such as I have just gone through!" She is governess in the family of a lady of rank, who thinks in providing a handsome suite of apartments for her use (she never appears in any other), and in giving her a salary of above 100*l.* per annum, she is doing all that is required of her, and that there is nothing unkind in allowing her, when the duties of the day are over, and her pupils join the family circle, to remain in utter solitude—even now, when her stricken heart most requires the sympathy and consolation of human fellowship. It is a disgrace to this enlightened age that there should be so many English homes with strangers on the hearth—beings full of the warm affections, which so pre-eminently belong to the sex, changed into seeming statues by the freezing conventionalities of society. This should not be, and the ladies of England ought seriously to consider what can be done to ameliorate the condition of their less fortunate sisters.

It is a well-ascertained fact that by far the greater majority of females in lunatic asylums have been governesses; and this melancholy result is more frequently occasioned by the wear to the nerves, caused by the continual presence of children and the reaction of perfect solitude, than by intense mental application, though many doubtless sink in a vain attempt to cultivate their intellectual powers to a higher extent than their natural capacity allows, fruitlessly endeavouring to meet the absurd demand for universal proficiency in every language and accomplishment, which people now expect

to be imparted to their children from one ill-paid source.

The contributors to the *Governesses' Benevolent Institution* are doubtless doing much good, but it is not enough that they aid in providing an asylum for the old age of a few, or temporary assistance to the most distressed,—how to render the *position itself* less trying to all who are compelled to enter upon it, should be the object of their care, and to which every educated person in the land may contribute, either by example or influence in their own immediate circle.

Doubtless there are a few families who treat their governess as one of themselves, but these are the exception, and I would wish the general feeling on the subject to be so strong, that the rule should be reversed.

The governess's social position is, in point of fact, far beneath that of the servants who wait upon her in her employer's dwelling. They can indulge in friendly intercourse one with the other—they breathe their hopes and fears into one another's sympathising ear,—but the governess is alone. Go into many a large house in this our so called happy England—the dinner-cloth is just removed, and a troop of happy children stand around, receiving the caresses of many loving relatives, aunts and cousins perhaps, just arrived, with many a kind word and gift,—and in the servants' hall the butler and the lady's maid are doing the honours to the gentleman's gentleman, all talk and gaiety,—but in that large household there is one room, apart from the rest, and there—*alone*—sits a young girl, or a faded woman, denied the opportunity of recruiting her exhausted spirits by cheerful intercourse or friendly sympathy; she awaits the return of another day of toil—for it cannot be denied that her task is, too generally, a toilsome one—bearing with the sulky or violent, urging the indolent, and endeavouring to teach the stupid, will try the most patient; but she is left after all to the company of her own mournful thoughts—the *Pariah* of society.

Men may and do raise themselves by talent and energy from the lowest ranks to positions of honour and ease; but woman, whatever may have been her birth or education, her virtues or

her talents, is condemned, should fortune fail, to one unwearied round of toil; and perhaps her sex renders this unavoidable. She cannot ascend the tribune, or breathe forth her sentiments in eloquent harangues from the bench and pulpit; but let not the only position she can assume be marked as one of social degradation!

It may be urged, but only by a selfish spirit of exclusiveness, that, however highly educated, the feelings, tastes, &c. of the employed are at variance with the delicate refinement of the high-born; and that more intimate association would be productive of restraint, adding, rather than taking away from the uncomfortable feelings of the governess, while it would be an intolerable burthen to many to be expected to feel any personal interest in a dependant, the very nature of whose services would cause her sojourn with them to be limited. Believe it not; only let ladies be more particular in choosing as companion to their children, and to themselves, one whose birth and previous habits assimilated as nearly as possible to their own station, and this will be greatly obviated. Let the tradesman's daughter find a home in the tradesman's family; let the daughters of the clergyman and of the officer find the same in the bosom of those families in which their parents would have been received as friends and equals; and, alas! among the ranks of those who seek their bread by imparting knowledge unto others, may be found ladies with the noblest blood of England in their veins, who would be well able to assimilate with the feelings of that class from which poverty alone has excluded them. Much, much more, might be said upon this subject, but it would be intruding upon valuable space; I will therefore only add a fervent prayer that these few remarks may not be altogether made in vain, that many a thoughtless heart may be led to recognise the evil they have perhaps unwittingly committed, and form a resolution to be more thoughtful of their fellow-beings for the future.

For evil is wrought by want of *thought*,
As well as want of *heart*!

Yours, &c. H. G.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 17.

THERE is a paragraph running the round of the papers,* headed "Fall of St. Edmund's Oak," to the effect that "the Great Oak in Hoxne Wood," Suffolk, "which has, by long tradition, been pointed out as the veritable tree" at which St. Edmund was shot by the Danes, has lately "fallen to the ground." After stating the magnitude of the tree, in which there is nothing remarkable, we are told that a certain Mr. Smythies, the agent of Sir Edward Kerrison, "found, within side the trunk, an iron point, presumed to have been an arrow-head, a foot deep within the substance of the wood, and about five feet above the ground; a discovery which is regarded as verifying the identity of the oak, as connected with the monarch's death."

Now it happens that some fifty years ago or more I was well acquainted with every inch of this locality, and with the whole swarm of traditions which attach themselves in such rich abundance to every spot in the village. This enables me to assert that there is not, in fact, any place called "Hoxne Wood." Moreover, I state very confidently that, at the time to which I refer, no oak was, tra-

ditionally or otherwise, designated as "St. Edmund's Oak." The site of the Priory, erected afterwards on the spot of the martyr's interment, is marked by some small remains of the fabric; but one of the Greshams to whom it was granted, left very little for the antiquary to speculate on: and it soon passed into the hands of a very ancient family, who left their mansion in another part of the village, and fixed their residence within the monastic precinct. This was the family of Thruston, who dwelt there during several generations; and one of whom, Nathaniel Thruston, Esq.† was a distinguished scholar, and an antiquary of considerable repute.

Observe, Sir, that I do not by any means deny the possibility of the "iron point" found in the tree having been a Danish arrow-head: for we really know but little about the continuance of vegetable life. Fairlop Oak in Hainault Forest, which bore acorns but a very few years ago, is known to have been visited on account of its magnitude in the reign of Richard the Second. But when I consider that Edmund was slain in 870, and that the Danes are not likely to have bound him to the *smallest* tree of the forest,

* The Editor of the Bury Post has published the following letter, as received "from a gentleman whose authority may safely be relied upon for so much of its contents as relate to his own observation."

"Eye, Oct. 2nd. 1848.

"DEAR SIR,—I send you the particulars which I have been able to collect respecting the St. Edmund's Oak, at Hoxne, which was a remarkable tree, and full of foliage. It was entirely demolished on the 11th of September, without any apparent cause; the trunk was shivered into several pieces, and the immense limbs, with the branches, lay all around in a very remarkable manner. The dimensions of the trunk were 12 feet in length, 6 feet diameter, and 20 feet in circumference; it contained about 6½ loads of timber, and the limbs 9 loads 11 feet of excellent round timber; the branches, which spread over 48 yards in width, yielded four loads of battens and 134 faggots.

"I examined the trunk carefully, and found the point of an arrow, partly corroded, projecting from the inside of the hollow part of the trunk, about 4½ or 5 feet from the ground, which part had warted nearly 2 feet quite through the inside of the tree, and was perfectly decayed about the arrow, and was covered a little more than a foot thick with sound wood, the annual ring or layer shewing the growth of more than 1000 years, as near as can be made out.

"There are several curious coincidences connected with the subject. The Hoxne Wood, which is adjacent, where the head of St. Edmund was supposed to have been concealed, was cleared many years ago, but has subsequently grown again, and is now composed of fine young oaks, as thick as they can stand. There is also a spring of water near the spot where the St. Edmund's tree grew, which the occupiers of the field have never been able to divert.

"There is a tale abroad that a figure was seen on the broken trunk of the tree the first night it fell of very unusual appearance!"

† Died anno 1658.

it really requires the bump of credulity to be very largely developed in a man who finds in an oak an "iron point," and believes, and wishes others to believe, that it has been almost 800 years in the tree, which tree has been growing on the spot, say 1200 years!!

Meanwhile the evidence is tolerably conclusive that this atrocious murder was perpetrated in the immediate vicinity. The few ruins of the Priory bear testimony to this fact; and in a field, a short distance to the north, is a small spot encompassed by a deep moat, which is pointed out by tradition immemorial, as the "*locus sacer*"—the *holy spot*, where the miracle of the wolf and the sacred head was said by the monks to have occurred. This spot may be seen still, I presume; and it really seems difficult to assign a better reason than the tradition assigns, for inclosing so small a space within a deep and wide moat.

Still further to the north, when I knew the place, in the midst of a field, stood an oak, the largest, I believe, within some considerable distance: and I conjecture that this must be the very tree in question. This remarkable tree, however, was then known by the name of Belmore's Oak, and the inclosure was called from it Belmore's Oak field: nor did I ever hear it mentioned in connexion with St. Edmund. Certainly if I could believe that Belmore's Oak was standing, and a tree of good magnitude, A.D. 700, I might be half tempted,—possessed as I am of a pretty good antiquarian swallow,—to believe that, from its contiguity to the Priory, and to the *locus aforesaid*, it had a very fair claim to the distinction now asserted for it. And perhaps I might regard this claim as corroborated by the fact that, on the very margin of "Belmore's Oak field," there is a spot called Deadman's Gap, i. e. Edmund's Gap, pointed out by tradition as the identical place where the royal martyr was first seized by his pagan foes, when he had made his escape from beneath the bridge, according to the well-known legend.

I would take this occasion of inviting the attention of your antiquarian readers to four rudely carved figures of wood, still preserved in the farmhouse, formerly the seat of the Thruston

family, within the precinct of the Priory. They consist of two males, and two females; and when I last saw them were in good preservation, though their material is oak. The male figures are usually designated as Samson and Hercules: for the females I have not heard any names. I forget the symbols, but one of them is clad in a lion's skin, and holds a small globe against his breast in his left hand, and a pair of compasses in his right applied to the globe. In the time when this estate was possessed by Charles Viscount Maynard, a question was raised among some of his lordship's guests at dinner at the hall respecting these figures. One of the said guests was honest Tom Martin, the antiquary, who ridiculed a suggestion that they were Danish idols. However, he seems afterwards to have in some degree, at least, entertained this opinion; and Thomas Maynard, esq. his lordship's successor, shewed me, and permitted me to copy, a note from Mr. Martin to Lord Maynard on the subject:—

"Pulgrave, May 17, 1770.

"My good Lord,—With many thanks for your good cheer on Thursday, I have to apologise for the way in which I spoke about the Danish idols. On coming home I found up a paper by Mr. Nathanael Thruston, in which he mentions them, and says that he finds them to have come out of the old priory, and that he thinks they may be Danish. Consequently I have been to look at them again, not having seen them for many years. Mr. Thruston was no bad authority in such matters; but I confess I do not know what to make of them. Certainly they are not Samson and Hercules, and their wives, as is commonly said, though there may be indications which may have led to such a conclusion. I called going and returning, but was not so fortunate as to find you at home.

"I am, my lord,

"Your lship's obd. servt.

"T. MARTIN."

Now in the library at Hoxne Hall was a drawer nearly full of papers, many of them originals, and the rest chiefly in Mr. Martin's peculiar hand, given by him to Lord Maynard, and relating to the antiquities and tra-

ditions of Hoxne. It may be that they are still in the same library, and possibly Mr. Thruston's paper before mentioned may be among them, or, at any rate, a copy of it. The old library may still be there, although Sir E. Kerrison, having founded a new family, has built a new house, and with a new name, yet it is still on the site of the palace of the ancient bishops of Dunwich, and the worthy baronet may boast of dwelling in probably the most ancient residence in Europe, the existence of which can be traced authentically for a thousand years. As an antiquary, however, I wish he had not changed the name, for surely Hoxne palace or Hoxne hall sounds quite as well as Oakley park.

Yours, &c. T.

MR. URBAN, *Cambridge, Oct. 7.*
I SHALL be obliged if any of your numerous correspondents will explain or illustrate the following words:*

AUMERIC.—In a paper relative to disorders in the University of Cambridge, sent to Archbishop Laud, 1636, is this passage: "St. Mary's church at every great commencement is made a theater, and the prevaricator's stage, wherein he acts and setts forth his prophane and scurrilous jests, besides diverse other abuses and disorders, then suffered in that place. All the year after a part of it is made a lumber house for y^e materials of y^e scaffolds, for bookbinders' dry fats, for *aumeric* cupboards, and such like implements, which they know not readily where else to put." (1)

BORDALISANDER.—In the commemoration of the benefactors of the church of Swaffham in Norfolk the congregation were exhorted to pray

for the soul "of Sir John Drew, sumtyme person of Harple, which gave here 1 vestment for 1 prest of *bordalisander*," and "of Steveyne Lord and Marion his wyf, which gave iiiii Queen copis of *bordalysander*." (Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. vi. 218.)

CANTALOONS.—Amongst the cloths from the West of England sold at Sturbridge fair 1725, *Cantaloons* are enumerated.

CONFIDER.—When Cambridge was garrisoned by the Parliament no scholar was suffered to pass out of the town, "unless some towns-men of their tribe promise for him that he was a *Confider*, as they call it." (Querela Cantabrigiensis, Mercurius Rusticus, ed. 1723, p. 186.)

CUROLS.—In 1609 several of the beneficed clergy of Cambridgeshire were assessed for finding "a pair of *curols* with a pike furnished." (Cambridgeshire Churches, 13, 45, 85 n.)

FLAGENORS.—The treasurers of the town of Cambridge, amongst their disbursements on occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit to that place in 1564, charge as follows: "Item, to y^e *flagenors* xs."

HALFWAXFYSCHE.—In or about 1425 the Prior of Burcester in Oxfordshire purchased at Sturbridge fair "100 *halfwaxfysche*" for 21s. (Kennet's Parochial Antiquities.)

KARILLE AXE.—In a threatening poem affixed to the gate of the Mayor of Cambridge, temp. Henry V., is the following passage:

And great Goliath, Joh. Essex,
Shall have a clowte with my *karille axe*
Wherever I may him have.

Mr. Wright, in his "Essays on the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages," ii. 266, has it "*karille axe*." (2)

* We append to these inquiries such few remarks in explanation as at present occur to us, but shall still be happy to receive whatever further illustrations are at the command of our friends, as well as the solution of those difficulties in which we are unable to render our Correspondent any assistance.—EDIT.

(1) It is often by the misapprehensions of transcribers or editors that these difficulties are created. In the present case we have no doubt the true reading of the passage is "aumeries, cupboards," &c. The term *sumery* is one with which our ecclesiastical antiquaries have now made us familiar.—EDIT.

(2) Qu. Carlisle axe?—EDIT.

KING HENRY'S MEN.—Miles Praunce Mayor of Cambridge, in a narrative of disputes between the university and town respecting the watch in the time of Sturbridge fair, 1559, mentions,—“The towne watch being sometymes mysused by the Universitie watche in callinge them in derision *Kinge Henryes men*.”

LOBBEFYSSHE.—In an Act against forestalling and regrating of fish, 25 Hen. VIII. c. 4, amongst the fish said to be sold at Sturbridge fair, St. Ives fair, and Ely fair (described as the most notable fairs within this realm for provision of fish), are “salte fyshe, stoke fyshe, lyng, haburden, *lobbefyshe*, and suche other kyndys of saltfyshe.”⁽³⁾

MURRE.—At the execution of Sir Henry Vane, 1662, “the trumpets were ordered to sound or *murre* in his face, with a contemptible noise, to hinder his being heard.” (Howell's State Trials, vi. 193).

PEANTER HEYRES.—Amongst “the articles of certeyn injuries don by the offycers of the Unyversytie of Cambridge to the mayre, baylyffs, and burgesses of the seydl towne of Cambridge, and to the ynhabitants of the same,” 1533, is the following: “Item, the vicechancellor and scholars of the seydl universytie, by ther proctors, usurpe and take upon them to searche all manner fyshe, as well saltefyshe as other fyshe, *peanter heyres*, gyrche webe, sylkys, fures, beddes, and all upholstrye warys, spycys, rape seede, musterde seede, fustyans, worstede, bayes, honye, sope, ware bought to be soulede by the wey of merchandise within the seyde fayre [Sturbridge], and wyll have the forfeiture of the same premysses oftentimes though yt be able withowte any auctoryte.”⁽⁴⁾

PISSE.—The churchwardens of Great Saint Mary's Cambridge, in their ac-

counts for the year commencing Easter 1561, charge as follows: “Item, to carpyndores to mend y^e seatte and to tacke downe y^e *pisse* that y^e rood stood on, 2^s. 14.”

PURLANE.—In Ben Jonson's *Penates*, Mercury says, “This place whereon you are now advanced (by the mighty power of poetry, and the help of a faith that can remove mountains) is the Arcadian hill Cyllene, the place where myself was both begot and born, and of which I am frequently called Cyllenius: under yond *purlane* tree stood sometime my cradle. Where now behold my mother Maia, sitting in the pride of their plenty.”

SKABILONIONS.—In articles exhibited by the Masters of Colleges in Cambridge against the proctors and others, 1572, is the following: “As touching the statute for apparell, none in all the University do more offend against that statute than the two proctors, who should give best ensample, and theise other two regenta, Nicolls and Browne, with a few more of their adherents, who doe not only go verie disorderlie in Cambridge, waring for the most part their hates, and continually verie unsemly ruffes at their handles, and greate galligaskens and barreld hooese, stuffed with horse tayles, with *skabilonions* and knitt netherstockes to fine for schollers; but also most disguysedlie theise goo abroade wearinge such apparell, even at this time in London.”

SOKETTS.—The treasurers of the town of Cambridge in their accounts, 27 and 28 Hen. VIII. charge as follows: “Payed for ij galouns wyne, marmalake, and *soketts*, given to Mr. Doctor Leygh, the kyngs visytor, the xxvj day of October, A^o xxvij, by the commaundement of Mr. Mayer, iij^s. iiij^d.”⁽⁵⁾

Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

⁽³⁾ Qu. lobsters? which fish, as Mr. Richardson remarks in his Dictionary, is by Chaucer simply called “the loppe.”—EDIT.

⁽⁴⁾ By this term we understand hair for painters' brushes. The next item should probably be “gyrthe webe,” web made for horses' girths.—EDIT.

⁽⁵⁾ Soketts were suckets, confections of sugar or sweetmeats, a very usual article served in “voiders,” or occasional refreshments.—EDIT.

REMARKS ON THE INSTITUTION OF COMMUNES;

PARTICULARLY IN FLANDERS.

THE mighty empire so laboriously constructed by Charlemagne was, even before the death of its founder, rapidly crumbling to decay. The incessant and remote expeditions that occupied his reign had utterly exhausted the resources of his kingdom. The profession of arms being alone considered worthy of a free man, the cultivation of the land was neglected, and extensive districts of naturally fertile soil were allowed to degenerate into useless wastes or entangled forests. But the ravages of war proved even less fatal than the intemperate enjoyment of the pleasures acquired by conquest. The barbarous but hardy warriors, who, under the chieftainship of Clovis, had overrun the rich plains and cities of Gaul, when no longer contending in the field, resigned themselves to the most degrading excesses, that shortened their own lives, and bequeathed a feeble constitution to their posterity. The clergy, entirely dependent on the King, were intent only on establishing on a solid foundation the temporal power of the Church, and dared not, or cared not, to raise the voice of reprobation against the criminal indulgences of the great. Thinned by the sword, and enfeebled by intemperance, these soon found themselves compelled to have recourse to the arms of their *leudes*, or free dependants, who held their lands of the great lords by the obligation of military or other service. Until the time of Charlemagne, indeed, their numbers were frequently recruited by the chiefs of other tribes of Teutonic origin, who eagerly sought an opportunity of acquiring plunder and fame by joining the ever-warring and victorious Franks. But, during the reign of that great monarch, the limits of the empire were so widely extended, that no more expeditions could be undertaken for the mere purpose of gathering booty, without committing an offence against the internal peace and administration of the empire. To repress brigandage, and the general abuse of power, the *missi dominici* from time to time traversed the provinces, and affected to dispense justice unto all. Nevertheless, abuses con-

tinued to multiply, and the munificence of Charlemagne increased the evil by aggrandizing the power of the nobles and the clergy beyond due bounds.

The sufferings of the lower classes of *leudes* and *serfs*, subject to the brutal and capricious temper of a rude and unlettered soldiery, were still further aggravated by the exactions and tyranny of the *middle-men*, who acted as agents to the great lords. The latter resided almost entirely at court when not engaged in active warfare, and thus came to regard their subordinate vassals as so many instruments to supply them with money, or to augment their influence; but when the Danish and other northern adventurers, taking advantage of the weakness of Charlemagne's successors, extended their depredations into the very centre of the kingdom, and marked their course with carnage and devastation, the importance of conciliating the inferior orders was at once perceived, and an alliance for their mutual protection was formed between the seigneur and the cultivators of his domain. The inefficiency of the King to defend his vassals from the ravages of the pirates, led to the erection of numerous castles, or fortified mansions, within which the seigneur secured his moveable effects, and collected a sufficient number of the free peasantry and the *serfs* to withstand the impetuous, but inconsequent, assaults of the marauders. The clergy and the crown alike viewed these forts with jealousy and apprehension, and the edict of Pistes formally prohibited their construction. But proclamations are of little avail when unsupported by either physical or moral force, and before the middle of the tenth century the more civilized part of Europe was bristling with towers and fortresses. In return for the services of the free men, the seigneur conferred upon them certain portions of his domain, for which they paid an annual contribution; and on extraordinary occasions—such as the imprisonment of their lord, the marriage of his daughter, &c.—they bound themselves to a further obligation,

varying in nature according to the circumstances of the case. These grants, at first made for life, soon became hereditary; and a class thus arose that counterbalanced in some degree the military despotism of the great barons. The *villains* also benefited by the necessities of the crisis, and received gifts of land, subject, however, in some instances, to the most odious acquittances, which rendered the tenure a curse to the holder, and an infamy to the seigneur. But the general result of this coalition was beneficial to the human race, and for a time the oppressor and the oppressed felt their mutual dependence on each other.

The feudal system now came into full play. During the whole of the tenth century its effects and tendency were decidedly favourable to the lower classes; but this, unhappily, was of brief duration. The system of centralization, so baneful in its working, had indeed ceased to exist, and the barons were content to dwell each in his own seigneurie, and thus established, as it were, a number of local courts that encouraged trade and industry, and brought all classes of society into more immediate contact. But the downfall of kingly power had been accompanied by that of the clergy. The latter, forbidden by the canons of the Church to bear arms, and cultivating their lands by the means of serfs, found themselves exposed without defence to the incursions of the Normans. They were therefore constrained to set the example of erecting castellated mansions, the custody of which they entrusted to knights of approved prowess, under the customary feudal obligations. In time, however, these *viclames*, as they were styled, usurped the power of their spiritual seigneurs, and seized possession of their fiefs. The riches and temporal influence of the dignitaries of the Church had excited the ambition and avarice of the great lords, who now obtained grants of the best prelaties and abbeys, without regarding them in a different light to their secular fiefs. The clergy, consequently, fell into disrepute, until the force of example, or necessity, compelled them to adopt the feudal system in all its bearings, and to assume the profession of arms, however incon-

sistent with their pacific and holy character.

But a memorable epoch was at hand, and the eleventh century was destined to behold the restoration of clerical power, the palmy days of chivalry, and the growing importance of the commercial community. The Carolingian dynasty, gradually degenerating from the very death of its great founder, had sunk for ever into the oblivion due to moral and intellectual imbecility. A new race of kings had ascended the throne, and the superstition or piety of the first three monarchs of the Capetian line re-animated the waning influence of the priesthood, and obtained the sanction of the Church for the extravagances of chivalrous enthusiasm. The credit of the papacy was revived, and the prelates, especially of France, frequently assembled in council to regulate matters of discipline, and the celebration of the appointed festivals. Churches were built, and cathedrals arose of wonderful beauty and magnificence, perhaps never to be surpassed. Bending to the spirit of the times, the clergy acquiesced in the trial by combat, and even considered certain achievements as highly meritorious. Such, more particularly, were pilgrimages to the shrines of departed saints, and, above all, to the Holy Land—the persecution of infidels, Jews, and heretics—and the overthrow of the Mussulman power. Hence sprang the Crusades, that for two centuries wasted the best blood of Christendom on the attainment of a futile, though generous object; but amply compensated for the carnage, by the introduction of Grecian and Arabic literature into the West, and by the first development of the principles of commercial liberty. The great lords departing for Palestine were, for the most part, destitute of means to provide for the expenses of such a distant expedition, and were forced to have recourse to the Church, or to the cities belonging to their seigneurie. The latter, in return for their pecuniary advances, demanded and obtained the confirmation of their municipal rights and privileges, and by way of increased security subsequently procured the royal sanction, in consideration of certain present or annual

emoluments. Of the nature and origin of these municipal rights we will now endeavour to give a brief and succinct account, referring the curious in such matters to the works mentioned in the note that terminates this article.

The Romans, as is well known, invariably allowed the vanquished to retain their own customs and usages, but, towards the latter period of the republic, such cities or states as had deserved well of their conquerors, received as the reward of their fidelity or services the rights of Roman citizens. These favoured towns were named *Municipia*, from *munus*, a boon, or grant, and enjoyed a constitution not unlike that of the Roman colonies. Their officers, called from their number *duumviri* or *quatuorviri*, as the case might be, were charged with consular power, though their authority lasted for several years, and comprised the administration of justice. Subordinate to these, and usually selected from the native inhabitants, were the *defensores civitatis*, whose duties were in some degree tribunitial, and who usually presided over the courts of correctional police, and heard such causes as would now appertain to our recently-appointed county courts. There was also a public council or senate, the members of which were called *decuriones*, because, in founding the colonies, where this title was originally employed, every tenth person was chosen to constitute the assembly. After the overthrow of the Roman empire, the different states of Italy having no longer a rallying point, or a head to control them, conducted each its own affairs, and amidst universal anarchy and confusion formed themselves into independent republics—the source of all the glories and misfortunes of modern Italy.

In Gaul these municipal institutions were sensibly affected and modified by the peculiar temperament and customs of the invading Franks. The count, or *graf*, appointed by the king, while he reserved to himself the power of life and death, and the right of levying taxes, confirmed the existence of the *curia* or senate, which he very naturally mistook for the *mallum*, or *mâl*—the assembly of free-men—of his own nation. The count was, in fact, the “days-man” between

the king and the citizens, for whose obligations to the state he was personally answerable. To cover this responsibility, the great lords frequently tyrannized over their subordinates in a manner that would have seriously compromised their prosperity, had they not been associated together by strong bonds of union. The principal *burghers*, or “men of responsibility,” in some instances gave security to their lord for the due discharge of all the obligations of the state, which was then allowed to regulate its own internal administration and became a free burgh; but this was not until a much later period.

Notwithstanding his marked aversion to the ancient German institutions, Charlemagne retained the one that constituted the count a security for his people, and sought to establish a sort of district police, by empowering these lords to call out the citizens to aid them in redressing the wrongs inflicted, perchance, by some neighbouring city, or its turbulent *graf*. Under the able and strenuous government of that extraordinary man this system was found to work well; but when the strong hand was removed that regulated and controlled the machinery, its defects were soon visible, and the defenceless citizens fell an easy prey to their judges and protectors. There were also stipendiary magistrates, called *scabini* or *scabines*, (*shapene* or *scafene*, from *shapen* or *shafen*, to constitute, to form,) whose duties were of a more extended character, though subsequently they were confined to towns, and their title corrupted into *escavins*, and finally *echévins*. Of these officers we shall have occasion to speak more fully hereafter.

The old Roman *municipia*, after their conquest by the Franks, very generally became ecclesiastical property; for the temple being converted into a church, the priests fixed their residence in its neighbourhood, and, in course of time, the prelate or abbat received from the crown a grant of the town or burgh. The immunities granted to a bishop frequently extended over cities, and even his entire domain. The inhabitants, thus freed from the obligations of military service, were able to devote themselves to the pur-

suits of commerce, and the riches they thus acquired raised within them a spirit of independence. The heads of trading communities now sought admittance into the *curia*, and aspired to the administration of the affairs of their native town. The taxes they paid to the bishop again circulated among themselves, for his pacific duties usually led him to reside among his dependants. It is probable, therefore, that the episcopal cities would at a very early period have constituted themselves into free communities, and so outstripped in civilization the rest of their countrymen, had not the bishops been compelled by force of circumstances, during the course of the tenth century, to become feudal lords in their self-defence, and to confer the municipal offices as fiefs on those who were able and willing to maintain them by the sword. The consequences of this change were for a time disastrous, and the progress of the towns towards commercial freedom was checked at the very outset. But in all countries the trading classes have evinced a sturdy and jealous spirit, arising probably from the habit of distrusting their neighbours, and a determination to guard their own interests. It was for a brief space, therefore, that they submitted with patience to the arrogance and extortion of their military lords. At the very commencement of the eleventh century symptoms of turbulence and insubordination became visible, and the hitherto peaceable burgesses prepared to take up arms in defence of their liberties.

Discordant omnes, præsul, comes, atque phalanges;

Pugnant inter se concives, contribulesque,
Urbica turba strepit, machinantur et op-
pida bellum.

Such at least is the picture of society traced by the pen of an anonymous writer, who lived in the times he professes to portray; and the peculiar wording of the charters conferred or confirmed by Louis VI.—or the Fat—clearly proves the existence of a struggle between the seigneurs and the burghers, of which the annals of the period fail to afford us any details. In the charter of Laon, for example, granted in the year 1128, we find these words, *institutionem PACIS—instituimus*; and again, *PACIS homines*, meaning the

burghesses of the commune. In the preamble to the charter of Soissons, dated 1136, Louis VI. assigns as his motive for the grant, his desire to assure peace to the country. Hence these charters are not unfrequently designated *pacta PACIS*, and we meet with the expression *pacis institutionem vel communiam*; so that there can be little doubt that they were in fact nothing more than a treaty of peace, by which the seigneur ratified the pre-existing privileges of the townspeople, while the latter, on their part, bound themselves to pay a certain annual quit-rent, and to render such military service as might be stipulated in the charter. Many of the temporal lords at this time confirmed the liberty of their Communes, but Louis himself in no one instance permitted their establishment in the towns that held directly of the crown. His sanction to other charters was granted or withheld according to the sum offered to his rapacity, and after receiving 400 livres from the inhabitants of Laon for the confirmation of their rights and privileges, he scrupled not to accept 700 livres from the Bishop for their suppression. But it was in Flanders more particularly that the institution of Communes flourished, and here we can more clearly trace their origin, their character, and their results.

It was the custom among the Scandinavians, for those who had assisted at a sacrifice to conclude the solemnity by a religious festival. Seated in a circle around the sacrificial fire, they quaffed off, each in his turn, three hornfuls of beer,—the first to their gods, the second to the brave of the days of yore—and thence called *braga-full*, from *bruga*, brave,—and the third to the memory of their departed friends and relatives, whose last resting-places were marked by little mounds of turf that dotted the surrounding plain. These hardy warriors thus became attached to the rude country wherein they dwelt, for it was hallowed by the mouldering ashes of their ancestors.

C'est la cendre des morts qui créa la patrie, and the spirits of the long-since dead rode in the murky clouds that swept over the face of the land. Solemn, indeed, was the association that bound itself together in the name of a deceased hero, or popular demi-god; and

the name of *minne*, or friendship, indicated the cordial feelings that actuated each party of co-sacrificists. But this title—though it still appears in the word *amicitia*, so frequently recurring in the deeds of ancient corporations—was gradually supplanted by that of *ghilde*, or a banquet at the common expense. The peculiar object of these meetings was the mutual protection of their members against casualties by fire or water, and such other accidents to which a rude and barbarous people is most liable. Each association was placed under the peculiar patronage and protection of some favourite hero, now reposing in the halls of Odin, and was managed by officers elected by vote. There was also a common fund to which all equally contributed; and so truly fraternal was the character of the association, that the highest and the lowest met together on equal terms, and men of different tribes became united in the bonds of the closest fellowship. This institution was retained by the Germans even after their conversion to Christianity, though the name of a saint was substituted for that of the demigod, and some works of piety were enjoined in addition to the existing rules. In England, the guilds were encouraged by the kings, whereas in Gaul the case was exactly the reverse, because they were there regarded as the nucleus of conspiracy and sedition. The clergy were opposed to them on account of the intemperance that disgraced their festivals; and the capitulars utterly prohibited the oath of association, though they still permitted the mutual assurance against fire and shipwreck, at the same time that they directed all disputes to be referred to the count's deputy, or to the priest acting for a seigneurial prelate.

According to the regulations of the *ghilde* of St. Eric—and they all nearly resembled each other—if an associate happened to meet his death at the hands of a non-associate, the surviving members were bound to avenge his death, if possible: nor were they under any circumstances permitted to eat, or drink, or enter into a vessel, in company with the murderer, until he had paid a compensation of forty marks to the widow, or the nearest heirs of the deceased. But should an associate

slay a non-associate, his escape became a matter of common interest, and—if he were near a river—a boat and oars were to be furnished him, together with a pitcher to draw water, an axe to hew wood, and a steel to strike fire. If no stream were at hand, the fugitive was supplied with a horse, and escorted to the borders of the nearest forest. Should a member be summoned before the court, the associates were called upon to accompany him, under a penalty for wilful absence. If he were threatened with personal danger, twelve of the brotherhood formed his guard, armed to the teeth. Losses by fire, or water, or other untoward casualties, were to a certain extent made good by a fixed contribution from each member. Should one associate kill another, he was expelled the society, and received the degrading epithet of *witling*, nor was any one allowed to hold communication with him ever afterwards. The same penalty was annexed to the more heinous crimes against a brother member, such as adultery, rape, seduction, &c. &c. and even for refusing to be reconciled to an associate, when so enjoined by the elders of the *ghilde*; for not assisting brethren in adversity; and for omitting to resent an injury inflicted by a non-member, when his associates were at hand and willing to support him. There were, besides, various fines for quarrelsome and riotous conduct at the banquet; for falling asleep at table; and for tumbling down drunk before reaching home. The oath of initiation and union was pronounced over a lighted candle. When the associates were all assembled, the alderman, or eldest member present, gave the signal; upon which the guests, filling each his cup to the brim, stood up, and sang a canticle, or verse, in chorus. They then drained the first cup in honour of their patron, St. Eric—the second to the Saviour—and the third to the Virgin Mary.

Vestiges of these barbarous institutions—though more deeply embued with the spirit of Christian charity—may be distinctly traced in the *Lex Amicitie*, or Diploma of the Friendship of Aire, in Artois, granted by Philip of Alsace, A.D. 1188. One clause of this charter specifies the appointment of twelve judges, who shall

swear to dispense even-handed justice unto all, not regarding persons or making distinctions between rich and poor. The members are engaged to assist each other on all occasions, and a penalty is exacted from those who refuse, when called upon, to co-operate in the preservation of public order. If any one be injured by word or deed, instead of avenging himself, he shall lay his complaint before the magistrates, who are bound by oath to redress his wrongs. If anything be stolen, the loser must report the circumstance to the provost of the town or the prefect of the association, who shall instantly call together all the members of the Friendship, and shall further devote one entire day to the recovery of the stolen goods. "If any one shall have a house burned, or be reduced in circumstances from the necessity of ransoming himself, every member shall give a piece of money (*nummum unum*) to his IMPOVERISHED FRIEND." Against homicide alone was the penalty of death pronounced: all other offences were expiated by a pecuniary mulct and by expulsion from the society. Should the offender be a stranger, no one could receive him into his house, or sell him anything whatsoever.

That the spirit of the ancient Sclavonic guilds should gleam through the charters of the Flemish corporations is not surprising. In the fourth and fifth centuries a considerable number of Germans, and mostly of Saxon origin, established themselves along the coast of West Flanders. These new colonists were generally denominated *Læti*, afterwards corrupted into *Laeten*, and applied only to the free peasants, or cultivators of the land. Even so early as in the *Notitia Imperii* of Theodosius, this district is designated the *Littus Saxonicum*; and in the reign of Charlemagne many thousands of that race were transplanted from their country, and settled in Flanders—for the double purpose of weakening their own nation, and of defending this line of coast against the depredations of the northern barbarians. The very name of the people, evidently derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *flying*, a fugitive, or emigrant, further denotes the origin of the present occupants of this land.

Wherever Saxon colonies have been established, the result has been the same. The persevering and indomitable spirit of that race has overcome all difficulties, spurned all tyranny, and secured a firm basis for true commercial liberty. No struggles or commotions were required to extort charters from a reluctant lord. Their rights and privileges were coeval with the existence and gradual progress of their commerce. So early as the middle of the ninth century the foundation was laid of the future greatness of Bruges and Ghent. To repress the incursions of the Normans, Baldwin Bras-de-Fer erected a strong castle at a place called Brugstock, Brugge, or Bruggensele, from a bridge that crossed the little river Reye.* He also constructed the Maison des Echevins for the reception of hostages, and a small chapel, together with a few houses for the priests and others of his dependants. The whole was surrounded by stone walls. Under the protection of this stronghold, merchants and foreign traders met together to transact their business, and hostelry arose for the benefit of those who could not be admitted within the narrow circuit of the walls. Such was the commencement of the brilliant, but brief, career of Bruges, and like to this was the origin of most of the Flemish towns. The castle of Ghent was built about the same period, but it rapidly outstripped its contemporary; and, owing to its excellent position at the junction of the Lys and the Scheldt, its proximity to the already flourishing town of Arras, and its comparative security from the ravages of the Normans, from a simple bourgade, or hamlet, crouching at the foot of the castellated mansion of the count's *châtelain*, soon rose into a town, inclosed within walls, and

* It was by no means an unusual thing for the great lords to erect their castles near a bridge or ford, where they could levy an impost on all passers by. The readers of Ariosto, and the early romances of chivalry, will readily call to mind the adventures undertaken by valiant knights against the unjust and cruel giants who guarded the passages of the river, and oppressed the defenceless and timid,—worthy forerunners of the children of Rebecca, who waged such dire warfare against the toll-gates of the Deheubarth.

possessing its own magistrates and *keure*, or police laws. Ypres next succeeded to Ghent, and both towns were celebrated in the eleventh century for their tanneries, and their manufacture of woollen stuffs, which latter branch of commerce they had introduced from Amiens. To facilitate the dealings of the country people among themselves, as well as to assist the small traders, Baldwin the Young, A. D. 958-961, instituted or sanctioned a system of barter, "so that they who had no money might give a cock for two hens, a ewe for two lambs, a cow for two calves, a calf for two ewes." He also established weekly markets at Bruges, Thourout, Courtrai, and Cassel; but though these meetings proved highly beneficial to the inhabitants of these towns and the surrounding district, inasmuch as they brought them together in a mass, and raised a spirit of sympathy between them, they were found to be much too frequent for the purposes of foreign merchants. Hence annual fairs took their rise, and the central position of Flanders, amid the more civilized states of Europe, made it by common consent, as it were, the neutral ground of commerce. These fairs were not unfrequently denominated *kermesse*—literally, a church fair—because they were usually held on the anniversary of the dedication of the parish church. For many years that of Thourout was the most noted; but towards the close of the twelfth century Bruges carried off the palm from all competitors. A sudden inundation of the sea had overwhelmed all the country up to the very gates of that town, when a thousand labourers arrived from Holland and Zealand to repair the dikes and prevent further encroachments on the dry land. By their exertions the waters were confined to a broad and deep channel, that terminated in a spacious basin, hardly three miles from the town. At this spot they had erected their huts during their sojourn, and from this circumstance it acquired the name of Damme. In those days, when the mariners' compass was yet unknown, the most hardy navigators dared not to venture on an autumnal, much less on a winter voyage. Hugging the shore, they sought shelter in the nearest port at the approach of stormy weather; and

thus their progress was slow, and small was the distance they could traverse with any hope of returning in the same season to their native land. The open and secure armlet of the sea, the Zwyn, was too commodious not to be selected as a common centre, where all the riches of the then known world were displayed for sale. The Crusades had already laid open the treasures of the east to the cupidity and enterprise of the merchants of Pisa, Genoa, and Venice; and thus bales of wool and untanned hides from the British Isles, the linen, the leather, and the stuffs of Flanders, the wines of Champagne, the rough produce of the Baltic shores, and the silks and pearls of "Ormus and of Ind," burdened the wharves of Damme and the storehouses of Bruges. Guillaume-le-Breton, who accompanied Philip-Augustus in his expedition against Ferrand of Portugal, thus speaks of the port of Damme in the year 1213: "It was so vast and so secure that it could contain all our ships. There was here a splendid town, washed by peaceful waters, proud of its fertile territory, of its proximity to the sea, and of its happy situation. Here might be seen riches from all parts of the world, brought hither by ships, in such quantity as to exceed our utmost expectations: piles of silver ingots, gold dust, the tissues of Syria, China, and the Cyclades, many-coloured skins from Hungary, the veritable grains that give to scarlet its brilliant hue, argosies freighted with the wines of Gascony or Rochelle, with iron and other metals, with cloths and other merchandize, accumulated by English and Flemish merchants in this place, for exportation to the different regions of the earth, whence large profits do redound to their owners, who thus abandon their wealth to the caprice of fortune, with a feeling of hope not unmingled with anguish."

Canals were now constructed, intersecting the country in all directions, and the Flemish Hanse of London was formed to compete with the more famous Teutonic Hanse, that would fain have confined to Germany the commerce of the world. Seventeen towns*

* These towns were Bruges, Ypres, Dixmude, Ardenburg or Rodenburg, Oudenburg, Tournai, Lille, Orchies, Furnes,

joined themselves into an association—for such is the literal meaning of the word Hanse—and established a species of free trade with one another. The Count of the Hanse was invariably chosen from among the merchants of Bruges, where also the common treasury was kept, while the vice-president or standard-bearer, Schild-drager, was selected from the inhabitants of Ypres. But the prosperity of Bruges was short-lived. The gradual encroachments of the sea ruined the channel, and the inundation of 1377 completely filled up the port, and Antwerp henceforth became the great seat of commerce, and the head of the Hanscatic League of London. But, though an individual town was thus suddenly eclipsed, the wealth and importance of Flanders remained unimpaired, until the bigotry of Philip II. and the civil wars that thence arose, removed to happier and more favoured shores the manufactures that had hitherto been the peculiar staple of the country; and, while the Saxon merchants of England gradually rose to opulence and renown, their Flemish brethren sank into oblivion and listless poverty. In either country the true source of its prosperity consisted in its freedom, and the confidence felt by foreigners as well as by natives in the stability and steadiness of local institutions, enjoyed from time immemorial, and solemnly ratified by the almost royal Counts of Flanders. What, then, were these institutions, the tendency of which appears to have been so highly beneficial? and whence did they take their rise?

In consequence of the frequent incursions of the Norman pirates, the maritime towns were the last to obtain any degree of prosperity; but, even in the tenth century, the ports of Montreuil and Boulogne carried on a considerable commerce with England. But no sooner had these marauders ceased to devastate the country than the baronial tower and its subjacent

hamlet became the nucleus of a burgh,* inclosed within walls, and offering a secure asylum to foreign traders and industrious natives. The latter were mostly of the lower order of free men, for the nobles and clergy affected to disdain the pursuits of commerce. Besides the artizans of towns and the *laten*, or free cultivators of the land, there were two other orders of ignoble rank. The first of these were called *tributarii* or *censitarii*, because they paid an annual capitation tax (*census capitalis*, or *cavogium*), as well as a certain fixed duty at their marriage and death: this order was principally attached to monasteries and parish churches. The lowest step in the social system comprised the serfs, who at first were regarded as actual property, and could be sold or bartered like any other animals; but after the commencement of the thirteenth century their lot was greatly ameliorated, nor could they be transferred to other proprietors, except as part and parcel of the estate or village they inhabited. They were still however forbidden to possess other than personal property, which, originally, devolved to their lord at their death,—though subsequently only one-half was thus forfeited by the family of the deceased, and ultimately the best heads of cattle alone were seized. In 1252, the Countess Margaret enfranchised all her own serfs, but without daring to prescribe a similar course to her vassals and dependants; nor was it until the first great French Revolution that servitude was finally abolished in Flanders. The literal wording, indeed, of some of the old charters might lead us astray on this point, did we not bear in mind that *servitus* frequently implies no more than a liability to certain imposts or charges—exemption from which constitutes *libertus*. This idiom, moreover, is still extant, and we speak of the free men and the freedom of a town, without at all inferring that the other inhabitants are in slavery. Thus in the year 1068, Baldwin of Lille, Count of Flanders and Hainaut, granted a charter to the town of Grammont at its foundation, by which freedom from

Oostburg, Yzendyke, La Mue (ter muiden), Damme, Thourout, Bergues, Bailleul, and Poperinghe. The word Hanse is derived from *ansa*, “a tie, or bond.” At Namur there existed in the fourteenth century a *Métier de la Hanse*, comprising the drapers, weavers, fullers, and dyers.

* Ducange defines the word *Burgenses*, or *Burgesses*, as “*clausurum villarum incolæ*.”

servitude may be acquired by any one *cujuscunque conditionis fuerit*, who shall become the purchaser of a house or lands within the limits of the town. But as no serf was permitted to hold real property, it is evident that *servitude* here implies something other than the condition of that class of beings. By this same charter every burgess dying without heirs was entitled to bequeath his effects to the Church, or for the benefit of the poor, though they would otherwise have devolved to the count. Another clause forbade duels, and suppressed trial by either ordeal. Notwithstanding, however, these important privileges, Grammont did not receive its charter of community, or corporation, until the following century. Again, in the year 1160, Philip of Alsace having fortified Sant-houe changed its name to Nieuport, and bestowed upon it a charter, by which exemption from servitude was secured to all who had resided within the town for a year and a day, unless any valid objections were raised by the burgesses, or by foreign creditors.

It was by this prince that most of the Flemish towns were erected into Communes. The archives both of Bruges and of Ghent having unfortunately been destroyed by fire, it is now impossible to state what were the early privileges of those cities, but there is every reason to believe that the most essential were revived in the charter of Philip of Alsace. It is probable that application had been made to him for a legal confirmation of their rights, such as tradition had handed down to them, and that Philip, before setting out for the Holy Land, complied with their petition. The deed begins abruptly with these words, *Hæc est lex et consuetudo*, and in like manner commences the charter of the Franc of Bruges. But neither of these documents amounts to more than a *de heure brief*, or code of police ordinances and regulations. The charter of Bruges bears no date, but that of Ghent is assigned to the year 1178. There were, however, communes in Flanders previous to that period, for in 1179 Philip deprived the inhabitants of Hesdin of their communal rights and immunities, and transferred their great bell to Aire, in Artois. The pos-

session of a bell to call the citizens together was one of the characteristic privileges of a Commune, and its suppression implied a forfeiture of their previous charter. Thus, in 1226, Henry, King of the Romans, suppressed the Commune of Cambrai, to punish the rebellious conduct of its inhabitants, and not only removed the bell, but demolished the belfry. This town, indeed, seems to have been remarkable for its turbulent spirit, for in 1076 it was among the first to oppose the tyranny of the seigniorial prelates, and in 1180 it had been compelled to exchange the name of Commune for that of Place.

The very name of Commune, we are told, became an "abomination" in the ears of the great lords; and in the charter granted in 1279 by Jean de Chatillon, Count of Blois, to the townsfolk of Guise, they are promised elective judges, an *échevinage*, and a bell, but on the express and stipulated condition that they never, under any pretext whatsoever, assume the title of Commune. The *échevinage*, however, was not peculiar to the Communes. Originally, as we have already observed, there were county magistrates appointed by Charlemagne, under the title of *scabini* or *scabinei*, and in the early feudal times they were probably subject to the *châtelains*, or lords commanding the castles of the suzerain, under the obligation of military service. But in the Communes of Flanders the *échevins* were officers chosen from the burgesses—sometimes by the latter, at other times by the count—and whose duty it was to administer the affairs of the town. The police department more particularly belonged to the *khoremans*, *keurhers*, or *kueriers*, who were bound to act in accordance to the *keure*; a set of ordinances that—like the Twelve Tables of Rome—contained the fundamental rules of the common and criminal law. Another of the privileges of a Commune was the possession of a civic guard, to which all the citizens of a certain age *de facto* belonged. Armed with bow and arrow, crossbow and musket, they were regularly trained and drilled, and prizes were given to the most skilful and proficient. Hence arose that intrepid and sturdy militia that more

than once put to flight the high-born chivalry of France, and, though sometimes cut to pieces in the field, never yielded a foot of ground. A bell to summons the citizens together—a beffroi or belfry in which to suspend that bell, and also to serve as a prison—a common seal, bearing some capricious device, but usually a tower, as indicative of strength—a town hall—a civic guard—elective judges—and elective rulers—such were the distinguishing features of a Commune, and thus jealously were its independence and liberty secured. Though called upon to defend themselves, the citizens were exempt from foreign warfare, nor could they be required to advance beyond a prescribed limit, or to a distance whence it would be impossible to return home the same night. They had also full power to marry themselves or their children without awaiting the consent of their suzerain, and, beyond the fixed contributions stipulated in the charter, they were free from the exactions of their lord, and his yet more rapacious satellites. To keep up a public spirit and to interest all the citizens equally in their common welfare, the expenses of constructing and repairing the roads, bridges, canals, and ramparts, were defrayed from the city treasury, and the rates from which this was supplied were fixed by their own magistrates. But to enjoy the benefits of a Commune, it was not only necessary to reside within its limits, but to possess a house, or other real property; thus, every citizen regarded his own prosperity as contingent upon that of his Commune, and from the union of all the members of a state the greatest advantages could not fail to accrue.

But there were also associations within associations; and the different trades formed themselves into corporate bodies, bound together by peculiar regulations, and presided over by officers of their own election. These “corps de métiers,” or trade guilds, were not, however, of Saxon origin. At Ravenna we read of the butchers’ corporation—*schola macellatorum*—in

the year 1001; of the corporation of merchants—*schola negociatorum*—in 953; and of the corporation of fishermen—*schola piscatorum*—A.D. 943. But the idea originated with Numa Pompilius. The Romans and Sabines, though inhabiting the same town, seemed by no means disposed to form one people—one great family. With a view, therefore, to break through the distinctions of race, he classed his subjects in *colleges*, according to their respective callings, and thus established a bond of union between the members of the same profession or trade, whatever might be the blood that happened to flow in their veins.

To pursue this subject further would lead us beyond the limits of such an article. Our object has been merely to invite attention to a period in Flemish history most interesting to ourselves as a commercial nation; and we now cordially refer to the authorities we have ourselves consulted those who would wish to obtain a clearer insight into the origin, character, and results of the French and Flemish Communes.

L’Institution des Communes dans la Belgique. Par M. J. de Bast. Gand, 1819.

De l’Origine des Communes Flammandes. Par Jules Van Praet. Gand, 1829.

De l’Affranchissement des Communes dans le Nord de la France. M. Tailliar. Cambrai, 1837.

Messenger des Sciences Hist. et Archives des Arts de Belgique.

Hist. de la Flandre. Par L. A. Warnkönig. Traduite de l’Allemand par A. E. Gheldolf. Bruxelles, 1836.

Rome au Siècle d’Auguste. Ch. Dezobry. Paris, 1846.

Considérations sur l’Histoire de France. Par M. Augustin Thierry. Bruxelles, 1840.

Cours d’Histoire Moderne. Par M. Guizot.

Précis de l’Histoire de France. Par M. Sismondi.

Annales de Flandre. Par P. D’Oudegherst.



MR. URBAN, *Sudbury, Suffolk,*
July 20.

A CURIOUS old Tankard, the property of our Corporation, is now in my possession as Mayor of this borough. It is of silver, weighs 38 oz. and holds about three pints and a half. It was once the property of the celebrated Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, whose mysterious death occasioned so much commotion in the year 1678, and the particulars of which are thus related by Bishop Burnet :—

“Sir Edmond-Bury Godfrey was an eminent justice of the peace that lived at Whitehall. He had the courage to stay in London and keep things in order during the Plague, which gained him much reputation, and upon which he was knighted. Oates went to him the day before he appeared at the council-board, and made oath of the narrative he afterwards published. This seemed to be done in distrust of the privy council, as if they might stifle his evidence, which to prevent he put it into safe hands. Upon that Godfrey was chid for his presuming to meddle in so tender a matter. On the day fort-

night from that in which Oates made his discovery, being Saturday, he went abroad in the morning and was seen about one o'clock near St. Clement's Church, but was never seen any more. On Thursday one came into a bookseller's shop after dinner, and said he was found thrust through with a sword. That was presently brought as news to me, but the reporter of it was not known. That night late his body was found in a ditch, about a mile out of the town, near St. Pancras Church; his sword was thrust through him, but no blood was on his clothes or about him. His shoes were clean. His money was in his pocket. But nothing was about his neck, and a mark was all round it an inch broad, which shewed he was strangled. His breast was likewise all over marked with bruises, and his neck was broken. All this I saw, for Dr. Lloyd and I went to view the body. There were many drops of white wax-lights on his breeches, which he never used himself; and, since only persons of quality or priests use those lights, this made all people conclude in whose hands he must have been; and it was visible he was first strangled and then carried to that place, where his sword was run through his dead body.”

On one side of the tankard is the following inscription, with an engraving representing the interments attendant on the Great Plague of London.

*Ex dono E. B. G. Militis,
Irenarchæ seduli, Intigerimi,
Quem*

*Post Egregiam in fugandâ peste præstitam operam,
Carolus secundus semper Augustus
Assensu Procerum a secretis Concilijs
In Perpetuam tantæ Pietatis Memoriam
Argenteo donavit Oenophoro et vere Regio,
Hoc Ampliore modo Insignito.*



*Gratid Dei et Regis Caroli secundi
Pestis Aliis, sibi salus
E. B. G. 1665.*

On the other side of the tankard is an engraving of the Great Fire, with this inscription :

*Vir reverà Reipublicæ Natus,
Cum urbem Im̄anis vastabat Ignis
Dei Providentiâ et virtute suâ,
Flam̄arum medio, Tutus et Illustris*



*Deinde, Cogente Rege,
(Ac Merito) Emicuit Eques Auratus
E. B. B. 7^{bris} 1666.
Cætera Loquentur Pauperes et Trivia.*



In the centre are the royal arms and those of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey; the latter, viz. Sable, a chevron between three pelican's heads erased or, vulning themselves proper; on the chevron, for difference, a crescent surmounted with a mullet.

I find by reference to the affidavit made by Oates on the 27th of September, 1678, before Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, that that gentleman signed his name Edm. B. Godfrey, not *Edmondsbury*, as it is frequently rendered; this agrees with the initials E. B. G.

I have been unable to ascertain the precise period when this relic of the olden time came into the possession of the corporation.

Yours, &c. G. W. FULCHER.

Note.—The history of this Tankard involves some mysteries which we are quite unable to solve. As we understand the first Latin inscription, it was not Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's own tankard, but it was presented by him, —to whom or to what society or corporation is not stated. It seems to have been commemorative of some other silver cup, which King Charles had presented to Sir Edmund in acknowledgment for his services during the Plague in 1665, and which had borne this inscription :

Gratiâ Dei et Regis Caroli Secundi
Pestis aliis, sibi salus,
E. B. G. 1665.

We have been wholly unable to find

that the justice had any connection with the town of Sudbury, or with the county of Suffolk, although his name at once directs one's thoughts to the town of St. Edmund's Bury. Having made inquiry of Mr. Davy of Ufford, the best living authority, we ascertained that Sir Edmund was not by family connected with that county.*

Pursuing the inquiry further, we have not only learned Sir Edmund's real origin, but have discovered a diary of his father, which records the event of his baptism, and distinctly assigns the derivation of each of his christian names. It will be remembered that in the 17th century it was as yet unusual for two names to be given in baptism:—there were Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, and only a few others; and therefore it was very natural for the world at large to combine in the present case the two names into Edmondbury.

His family was of some distinction in the county of Kent, where it flourished for more than three centuries, Thomas Godfrey having been buried at Lydd in 1430, and his descendant Chambrelan Godfrey at Wye in 1766.† Thomas Godfrey esquire, the father of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, was successively of Winchelsea, Halling in Kent, St. Giles's Cripple-gate, and Sellinge near Feversham. He was some time M.P. for New Romney, as was his brother Richard. His Diary is preserved in the Harleian collection of Manuscripts, and will shortly be printed in "The Topographer and Genealogist." The passage relating to Sir Edmund-Berry's birth, which apparently took place at Sellinge, is as follows:—

"My wife was delivered of another son the 23^d Decemb. 1621, between 3 and 4 of

* The only documents in Mr. Davy's possession in which Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's name occurs, are some deeds dated 1658 relating to the college of Stoke, in which "Edmund Berry Godfrey of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, gent." was a trustee for the purpose of sale.

† A pedigree is printed in Berry's *Kentish Genealogies*, p. 647. See the Godfrey epitaphs at Wye in *Parsons's Kentish Monuments*, p. 7; and those at Sellinge, p. 155.

the clock in the morning, being Sunday; who was christened the 13^o Jan. being Sunday. His godfathers were my cousin John Berrie, Esq. Capt. of the Foot Company of the town of Lidd, who was godfather to my sister Elizabeth, at the font, and godfather to me at my bishoping or confirmation, by the most Revd. Archbishop John Whitgift when he was at Lidd, who lay at my uncle John Berries; his other godfather was my faithful loving friend, and my neighbour sometime in Grubstreet, Mr. Edmund Harrison, the King's embroiderer; his godmother was Margaret Shipley, daughter of Mr. John Shipley, the Prince his embroiderer, which Margaret was then sojourning with me in my house. They named my son Edmund Berrie, the one's name and the other's christian name."

To this Thomas a monument bearing the following inscription was erected in the church of Sellinge.

"Here lies the body of THOMAS GODFREY, of Hoddiford, in this parish, esq. who had to his first wife, Margaret the daughter of William Lambard of Greenwich, esquire, by whom he had issue two sons; and to his second wife, Sarah the daughter of Thomas Isles, of Hammer-smith, esquire, with whom he lived in wedlock above 53 years, and by her had issue 12 sons and 4 daughters. He was a great lover of learning and all ingenuity, which he shewed in the generous education of his children. He served his generation eminently and faithfully in several capacities; with christian courage he overcame many infirmities of his life. Having lived beloved 47 years in this parish, he died lamented the 10th day of October, 1664, being in the 79th year of his age, to whose memory his sorrowful widow erected this monument of her lasting affection."

The same parties are commemorated in a monument still remaining in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey (east wall), erected in 1640 on the death of one of Sir Edmund's brothers, who died when a scholar at Westminster. The terms of the epitaph are extraordinary. The youth is described as the thirteenth son and fifteenth child of his father, the eleventh son and thirteenth child of his mother; it is added that he was the first his mother suckled,‡

‡ This important fact is also duly chronicled in the father's diary, where the passages relating to his son Edward are as follow:

and that, *although his suckling lasted for more than three years*, yet he proved a boy of excellent disposition, of the best promise and abilities, the leader and the boast of the fifth form at Westminster whilst the famous Richard Busby was head-master. He died on the 8th June 1640, in the 12th year of his age. In the margins of the tablet all the children of his parents are enumerated, and a cross is made against such of the sons as were elected King's Scholars at Westminster. They were five in number, Richard, John, Edmund-Berry, Thomas, Edward.

"P. M. S. EDVARDI GODFREY, qui patri suo Thomæ Godfrey de Hodiford in Sellinge in Agro Cantiano ar: filius erat 13^{us}, proles vero 15^a, matri autem 11^{us} et 13^a; quem primum ex 16: natis mater lac: tabat, qui licet plus triennio lactebat foelici tamen evasit ingenio, puer optimæ spei et indolis: dux et decus 5æ. Classis hujus Scholæ.

Obijt 8^o die Junij } ætat' 12^o.
Anno salut. 1640^o
Honoratiss^o reverendiss^oq' in Xp'o patre
Joh'e D'no Episc: Lincoln: Decano,
Ri: Busby archididasculo.

On the dexter side are placed the names of his father's two children by his first wife, under the name of their mother,

MARGARETA LAMBARD. Lambardus Thomas. Ecce possessio Jehovæ sunt filij, merces est fructus ventris. Psal. 127.

"My wife was delivered of another son, being her 13th child, and my 15th, her eleventh son, and my 13th, the 16^o July 1627; being Munday, betweene 8 and 9 of the clock in the night. He was christened at home in the round silver bason, and named Edward, it being a foul day, in the great parlour of the new building of that which was Hatche's house, on Thursday 26^o Julii. His godfathers Sir Edward Scott of Scott's Hall, Knt. of the Bath, and Edward Chute of Bethenden, Esq.; the Lady Mary Heyman, wife of Sir Peter Heyman, of Sellinge, Knt. his godmother. This child my wife nursed, being the first that ever shee gave suck unto, being her 13th child.

"My son Edward was elected a King's schollar into Westminster scholl, into the 3^d place, in May 1640, and died there the 8^o Junii, that very day that his godfather Mr. Chute was buried. Ned was buried in the East Cloister, towards the upper end of it, not far from the library doore."

On the sinister side are the children of the second marriage,

SARAH ILES. Filii gemini—. Filius—. Jana. Thomas.— Petrus +Ric'vs.—
+Joh'es. +Edd'vs Berry. Eliza.
Michael. +Thomas. +Eddrvs.—
Catherina. Benjamin. Sarah.
—Subnotat mortuos
+Adnotat electos in Regios Alumnos.

At the head of the monument are three shields,

The central shield: Quarterly, 1 and 4 Sable, a chevron between three pelican's heads erased vulning themselves or, a crescent for difference; 2. Azure, a fess or between three cross-crosslets fitchée argent; 3. a fess between three escallopa. Crest, a pelican's head erased, vulning itself, or, wreathed about the neck proper. Motto, *Post spinas palma*.

Second shield, Godfrey, impaling, Gules, a chief vair between three lambs passant argent, Lambard. Motto, *Christus pelicanus et agnus*.

Third shield, Godfrey, impaling, Argent, a fess engrailed, and in chief three fleurs-de-lis sable, Iles. Motto, *Rara est ut lilia nigra*.

The four daughters were all married: Jane to Edward Harrison; Elizabeth to George Bridges; Catharine to John Heames; Sarah to Augustine Plukenett.

Of the sons, Benjamin, the youngest, was the only survivor in 1696, when he repaired the monument in Westminster cloisters, and added a supplementary tablet to commemorate his brother Sir Edmund-Berry. He died in 1704, aged 72; having, by marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of Baptist Piggot esquire, become possessed of Norton Court in Kent; and was succeeded by his son John, who died in 1737 without issue. Catharine his sister was the wife of Stephen Lushington esquire of Sittingbourne, and mother of Thomas Godfrey Lushington esquire, from whom descend that numerous and very distinguished family who quarter the arms of Godfrey.

There were two other brothers who married, namely Peter, who remained at Hodiford (see his issue in Berry's pedigree), and Michael. The latter was a merchant in London, and was buried in the church of St. Swithin, Coleman Street. His widow was living at Woodford, where he had a country-house, in 1696; having the year before lost her eldest son, Michael, who

was also a person of some note. Being Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, he went over to transact some business with King William, and, whilst waiting upon his Majesty in the trenches before Namur, was killed by a shot from the town.* To his memory the following inscription was placed in St. Swithin's church:—

“P. M. S. Near this Place lies interred the Body of MICHAEL GODFREY, Merchant, late of this Parish, son of Mr. Michael Godfrey, Merchant, and Ann Mary his Wife; he was born the 22d of February 1658; being elected the first Deputy Governour of the Bank of England, he went to Flanders on some important business relating to the Service of his Majesty, where attending his Royal Person, then encamped before Namure, he was slain by a Cannon Ball from the Works of the Besieged, July 17, 1695. He died a Bachelor, much lamented by all his Friends, Relations, and Acquaintance, for his Integrity, his Knowledge, and the Sweetness of his Manners: His body was brought over and lies buried near his Father. His sorrowful Mother caus'd this Monument to be erected to the pious Memory of her beloved Son.

The God of Battel found in Foreign Parts
The Son of Hermes, form'd for peaceful Arts;
And thought it lawful Prize to take his Blood,
Because so near a Warrior King he stood.”

The family continued to flourish in the city of London; for Peter Godfrey esquire, brother of Michael, was one of its four Members in the Parliaments of 1715 and 1722, and died in that capacity in November 1724.

To return to Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, the memorial which his brother Benjamin added to the monument at Westminster abbey in 1696 is in the following words:—

* “The enemy did not throw many bombs, but they fir'd incessantly into the trenches with five or six pieces of cannon, which kill'd several persons about his Majesty; particularly Mr. Godfrey, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, who, being come into the camp to wait on the King about money for the payment of the army, had the curiosity to see this attack; and sought his death, where he should only have minded his profit.” Kennett's *Complete History of England*, iii. 689. In the Index Mr. Godfrey is incorrectly styled brother to Sir Edmund, instead of nephew.

5

EDMUNDUS BERRY GODFREY, equestri dignitate ob merita sua in Regem et Patriam ornatus, Justitiarum munere singulari fide et diligentia functus, demum ab oculis suorum ereptus, iv. idus Octobris MDCLXXVIII. Post quintum diem reperi- tus est morte affectus nefaria et atroci: cætera Historia loquatur.

Hoc monumentum vetustate attritum reparavit, addito fratris Edmundi elogio, Benjaminus ex filiis Thomæ Godfrey predicti natus minimus et nunc solus superstes, iv. nonas Aprilis MDCCXCVI.

In this inscription we find the fact of the murder solemnly re-affirmed by a member of the family after the lapse of eighteen years. Such was the height of party misrepresentation at the time, however, that people did not know what to believe or disbelieve. Sir John Bramston says,

“This gentleman was found dead in the fields, and said to be murdered in Somerset House (then and now the Queen's jointure house), carried into the fields, and left there. How he came by his death is mystical still, tho' three men have bin tried for the murder, and hanged, Green, Berrie, and Hill.”†

Peter Le Neve entertains similar doubts:

“Sir Edmund bury Godfrey of St. Martin's in the fields, knighted at Whitehall. . . . Sept. 1666. He was a justice of the peace, and took the depositions of Doctor Oats, presently after which he either cutt his own throat, or was murdered by the papists in the year (4 October) 1678. See the historys of that year. This is certain, he was a melancholy man.”‡

We have now collected several anecdotes of the personal history of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey: he was educated at Westminster school; he was active in withstanding the ravages of the Plague, and the King presented him with a silver goblet; he again distinguished himself on occasion of the Great Fire, and the King conferred upon him the order of Knighthood: but in 1678 “he was a melancholy man.” We have found one further incident of his history. In 1689, three years after his knighthood, he fell into disfavour with the King, and declared his desire to “suffer in the cause of the people.”

† Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, printed for the Camden Society.

‡ Knights by Peter Le Neve, MS. in Brit. Museum.

If such were his feelings for the remainder of his days, it may account for his being a disappointed and "melancholy man." In any case, in connection with his subsequent fate, the following passage of Pepys's Diary is remarkable. It informs us further, that he combined the private business of a merchant in firewood with his public duties as a magistrate :—

"May 26, 1669. One Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, a woodmonger and justice of peace in Westminster, having two days since arrested Sir Alexander Frazer for about 30*l.* in firing, the bailiffs were apprehended, committed to the porter's lodge, and there, by the King's command, the last night severely whipped, from which the justice himself very hardly escaped (to such an unusual degree was the King moved therein). But he lies now in the lodge, justifying his act, as grounded upon the opinion of several of the judges, and among others my Lord Chief Justice; which makes the King very angry with the Chief Justice, as they say, and the justice do lie and justify his act, and *says he will suffer in the cause for the people*, and do refuse to receive almost any nutriment. The effects of it may be bad to the Court."

We shall conclude with an apparently unprejudiced account of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey's murder, written at the time of its occurrence, and contained in two letters * from Mr. William Griffith "to Mr. Benj. Colinge at Mrs. Salt's house at Willington, to be left with the post-master at Derby."

"Whitehall, 17 Oct. 1678.

"Sir Edmund Godfrey hath been missing ever since Saturday (12 Oct.) morning last, and tho' he appointed to dine at home, hath never been heard of since, either by his relations or his family. Great jealousy is had of his being made away by the Papists, he having taken Oates's first examination, and been very active since in prosecuting the discovery. The Privy Council have been very busy both yesterday and this day in examinations, and making search to find him, living or dead, but without any effect hitherto.

"Whitehall, 19 Oct. 1678.

"Sir,—In mine to you by last Thursday's post I inclose, together with the Gazette,

one from your brother,† and gave you notice of the miss here was of Sir Edmund Godfrey, and the jealousy thereupon. But last night, after I had sent, we had news of the corps being found among bushes and briars in a dry ditch, far out of the road way between Primrose Hill and St. John's Wood, with his own sword thrust thro' him, which was done by the bloody murderers to raise a suspicion of his having made away with himself. But upon full inquiry yesterday, both by the coroner's inquest, and some of his own friends, (among whom Serjeant Ramsey‡ was very instrumental) a verdict is found of his having been feloniously murdered by some unknown persons, and those no common highwaymen or cutpurses, he having a very considerable sum of money both gold and silver found about him in his pockets, as also his watch, and rings on his fingers; but no papers, it is said, of any sort, tho' he seldom went without some of great concern about him. He appears upon search to have been strangled, and that with some other violence first, having some bruises of the breast and head, the blood all settled in his face; which you may remember was always palish, or rather sallow. The impression of the cord about his neck was also very evident, and a cross broad wound in his breast; besides that his own sword was in, which was not at all bloody, nor they say his shirt neither. So that it is rationally supposed, that after he had been strangled, somewhere privately, here about town, they carried him out in the night, and thrust his sword thro' him after he was cold, hoping he might not be found in that by place till after putrefaction had taken away all marks of any other violent death than what his own sword, being found with him, should by his own hand seem to have occasioned. The bars thro' the grounds to the place where they plunged him were likewise forced, and the tracks, it was first thought, of a coach, but upon better examination found by Serjeant Ramsey to be only those of a cart, were fresh; the owners of the ground and neighbours know of none hath been there since hay time, and hay also was found strewed upon the grass, with which they had either fed the cart-horse, or hid his body in carrying it thither. No farther discovery is yet made, and it is too much to be feared that thro' the sworn conspiracy of the murderers (if not the merit of heaven they hope for too to boot) it will not be very sudden, but must be left

* MS. Addit. (Brit. Mus.) 4292, transcribed by Dr. Birch from Bishop Gibson's MSS. at Lambeth, vol. iv. No. 30.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

† Richard Colinge, esq.

‡ Serjeant-at-Arms to the Lord Treasurer the Earl of Derby.

to time and the all-searching eye of Providence to bring to light. All men are much concerned thereat, the public having lost an active magistrate, the parish a good parishioner, his acquaintance a good friend, and, among them, your brother is not a little troubled. I can write nothing further of this sad story, but that the first discovery is said to have been by a butcher's dog ranging thereabout, his master going to buy an hog, or some other cattle, at a farm-house that way."

The house which Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey occupied (perhaps built) is still standing, at the end of Northumberland Street in the Strand. It then overlooked his wood-wharf, and in the same place the family of Wood have in late years conducted a large business as coal-merchants. It is now occupied by the Metropolitan Police.

We believe that the parish of St.

Martin's in the Fields still possesses a picture of this memorable person, presented to them in 1678, by Alexander Geekie senior. Malcolm describes it as "a very dark picture, not badly painted,—but discontented wretched features." He adds that the same Mr. Geekie gave the parish two frames divided into four glazed compartments, each containing paintings representing cruelties inflicted on the Protestants by Roman Catholics.

Medals were struck at the time, in which the head of Sir Edmund Godfrey was represented between two hands, which are performing the murderous act of his strangulation. We have seen one of these converted into a tobacco-stopper, like the medal of Dr. Sacheverell, which is engraved in our Magazine for Jan. 1828.

OBSERVATIONS OF CHARLES EARL OF DORSET.

CHARLES SACKVILLE, sixth Earl of Dorset, the patron of Dryden, Waller, Wycherley, and Butler, celebrated by Pope in a well-known poetical epitaph, and by Prior in a very elaborate eulogy which forms part of the Dedication of his own Poems to the Earl's son the first Duke of Dorset, is a person now perhaps little known except by name. Ample memoirs of him, however, may be found in the *Biographia Britannica*, and in Collins's quarto *Baronage of 1727*; and more or less in subsequent biographical works. His poetical pieces are included in the large collections.

Collins relates, on the authority of Bishop Burnet, that "The sprightliness of his wit, and a most exceeding good-nature, recommended him very early to the intimacy of King Charles II. and those of the greatest eminency in the court; but his mind being rather turned to books and conversation than to what more immediately concerned the publick business, he totally declined it, tho' the King courted him for a favourite."

Whilst his father was still living, he was in 1675 created Earl of Middlesex, having succeeded to the estate of his maternal uncle Lionel the second Earl of the family of Cranfield; and in 1677 he succeeded as Earl of Dorset. His political principles were proved by his taking part with the Seven Bishops, and by his assisting to bring in the Prince of Orange. He was appointed Lord Chamberlain to the new King and Queen, and in 1691 elected a Knight of the Garter. He died on the 29th Jan. 1705-6.

Respecting his intellectual character, the following passage of Prior's eulogy may be quoted:—

"Such were the natural faculties and strength of his mind, that he had occasion to borrow very little from education; and he owed those advantages to his own good parts which others acquire by study and imitation. His wit was abundant, noble, bold: wit in most writers is like a fountain in a garden, supply'd by several streams brought thro' artful pipes, and playing sometimes agreeably: but the Earl of Dorset's was a source rising from the top of a mountain, which forced its own way, and, with inexhaustible supplies, delighted and enriched the country thro' which it passed. This extraordinary genius was accompany'd with so true a judgement in all parts of fine learning, that whatever subject was before him he discoursed as properly of it, as if the peculiar

bent of his study had been apply'd that way; and he perfected this judgement by reading and digesting the best authors."

This brings us to the occasion of our presenting these few particulars to our readers. Mr. Hunter, in his "New Illustrations of Shakespeare," has pointed out the existence in the Harleian collection at the British Museum, of a volume "which contains much of the private thoughts of the Earl of Dorset, as well as many passages extracted by him from the authors whom he read." He adds, "that it has attracted no attention, perhaps on account of its standing in the Catalogue without any intimation of the eminent person whose book it was."

The volume is a very large and ponderous folio, only partly filled. Its contents are chiefly extracts made in the ordinary manner of a common-place book, with a wide margin left to mark the subjects. To each passage is added a reference to the original, and they intimate the course of his reading, not only through the works of Cicero, Plutarch, Livy, Procopius, Dion Cassius, and other classic authors, but in those of Sir William Temple, Hobbs, Harrington, Locke (on Government), and many works of European and English history.

Interspersed with these extracts are several original observations, which the writer has stamped as his own by adding the initials C. D. The whole of these we shall now proceed to extract.* The titles are those given by the author himself in his margin. There is a date added to the paragraph headed "Opinion," showing that the book was written in and about the year 1682.

A great proportion of the remarks are political, and show how fully the writer's thoughts were directed to politics, even whilst he took no prominent part as a minister or statesman. In religion it is to be feared he was not more orthodox or devout than many others of his noble contemporaries.

MAXIMS OF CHARLES DUKE OF DORSET.

[p. 8.] POLITICKS.—How comes it to passe that there has been a greater improvement of all other sciences than that of policy? there being fewer good bookes extant treating of that than of any other subject. The reason seems to be, that the greatest politicians are generally made by buisnesse, wanting other letters.

[p. 12.] FLORIO.—'Tis thought Michens, painter to K[ing] J[ames], drew the picture of Florio which we have.†

[p. 14.] TIRANNY.—No government is so uneasy to live under as a tyranny subject to chang; where one man is great to-day, and in a moment that man disgraced and his enemy put in his place. We know what to doe under a tyranny that keeps itself to settled rules; we know what to doe, what to forbear, whome to court, and whome to avoid. (This remark was suggested by the perusal of Procopius.)

[p. 15.] SPIRIT.—There is generally at the same time the same spirit running through many parts of the world. A spirit of learning was in the time of Augustus. Sometimes a long spirit of dulnesse prevails everywhere, as it did lately for near 800 yeares. At other times a spirit of sedition and rebellion; as towards the year '48 the Turks murdered their prince, Sultan Ibrahim, and we our king, Charles the 1st. And I have been told that near the same time Crimalhaz murdered his prince in the kingdom of Morocco. (This was suggested by reading Rycaut's Life of Ibrahim.)

[p. 16.] OPINION.—Foolish kings are satisfied with complements, and afraid of what the world will say of them. Wise kings doe what they think is for their solid interest. The French king never minded what the world would say of him when he quitted Luxembourg; and if he resign Strasbourg he will as little regard the

* Since writing the above, we perceive that there are several other original remarks of Lord Dorset in the early part of the volume not signed C. D. These we shall add next month.

† i. e. in the possession of the Dorset family. Mr. Hunter (*ubi supra*) supposes that this picture "has been lost, or perhaps regarded as representing some one else, no such portrait being mentioned in any modern list of their paintings." There is a portrait of Florio engraved by Holl prefixed to his Italian Dictionary.

opinions of men, if he may doe his buisnesse by it. June 16, '82.

[*ib.*] **TRADE.**—The merchants are the first that suffer when a nation loses its honor; and the first that get when a nation increases in glory; for we scorn the base tho' we get by 'em. The French could never get their trade well settled at the Port till '73 when they were so successful every where. (Ryc. Vit. Maho. p. 306.)

[*ib.*] **CRUELTY OR IGNORANCE.**—The lesse knowledg there is among people the more cruelty. No storys yeild us such examples of inhumanity as the historys of the Welch princes and Scotch kings, where they murdered almost every other that reignd.

[*ib.*] **GOVERNMENT.**—There are but few will contest long with the government which can ruin any man it hates, and make the fortune of any person it likes, or who makes it his buisnesse to court it.

[*ib.*] **POWER.**—In a government long used to liberty, it is fatal for the prince to be by some accident (which may happen) master of an extraordinary power, for the temptation which lies upon one to invade, and the jealousy which is with the other to defend, produce often such convulsions as shake the whole to pieces.

[p. 17.] **PUBLICK GOOD.**—There are two sort of men very unfit to act in affaires of state for the people: those that have been disobliged at court; and, for the court, those that have had a mark set upon them by the people. There is a veine of passion running through all their actions and counsellis very destructive to the publick good.

[*ib.*] **ENVY.**—All great men love that vertue in others which they possesse themselves; the truly valiant love the brave, and it is the pretender that is detracting and envious.

[*ib.*] **THE PEOPLE.**—"Tis a very foolish and desperate thing for any single person (though his provocations be never so great) to set himself against the people; for there is hardly any government that in the revolution of a little time does not come to stand in need either of the hands or purses of the commons. When this happens, those bold men are sure to be made a sacrifice to the public necessity by such as are in authority, either through

fear or ambition to succeed to their dignities.

[*ib.*] **GREAT MEN, OR BUISNESSE.**—Most of the men in great employments, and most courts, have a race of people about them that they laugh at and abuse, who are their standing jeast. They flatter and understand no more than you will have 'em; are spys and informers about the matters of love, and know all the little tales of the town; please a great man by flattering his lordshippe and railing at his enemy. These generally make their own markets well enough, and are as proper to doe buisnesse by as people of a greater figure.

[*ib.*] **INFORMERS, OR LAW.**—A government should not indulg us in the humour of vexing one another by the severities and penalties of the law; for such proceeding sets up spies and informers above men of the greatest vertue, and gives ill men an interest in everybodys buisnesse.

[p. 18.] **MEDIATION.**—The mediation of the Pope at Nimmeguen for a general peace, prov'd of ill consequence to the see of Rome; for in this time of peace the Pope has seen the buisness of the regalia questioned and looked into. The same mediation has been fatal to us, for in this ill peace the French king has seized the best part of Flanders. 'Tis not a mediation that can procure a good peace, but a general resolution in all princes to fall upon that king who grows disproportionably great above his neighbours.

[*ib.*] **PARLIAMENTS.**—A man would have thought that the great corruptions which were in the parliaments from '40 to the year '60, should have put the people out of love of parliaments; but it could not be done, they still cryed out for a parliament—a free parliament. (Suggested by reading Husband's Collection.)

[*ib.*] **IRISH MASSACRE.**—The rebellion and massacre which happened in Ireland drew on all the misfortunes which happened in England; for the noise of popery would have had but little effect with the people, and the vertue of the king would have brought every one to his side, had they not seen, by what was done in Ireland, that there was really popery to be feared; for which reason the parliament, in all

their remonstrances and declarations, still set out in the most dreadful manner the buisnesse of Ireland.

[p. 19.] **SELF-DECEIT.**—Men doe as industriously contrive fallacies to deceive themselves (when they have a mind to be deceived) as they doe studdy frauds to deceive others. See the fallacious arguments with which the parliament deceived others and themselves when they seized the militia. (Husb. Coll. p. 150.)

[*ib.*] **MIXED MONARCHY OR TIRANNY.**—If all parts of the government doe not resolve to act their parts with justice and moderation, if the king has other aimes than the publick good and safety, if the judges can be terrified or flattered to pervert justice and wrest the law, then is a mixed monarchy the greatest tyranny in the world. It is a tyranny established by law. We are bound with fetters of our owne making. A tyranny that governs by the sword has no friends but men of the sword; a tyranny by law has for its friends all that are rich, fearfull, lazy, that know the law, or get by it; all whose livelyhood depends upon the quiet posture of the present affaires; and such generally compose the influencing part of the people. Men may be sayd to be in-slavd by law, or their own consent, under corrupt or degenerate republicks, such as was the Roman commonwealth from the time of Cinna till the time of Julius Cæsar, and Rome suffered as much during this corruption as in the time of the 12 Cæsars.

[*ib.*] **PRIESTS, THEIR VIOLENCE.**—From the pulpit came first those doctrines which made the government of King Charles suspected; from the pulpit came those doctrines of which he afterwards frequently complains, as in his message of Apr. 22, '42. At first the priests cryed all the right was with the king, then that all the power was in the people; thus they never strive to moderate the violence of that party which seemes uppermost, but are rather for pushing it on to greater extremities. (Husb. Coll. p. 151.)

[*ib.*] **BELIEF.**—Whither a wise man should believe anything which may be disbelieved?

[*ib.*] **JUDGES.**—Judges during pleasure make law depend upon their pleasure.

[*ib.*] **TENDERNESSE.**—Tender as the first love for which young bosomes sigh.

[*ib.*] **CHRISTIANITY.**—In any of the histories which remain among us, we cannot perceive that there was ever blood shed about matters purely religious till the times of Christianity.

[*ib.*] **TIMES, OR THE PEOPLE.**—Peaceful times are best for those who desire to reap pleasures in the world; but disturbed and unquiet times are most fit for those who desire to gather knowledg and experience. When unquiet times happen, kings (like wise men that happen to have a suit of law) should make an end of them as soon as they can; for troubles make the people inquisitive, that makes them knowing, and when they have knowledg they quickly grow hard to be governd.

[*ib.*] **MINISTERS OF STATE.**—Those ministers of state who have made themselves odious to the people, must doe something popular to reconcile them again to their favour. It is incredible almost to imagine how soon the people forget the past injuries and oppressions of those who strive to please them for the present. Some ministers think the best way of getting out of bad buisnesses is to embroile the affaires of their princes; but such doe not consider that the more things become disturbed, the greater necessity of sacrificing them to allay the fury of the people, which advice is sure to be given by those that are in probability of succeeding in the management of affaires.

[*ib.*] **MIXED MONARCHYS.**—Mixed monarchies are under more convulsions during the reigns of weak princes than tyrannys.

[*ib.*] **SIR WILLIAM D(UGDALE)?**—It seemes by Mr. Perceyes letter in Capt. Chudleigh's depositions that Sir W. D. was concerned in the buisnesse of bringing downe the army upon the parliament. (Husb. Coll. p. 220.)

[p. 20.] **DECLARATIONS.**—'Tis a most unsafe thing for kings by declarations to submit the publick affaires to the people, especially in differences between him and the parliament. He appeals to partial judges, ever fond of parliaments, and alwaies jealous of their prince.

[*ib.*] **POPULAR ELECTIONS.**—Kings

should never trouble themselves in popular elections, since whome they recommend is generally suspected by the people. They may with more ease strive to gaine him whome the people have chosen.

[*ib.*] *Spr.*—If the government must have spys, it should be to observe what men doe, not what they say. Of the first sort all wise governments have ever had plenty in pay; the last are entertained onely by tyrants and such as rule weakly. There is seldom any truth to be had from spyes, who must

rather invent than to be thought without intelligence.

[p. 21.] *Tyranny.*—The reason why there were more horrid things done during the reign of the twelve Cæsars, than for the same space of time in the worst age of the commonwealth, is, that the people were grown more corrupt under the emperors than under the consuls; for a nation that is not corrupted with vice and effeminacy can never be so trod under as they were.

(*To be continued.*)

SEALS OF THOMAS A BECKET, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, AND OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS ON LONDON BRIDGE.

(*With a Plate.*)

NEXT to sepulchral effigies, the most interesting memorials of our early historical characters are their seals. Extending for many centuries before we have any painted portraits, the seal may be regarded as the miniature where the sepulchral effigy is the gallery picture; and in cases where there is no sepulchral effigy it becomes the only monument. With this consideration we have thought that it would interest our readers to have presented to them the Seal of Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, a man as remarkable as any in our history, perhaps the most remarkable in the history of the English Church.

Canonized after his death, and becoming one of the most popular of our English saints, Thomas of Canterbury was continually figured in antient times, and many such representations may still be found; but they were always modified to the fashion of the day, according to the wont of the old artists; and we may safely affirm that no other portraiture of him, executed in his life-time, is now extant, save that represented in the accompanying engraving. This seal would be engraved on his first elevation to the archbishoprick in 1162. Would even any modern artist be contented to represent him in such simple attire?

When Erasmus* and his companion Colet were shown the vestments of the sainted Archbishop, which were preserved in the sacristy at Canterbury until the Reformation, they were struck with their want of splendour in comparison with those of more recent times: "There we saw the pastoral staff of Saint Thomas. It appeared to be a cane covered with silver plate; it was of very little weight, and no workmanship; nor stood higher than to the waist." Such is his staff represented on the seal. No cross, the distinguishing emblem of the archiepiscopal dignity, was to be seen; but "a pall was shown, which, though wholly of silk, was of a coarse texture, and unadorned by gold or jewels."

We need not enter into a minute description of the prelate's costume, as that subject is now generally understood from many excellent works; but we will transcribe the list of such of his attire as were preserved in "a great round ivory coffer, rimmed with copper," according to an inventory which is printed at length in Dart's *Canterbury Cathedral*:—

"The white mitre, with orfroys (or gold fringes), of Saint Thomas the Martyr, in which he was buried.

"Item. Another white mitre of the same, which he used on ordinary feasts.

* A new translation of the Colloquy of Erasmus on the "Pilgrimages to Saint Mary of Walsingham and Saint Thomas of Canterbury," by Mr. J. G. Nichols, will shortly be published.

"Item. His gloves, adorned with three orfreys.

"Item. His sandals, of Inde (purple silk), embroidered with roses, besants, and crescents of gold, with strings of black samit, embroidered.

"Item. His hair shirt.

"Item. Part of his couch and girdle."

It was very shortly after Archbishop Beckett's death, namely in 1176, that the erection of London Bridge, in stone, is supposed to have been commenced. In its centre, as was customary on bridges, a chapel was erected, and this chapel was dedicated to Saint Thomas the Martyr. Besides the general popularity of the new saint, there might be two other motives for this: one, that he was a Londoner by birth;* and the other, that here the citizens would pay their last vows when leaving their homes on pilgrimage to Canterbury.

This chapel, converted into a dwelling house, remained upon the bridge until it was removed with the other houses, in the year 1760.† Its lower vaults were again disclosed when the bridge was finally destroyed in 1831. Whilst it was still existing in its mutilated state, divided into floors, &c. some large engravings were made by the celebrated Vertue, which profess to exhibit the whole structure very completely;‡ but as these drawings must have been almost wholly restorations they are of comparatively little value. In perspective they are evidently incorrect, and in the idea they give of scale perfectly monstrous. Mr. Thomson, in his "*Chronicles of London*

Bridge," has attempted to describe the architectural features of the chapel from this source: mixing up some features that might be late alterations, and others (such as the pinnacles and cross of the front), that still more certainly were pictorial imaginations. It is sufficient to know that the west window, which looked upon the roadway of the bridge, was an early-English window of two lights, and the columns remaining in the interior were of the same style.

We conclude with two remarkable anecdotes of the Chapel in its latest condition:—

"In Vertue's plate of London-bridge chapel, the figure measuring is Dr. Ducarel, that standing is Mr. Samuel Gale. The house over the chapel belonged to Mr. Baldwin, haberdasher, who was born there; and, when at seventy-one, he was ordered to go to Chislehurst for a change of air, he could not sleep in the country, for want of the noise (the roaring and rushing of the tide beneath the bridge) he had been always used to hear."—Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. vi. p. 402.

"By the Morning Advertiser, for April 26th, 1798, it appears that Aldermen Gill and Wright had been in partnership upwards of fifty years; and that their shop stood on the centre of London Bridge, and their warehouse for paper was directly under it, which was a chapel for divine service, in one of the old arches, and, long within legal memory, the service was performed every sabbath and saint's day. Although the floor was always, at high-water mark, from ten to twelve feet under the surface, yet such was the excellency of the materials and the masonry,§

* Another chapel was dedicated to him, erected on the site of the house where he was born in Cheapside, now the Mercers' Chapel. This was founded by Thomas, the son of Theobald de Helles and Agnes Beckett his wife, the archbishop's sister: and, being made dependent on a hospital at Acre, in the Holy Land, was generally called St. Thomas of Acon.

† London Bridge, when covered with houses, formed a town of itself, or "a little citie," as John Norden, the surveyor, describes it in the following curious passage early in the 17th century:—"It is adorned with sumptuous buildings, and statelie and beautifull houses on either side, inhabited by wealthy citizens, and furnished with all manner of trades, comparable in it selfe to a little citie, whose buildings are so artificially contrived, and so firmly combined, as it seemeth more than an ordinary streete, for it is as one continuall vaute or rooffe, except certaine voyde places reserved from buildings, for the retire of passengers from the danger of carres, carts, and droves of cattall usually passing that way."

‡ A reduced copy of one of these views may be seen in *Gentleman's Magazine* for Sept. 1753.

§ Some observations on the mode of construction of Old London Bridge, as discovered in the years 1826 and 1827, were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. William Knight, F.S.A. the clerk of the works engaged in its demolition, and

that not the least damp or leak ever happened, and the paper was kept as safe and dry as it would have been in a garret."

In the London Chronicle of Aug. 14, 1760, it is stated that "in pulling down the house called the Chapel-house, on London Bridge, there has been found this week a very antique marble font, &c. curiously engraved, and several ancient coins, &c. The stones used in the building of this structure were so strongly cemented with different kinds of mortar, and strong iron clamps, that the workmen found a most difficult task in the demolition of it, which is not yet completed."

To return to the Seal, which, as well as that of the Archbishop, is now engraved for the first time. It represents, it will be seen, an arch of the bridge, with a boat passing under. Above sits the saint, his right hand extended in the act of benediction, and a cross, the emblem of his supreme dignity, in his left. The form of his mitre differs from that on his own seal, principally from its being seen in the contrary point of view. It is still low and simple, and together with the style of the architecture, and the characters of the legend, shows that the seal was probably engraved during the first half-century, at most, succeeding his death.

MR. URBAN,—As your curious readers are not all in possession of the works of Hieronymus Amaltheus, an elegant Latin poet, characterized by Muretus as "omnium qui hodie vivunt Italarum præstantissimum esse poetam," I transmit to you, for insertion in your classical Magazine, a copy of Amaltheus's "Urceus," the archetype whence Fawkes has formed his drinking song of Toby Philpott, "Dear Tom, this brown Jug," &c.—See Ritson's Songs, vol. ii. ed. 2.

Yours, &c.

VARUS.

URCEUS.

Plenus Falerni quem videtis Urceus,
Olim fuit Gubertus ille Noricus,
Qui ceteris bibacior potoribus
Palmam ferebat semper inter ebrios.
Is aestuente sole sub Caniculâ,
Dum mente lætâ, dum solutus omnibus
Curis vetusto prolebat se mero,
Quo dulcius, fragrantius, potentius
Cretæ feraces non tulere pampini,
Clausis repente faucium meatibus,
Et spiritu in præcordiis coërcito,
Dictæo obivit dolio tumentior.
Cujus cadaver saturo obesius sue
Cum molle tandem putruisset in lutum,
Rotâ peritus artifex volubili
Effinxit, hunc et expolivit Urceum,
Tuo, Lyææ, dedicatum nectari.

printed with three plates in the 23d volume of the *Archæologia*. They are also printed in our Magazine for April 1830, p. 294. See also further communications from the same writer, with a view of the Bridge during its demolition, in our Magazine for March 1832, where at p. 203 are described the broken architectural fragments found in the remaining vault of the Chapel; and subsequently in August, p. 98, the supposed discovery of the bones of Peter of Colechurch, the original architect.—We scarcely know whether it is worth adding that the jaw-bone of this skeleton was sold during the present summer in a sale of the antiquities collected by John Newman, esq. F.S.A. of Southwark.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Popular Lectures on the Diseases of Towns, &c. By W. Kebbell, M.D.

THE author of this treatise is Physician to the Brighton Dispensary, and his work is composed of four lectures he read at the Literary and Scientific Institute of that town during the last winter. The reason, he says, which induced him to bring this subject under the notice of the public at Brighton, and afterwards to comply with the request of his friends to print the lectures, was the immense sacrifice of human life by *certain physical circumstances in towns*, admitting a complete or partial removal; and this sacrifice the writer computes at no less than 51,000 lives annually. According to the reports of the Registrar-general, there is scarcely a town in the kingdom in which, during the *last three or four years*, there has not been a considerable increase in the rate of mortality from typhus and other contagious diseases. This is more especially the case in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, and other manufacturing towns. Liverpool, created in haste by commerce, is one of the unhealthiest towns in England, and has been for a year the *hospital and cemetery for Ireland*; in the last year the deaths there have more than doubled. In Glasgow, the rate of mortality has increased from 1 in 39 to 1 in 26; in London, the mortality in 1847 has been considerably greater than at any previous period since the commencement of registration! In England and Wales, from epidemic diseases, the number of deaths has increased during the last two years twenty per cent. and nearly doubled itself in many towns in England (see. p. 9). Now the amount of disease and death in *towns* is greatly in excess of that of *country* districts. The object of the author in these Lectures is to show that the cause of this excess of mortality is impurity of the atmosphere, and defective ventilation of the interiors of the houses; and the class of diseases generated by these causes

is, in a great degree, preventible by the enforcement of proper sanitary measures. It is to this polluted and pernicious atmosphere, that *scrofulous* disease so general among the poor may be traced, and that most prevalent and fatal of its forms—consumption. “Children,” says Sir James Clarke, “reared in workhouses or in similar establishments almost all become scrofulous, and this more from the *confined and impure atmosphere* in which they live, and the want of active exercise, than from defective nourishment.” More than *twenty of every hundred deaths in Brighton are caused by consumption*.* At p. 29 is a very curious and interesting table of the sanitary state of the population, divided into three classes of the community,—the gentry, the tradesmen, and the labourers and mechanics,—exhibiting the average age to which each of the three respectively reaches. Letting the letters G. T. and L. stand for the three classes,—in Liverpool it would be G. 35, T. 22, L. 15. In Bethnal Green, G. 45, T. 26, L. 16. In Manchester, G. 32, T. 20, L. 17. In Whitechapel union, G. 45, T. 27, L. 22. At Bath, G. 55, T. 37, L. 25. And in whatever other towns and districts you pursue your inquiries, the same results and the same proportions are exhibited, viz. that the average life of the labourer is not *half* that of the gentleman; and the tradesman's is a medium between the two. In the country districts the proportions are altered considerably in favour of the labourer, being as L. 35 to G. 50; but the different counties vary much from each other, from the several causes of soil, climate, and *rate of wages*. The author

* The air of Brighton, the author says, is prejudicial to consumptive people: but he does not give us the reasons, which we should have liked to know. Being on the full exposure of the southern coast, and mild in winter, it cannot be from the severity of the climate, for the fig, the myrtle, and the hydrangea will live there and flourish the year round.—REV.

considers the aggregate expense incurred in the United Kingdom on account of *preventible* sickness and a high rate of mortality, as considerably more than we pay annually for taxes,—that is to say, more than 50,000,000*l.*

Again, this habitually unhealthy state of the poor population produces deteriorated physical qualifications. The inhabitants of the manufacturing towns are far inferior in size and ability to labour to the country people. In Spitalfields and Whitechapel *two out of every three* of the candidates for admission into the police force are refused, as found defective in physical qualifications, and this force is recruited from the open districts at the outskirts of the town, or from Norfolk, Suffolk, and other agricultural counties. Out of 613 enlisted into the army, all of whom came from Birmingham and from other neighbouring towns, only 238 were approved for service. Of recruits sent from Liverpool, 47 and 54 per cent. were rejected as unfit after the examination of the staff-surgeon. This enfeebled state of the bodily powers acts also strongly in depressing and benumbing the mind. "One of the most melancholy proofs of this," says Dr. Southwood Smith, "is in the quiet and unresisting manner in which they succumb to the wretchedness of their lot; they make no effort to get into happier circumstances. Their dullness and apathy indicate an equal degree of mental as of physical paralysis." After mentioning some instances of afflicting destitution, this able and humane physician says, "The wretchedness being greater than humanity can bear, annihilates the mental faculties—the faculties distinctive of the human being. Yet there is a kind of satisfaction in the thought, *for it sets a limit to the capacity of suffering, which would otherwise be without bound.*" Another observation of the same person must not be overlooked, as it may tend to awaken those to a sense of their *own danger*, who would not be moved by the sufferings of others. "It is remarkable that the districts we have been speaking of (the unhealthy districts in the east of London), are not only the seats of disease, but the great seats of crime. I mean those places are the haunts and abodes of the greatest criminals; so that the

seats of the most terrible diseases and the haunts of the greatest criminals of the country are identical."

"The worst place," says Dr. Southwood Smith, "I know in the parish of Whitechapel, is the place where the most desperate and profligate portion of the community live." After mentioning other baneful effects arising from the same causes,—as on the parental infirmities being partaken by the children, both in body and mind, and in the increased number of *orphan poor* from the early death of parents,—the author finishes his most instructive chapter with words which we shall quote, under the hope of contributing our humble efforts to awaken the public to the sense of a mighty evil spreading over the land,—a dark pestilence, bodily and mental, destroying at once the health, the morals, and the happiness of the greater portion of the community.

"To sum up in a few words the foregoing account of the effects of sickness, it is not an exaggeration to say, that its withering influence is extended to, and entwined around, every part of the great fabric of human society, cramping its action, and undermining its stability. It creates an enormous expenditure which might otherwise be appropriated to the purchase of the conveniences and necessities of life, or applied to other useful purposes or means of improvement. It substitutes a gay, irritable, passionate, reckless population, dangerous to the internal peace and prosperity of the country, for a more staid and experienced one which preserves institutions, and is steadily progressive. It depresses the physical qualifications of the population, thereby abridging the productive powers of the country, and undermining the very means through which, in a great measure, we have obtained our present proud position amongst the other nations of the world. And, lastly, conjointly with depressing the physical qualifications of the population, it impairs their mental powers, thereby placing obstacles in the way of education and moral advancement, alike destroying and abridging their social and domestic happiness."

The author then proceeds to inquire if those evils can be prevented or diminished; and he reasons, and justly, from the disappearance of plagues and pestilences in modern times from the towns of the northern and western parts of Europe, from improved venti-

lation of cities, and habits of cleanliness in houses and in dress, and from a better and wholesomer diet, &c.; and a most striking and decisive instance is given from the comparative state of the navy and mercantile ships in the days of Admiral Hosier in 1726 and of Anson in 1740, and of the present

time. We cannot afford room to enter on this singularly effective portion of the argument, but we shall give one little tabular view of the striking improvements attending the introduction of preventive and sanitary measures into the royal navy, as given by Dr. Wilson:—

In 1779 the proportion dying	was 1 in	8 of the employed.
In 1811 do.	1 in 32	do.
In 1830-6 do.	1 in 72	do.

The same improvement is also to be found in the health of prisoners in the different gaols, from purer air and better food. But, though something has been done, it has been chiefly confined to those places under the official observance and provision of Government, as in the army, the navy, the prisons, the workhouses; but the general community is still to be lifted up from its fatal depression, as religion, humanity, and even worldly policy demand. The losses by *unnecessary* sickness in England and Wales, on Dr. L. Playfair's estimate, will amount to 1,000,000, and in the United Kingdom to 1,700,500 annually. "If," says Dr. Guy, "you find it difficult to realise so enormous a waste of health and life, you have only to imagine a town of 35,000 or 60,000 inhabitants annually swept away from the face of the earth above those who would die in the course of nature, if sanitary measures were in universal operation. To form a vivid idea of the amount of unnecessary sickness in the United Kingdom, you must imagine that in a city, the size of the metropolis, every man, woman, and child it contains, is the subject of *one attack of sickness every year, over and above the sickness which would occur in the course of nature, under a wise system of preventive measures.*"

Another mode of illustrating the difference in the degree of salubrity between town and country districts, is to compare the average age attained by the respective populations (see Tables, p. 29). The average age attained by the labourer in Rutland is 38 years; that of the labourer of Wiltshire (*the county of the lowest wages*) is 33 years. Taking the latter as our standard of comparison, the lower orders in Liverpool lose 18 years of life, in Bethnal Green 17 years, in Manchester 16, in Bolton Union 15, in

Leeds 14, in Derby 12, in White-chapel Union 11, in the Strand Union 9, in Bath 8, and in Kensington 7 years, &c.

The author attributes this excess of mortality in *towns* to two circumstances—atmospheric impurity, and vice and dissipation, not to greater poverty or want of the necessaries of life; for it appears from Mr. Chadwick's returns to the Manchester Statistical Society that the consumption of butcher's meat, among the *factory* population, was no less than 105 lbs. each person annually, man, woman, and child, or 450 lbs. yearly for a family, *exclusive* of bacon, pork, fish, and poultry; while in rural districts, to our knowledge, the labouring poor seldom taste meat (*pork is the only meat*) more than once a-week, if so often; therefore the superior longevity of the rural districts must be found in greater purity of air and temperance of life. To *twelve* bakers' shops, in a portion of a great northern city, there were found no less than *seventy-nine* gin-palaces! "In the contest between whiskey and education in Scotland," says Mr. Sheriff Alison, "education has been entirely overthrown."

To shew the intimate relation subsisting between the state of the *atmosphere* in towns and the rate of sickness and amount of mortality, compare *three* towns,—

	Deaths.
Birmingham . . .	1 in 917
Manchester . . .	1 in 498
Liverpool . . .	1 in 407

Now the relative intensity of the operation of the causes of atmospheric impurity in these towns *corresponds precisely with the rate of mortality in them*, for Liverpool has 100,000 inhabitants to the square mile, Manchester has 83,000, and Birmingham only 33,000. The

cellar population of Liverpool has been estimated at 20 per cent. In Birmingham there are no cellar residents, and it is better drained and ventilated. Another very important fact also meets us in this inquiry, that, though the noxious agencies in towns exert their most destructive influences upon the lower orders, they are far from being confined entirely to that portion of the population, but extend with equal certainty, though diminished power, to all ranks and orders of society above them. As a general rule, we may observe, that a low average life amongst the lower orders is attended with a corresponding diminution of the years of life among the upper and middling classes; and a high average of life among the poor with the same amongst the rich. The rich, indeed, not excepting even the nobility, suffer much more from excessive sickness prevailing amongst the poor than they are aware of or inclined to admit. The experience of Dr. Southwood Smith, physician to the London Fever Hospital, is, "that when fever prevails in any one district no place is safe." It sometimes breaks out unexpectedly in the best families, in the large open squares, and, although such places are not its common abode, they are by no means exempt from its visitation.

"It is," says our author, "a notorious fact, that there are some first-rate houses in London, inhabited by the aristocracy of the country, in the immediate vicinity of which are some wretched districts, inhabited by the lowest description of poor, and the constant abodes of fever and epidemic diseases; and in this manner these diseases are often propagated to the rich without they themselves having the least suspicion of the source whence they come. In numerous instances, undoubtedly, contagious diseases are contracted by the rich in walking or driving in their carriages through, or even past, infected streets. Thus it may be laid down as a well-ascertained truth, that, in allowing the present diseases to prevail among the poor, we are indirectly inflicting numerous and serious evils upon ourselves, and accordingly that, in raising them to a healthful condition of life, we shall, in a proportionate degree, ourselves be participators in the good accruing to them."

We must leave the remainder of this excellent little work to our readers' own attention, who will at least derive

this instruction from its pages, "that prevention is better than cure," and further, that prevention is in our power, but cure is not.

Poems. By Robert Aris Willmott.
2d Edition.

MR. WILLMOTT is honourably known in literature by many works which have shewn at once the variety of his learning, the purity of his taste, and above all the piety of his mind. His *Lives of the Sacred Poets* may be called a standard work, which will be consulted by all interested in the biography of some of our greatest and most popular poets: and for one of his latest works, his *Life of Jeremy Taylor*, he received the commendation of those, whose praise is of value. The present volume offers a pleasing specimen of his poetical talent. His descriptions are elegant, his illustrations full of fancy, and "the pleasing moral" which he draws from the productions of nature and the works of Providence are such as shew the prevailing associations of a good and thoughtful mind. There is too a classical tone and feeling pervading the whole composition, which shew equally the scholar and the poet. Our specimens must be confined; but we recommend the entire volume.

SUMMER.

Through the long gloom of winter drear,

In parlour twilight sadly sitting,

We pined to see thee shining here,

Thy colours o'er our gardens flitting;

And if, perchance, in antique page

Fresh thyme or olive-branch we found,

Or gathered flower of elder age,

That bloomed upon Italian ground;

Or if at midnight hour we heard,

From moonlit boughs, the gushing tune

Of green Colonos' dearest bird,

We thought of England's leafy June.

No shadow of inspired page

Upon our dreary fields may rest;

But health builds here a hermitage,

The turf a fairy foot has press'd.

Oh! could we have thee ever by,

With eyes so bright and song so clear,

No tempest rolling up the sky,

No roses dying in their year!

Nay, ask it not!—the wond'rous wall

That round our earthly dwelling grew

Beneath the tempter's feet might fall,

While home the guardian angel flew.

Then, summer, let thy wings decay, [part;
Green boughs and flowers and birds de-
So faith, peace, hope, by night and day,
Grow, bloom, and nestle in our heart.

PARADISE REMEMBERED BY MILTON.

Enchanter throned in palace dark,
Dim lights thy saddened heart beguiled;
From matted turf uprose the lark; [smiled.
Summer and childhood flowered and
Scythe flashing in thin wave of grass,
Red moonlight's shade round bending
sheaves;
Vine clamb'ring wild o'er cottage-glass,
Flocks, meadows, birds, and gilded
leaves,—

By Memory's magic pencil drawn,
All blossom'd, rustled, kindled round,
And sweet-briar, brush'd by wakeful fawn,
Scatter'd white spray on Eden ground.

There the hot Eastern landscape glow'd,
Smooth palm-tree, and, in long array,
Faint pilgrims toiling up the road,
Fierce Arabs thund'ring on their prey.

How blankly o'er their wearied eye
The solemn glades of cedar clos'd,
And crimson clouds roll'd down the sky,—
Angels in citron-bowers repos'd.

In vain the incense-breathing day
Through opal-colour'd portal burn'd,
In vain their own voluptuous May
With pomp of bloom and lyre return'd.

To wood, fount, sun, and garden blind,—
Yet felt thy quick'ning blood along,
Through every swelling vein of mind—
Ripe summer woke thee into song.

Darkness, than gorgeous day more bless'd,
In stillest depths thy voice to nurse,
Folded thick boughs upon thy rest—
Lone Nightingale of Verse!

So gardens from the shadowy deep,
Columbus, round thy dungeon bloom'd;
Untrodden forests in thy sleep
The dying form of day entomb'd.

Not Beauty in her zone of charms,
On red-rose pillow, dew-impearl'd,—
Not Poet's dream of heavenly arms,
Shines like the waking of a world!

Mr. Willmott has mentioned the splendid description by Milton, in *Paradise Lost*, of the banyan-tree, and justly praised it; but, in order to introduce it, the poet has been guilty of a great inaccuracy of description. He says (ix. 1111) that Adam and Eve, to hide their nakedness, exposed by guilt,—

Both together went
Into the thickest wood; there soon they chose
The fig-tree,—not that kind for fruit renown'd,
But such as to this day, to Indians known,
In Malabar or Deccan spreads her arms.

* * *

These leaves
They gathered, broad as Amazonian targe,
And, with what skill they had, together sewed.

Now, instead of the leaves of the banyan being as large as an Amazon's shield, or even larger than those of our garden-fig, they are of the shape, and about the size, of the laurel. But Milton, never having seen this tree, borrowed his description from Pliny (*vide Nat. Hist. xii. c. 5*), who says,—“*Foliorum latitudo peltæ effigiem Amazoniæ habet;*” and Pliny, who had never seen the tree either, took his description, probably, from some volume of Eastern travels. However, the botanical inaccuracy is well recompensed by the poetical beauty of the passage, and we can pardon the poet, while we must blame the naturalist.

Our last extract must be from

DREAMS IN A WINTER NIGHT.

A vision shone upon my sleep,—
A summer sleep of sun and dew,—
Domes many-colour'd, valleys deep,
Faces and robes of various hue;

Bright galley floats to warbled strain,
With broad gold-shadow by its side;
On my warm face drops colour'd rain,
From fans of Paphos, blossom-dyed.

Hot eyes, with scorching thirst of light,
Drink th' Egyptian magic in;
Lo! the swift-driving storm of blight,
And hush'd the carnival of sin.

A second vision charm'd me soon,
Sleepglimmering in the scatter'd stream;
Long hedge-rows double in the moon,
Gray bridge of ivy spans the dream.

There summer-tunes and flowers unwound;
Ripe autumn waves the mist of night,
And draws the poet's pillow round
The crimson curtains of delight.

Landscape and corn-field cease to be,—
Dun cloud of Parthian plumes I saw;
Ten thousand flaming swords on me,
Ten thousand twanging bows they draw.

That vision fades.—Cathedral shines
Through smoke of slumber with white
glare,
And Fancy's cluster of rich vines
From roof and window gilds the air.

'Mid dewy boughs of myrtle shrine
 Graces, in balmy times of yore,
 Waved the thin robe of bloom divine
 Their mistress' half-closed eyes before.
 Quick glancing in the setting sun,
 Each tint the silver tissue caught,—
 So the warm rays of memory run
 Through the night-woven web of thought.

Now that Mr. Willmott has tried his wing in these short poems, and has found the gale of public favour wafting him prosperously on his course, we think he should venture on a bolder flight, and give us the fruits of his maturer studies.

Ingeniumque vigens, et adultum mentis acumen.

Holy Times and Scenes. By Rev. J. S. Tute. 2nd series.

THIS small volume is dedicated to "our dear mother the Church of England." The poetry is reverent in feeling, and composed with elegance of structure and with correctness of style. We think there are young people of either sex to whom its thoughtful and devotional character will recommend it, especially in that division of it called "Lessons from Nature." Many of the poems are too long for us to extract entire, and we therefore have selected from those that are the shortest and most adapted to our limited space.

MERCY AND JUSTICE.

As when a green convolvulus in spring,
 On which blue-striped flowers are gathering,
 Entwines within its graceful wiry folds
 A sister flower, and with sweet pressure holds
 The crimson-streaked convolvulus entwined,
 Both spreading to the soft reviving wind
 Their glorious bells, each to the other ringing
 Celestial harmony, in concord singing
 Of Him who gave their beauteous form and grace.

So sweet and true resemblance we may trace
 Of God's dear Mercy and high Justice blent,—
 Two loving sisters to this lost earth sent.

AN AUTUMNAL WALK.

As the quiet evening falls,
 I hear the little twittering calls
 Of one bird to another ;
 Rain-drops, filled with the sun,
 Swiftly to each other run,
 Each to embrace his brother.

On the drooping oats they stand,
 Trembling as the stalk is fanned
 By the rising breezes ;
 When hard by the sweet-breath'd cow,
 Heedless of their beauteous glow,
 The pearly treasure seizes.

In this strangely quiet hour,
 In the slowly-falling shower,
 May we not see traces
 Of the passionless deep rest
 Of the holy and the blest
 In the heavenly places ?

We may trace in fading leaves,
 In the pensive oaten sheaves,
 And in every flower,
 In the awful quiet when
 Star-decked darkness falls on men,
 In each fruitful shower ;

In the seasons' gradual change,
 In well-known scenes, or new, or strange,
 Eve, or night, or morning,
 Stretching over every land,
 Our Heavenly Father's guiding hand,
 For comfort or for warning.

We must add two more short specimens from this pleasing little volume :

THE PIMPERNEL.

The sun is high, the sky is clear,
 And feathery clouds, like snow-drifts, rear
 Their airy piles ;
 Trees, herbs, and plants, to verdant life
 Rush with renewed and vigorous strife,
 And nature smiles.

And with intent and eager gaze,
 Expanding in the quickening blaze,
 Thou look'st on high ;
 Yet watchest if a darksome cloud,
 Slow passing by, should overshadow
 The genial sky ;

Lest the rude drops of rain should tear
 Thy scarlet petals, and should bear,
 Sweet pimpernel,
 Thy beauties to the earth, and spread
 Disordered, withered, wet, and dead,
 Their form so frail.

A gentle lesson thou dost teach,
 And by thy silent ways dost preach
 A sermon true !
 To have our thoughts aye fixed above,
 Gazing with eager lingering love
 On that bright view.

THE THRUSH'S NEST.

Listen ! on the hazel spray
 The thrush is singing his clear lay ;
 Now, as in the winding lane
 We go, it ceases—now again,
 Deepening in its melody,
 The sweet strain comes thrillingly.
 See ! upon the topmost bough,
 Singing to his mate below,
 He is riding high in air,
 Free from sorrow, free from care—
 He has flown—for we have come
 Far too near his waving home.
 Yet his mate, with wond'rous love,
 Will not let her nestlings move,

Tho' with fear her quick eyes flash,
Lest some wanton hand should dash
Them to earth, and rend her heart
With a sad bereaved smart.
Oh! how sweet is mother's care,
Even in the birds of air.
More thy wonder-working love,
Lord, we daily, hourly prove.

A few verbal corrections, and here and there a flat expression removed, seems all that is wanted to make this little volume as creditable to the author's taste and poetical talent, as it will be popular among those who are worth pleasing.

Guesses at Truth. By Two Brothers.
Second Series, fcp. 8vo. pp. 383.

THE former series of this able miscellany has already been described in our pages, and therefore we may refer the reader to the previous notice for particulars concerning it, as well as for remarks on this kind of composition. (Feb. p. 165.) A portion of this volume was contained in the original publication, which formed the first edition of these volumes; more, however, than three-fourths of its contents are new. Almost all of this newer portion was written above ten years since, but in transcribing it for the press it has been modified and enlarged, to bring it to the (surviving) author's present convictions. Works of this kind are particularly liable to such changes, as not being narrational, or consisting of a continuous line of argument, but composed of unconnected ideas, which may be conceived suddenly, and altered or modified on reflection.

If we were to take one of the authors of this volume at his word, we might spare ourselves some trouble, by leaving it to make its own way, as he affords us a good excuse for not offering any specimens of it to the reader.

"They who profess to give the essence of things, in most cases merely give the extract; or rather an extract, or it may be several, pickt* out at chance or will. They repeat the blunder of the Greek dunce, who brought a brick as a sample of a house: and how many such dunces do we still find, calling on us to judge of books by like samples. At best they just tap the cask, and offer you a cup of

its contents, having previously half filled the cup with water, or some other less innocent diluent." (p. 6.)

But we remember a person once reading a review, and expressing his opinion that the reviewer had never read the book, on which he professed to be passing sentence, and one reason for the suspicion was, that there were no passages quoted. As then we do not wish to expose ourselves to the same suspicion, we shall waive the permission which the writer holds out, and proceed in the ordinary way.

We cannot acquit the author of an occasional obscurity, or ourselves of an occasional dulness, whichever the case may be. But as we do not wish to incur specific charges of stupidity, or at least of forgetfulness, we shall leave our readers to judge for themselves. And if they are so fortunate as to think they understand, where we do not, (or so complacent as to think so,) they may be left to the pleasure of their own opinion.

At p. 33, in the course of a rather long essay on the alleged perfectibility of mankind, the words of Seneca are quoted, "Etiam sine magistro vitia discuntur." (Nat. Quæst. iii. 30.) This may be illustrated from Favart's *Soirée des Boulevards*, in which Monsieur Roger and his sensible wife dispute on the nature of instruction. The husband, who wishes to teach his daughter a *flash* song, maintains that he is in the right, against his wife's objection, and says "On ne risque rien d'instruire un honnête fille du bien et du mal: elle pratique l'un et fuit l'autre." To this questionable assertion Madame Roger wisely replies, "Je ne pense pas de même. Roger, Roger, n'enseignons que le bien: le mal s'apprend tout seul." To which he accedes with a good grace: "Eh bien! j'ai tort, et tu parles en brave femme." On this passage La Harpe remarks, "Assurément, il y'a a plus de sens dans ces quatre mots de la bonne femme que dans les longues paroles de nos philosophes sur l'éducation." (Lycée, partie iii., chap. vii. sect. 2.)

He considers that the great discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries might indeed have awakened presumptuous thoughts in mankind. "But Luther at the same time threw

* We retain the writer's spelling, however peculiar.

open the Bible to them. He opened their eyes to look into the moral and the spiritual world, and to see, more clearly than before, how the whole head was sick and the whole heart faint." (p. 35.) At p. 42 he truly observes, that "The delusion of the last century has been, that science will lead mankind to perfection." Again, "Thus it came to pass that, as the multitudes in the plain of Shinar fancied they could erect a tower, the summit of which should reach to heaven, in like manner the men of science in the last century conceived that the continued augmentations of science would in time raise them above all the frailties of humanity. Confounding human nature with this particular exertion of its faculties, they assumed that the increase of the latter involved an equivalent improvement of the whole. And this mistake was the easier, inasmuch as scientific talents have little connexion with our moral nature, and may exist in no low degree without support from it." (pp. 46, 47.)

In an earlier article at p. 21, he pronounces a question which he had met with. "Shall religion be the only thing that continues wholly unimproved?" as *silly enough*; and adds "People forget what things are progressive, and what unprogressive." And what, no doubt, will displease our *laudatores temporis acti* (Horace, *De Arte Poet.* 173), he proceeds to say that

"The churches built in our days . . . are so much grander and more beautiful than those of York and Salisbury, of Amiens and Cologne, as to warrant a presumption that they who can raise a worthier house for God are also likely to know God, and to know how to worship him better." (p. 22.)

He accuses the French of a "national incapacity to contemplate an idea." (p. 62.) The best apology to be made under such a charge, supposing it does not admit of a full refutation, is contained in Galignani's "Guide through France," p. xxxi. "However shallowly the French may think upon a subject, they never fail to express themselves well."

While he frequently quotes Coleridge, he observes how little he "is to be relied on for a mere matter of fact" (p. 104), but the charge, in this instance, is merely one of unintentional misquotation.

"Too much is seldom enough. Pumping after your bucket is full prevents its keeping so." (p. 107.)

"Your good sayings would be far better, if you did not think them so good. He who is in a hurry to laugh at his own jests is apt to make a false start, and then has to return with downcast head to his place." (p. 138.)

"Are you quite sure that Pygmalion is the only person who ever fell in love with his own handiwork?" (p. 139.)*

At p. 183, in an essay on Self-examination, he remarks that—

"There is often a great deal of morbid exaggeration, of unhealthy, mischievous poring over and prying into the movements of our hearts and minds, which in the Romish Church has been stimulated feverishly by the deleterious practices of the confessional, and which taints many of the very best Romish devotional works. A rapid counterpart of this is also to be found in our modern sentimental religion. In the Apostles, on the other hand, there is nothing of the sort." (p. 183.)

On this subject, so important to many minds, Mr. Isaac Taylor's work entitled "The Natural History of Enthusiasm" will be perused with interest and with benefit. He says, in accordance with the sentiment just quoted, that "To know the evils of the heart is indeed indispensable to the humility and the caution of true wisdom; and whoever is utterly untaught in this dismal branch of learning is a fool. But to make it the chief object of attention, is not only unnecessary, but fatal to the health of the soul." (Section 2, p. 41. 3d edit. 1832.)

The author observes that—

"This, too, was one of the greatest and most blessed among the truths which Luther was especially ordained to reprove—

* Perhaps the most egregious instance of such self-love was the Abbé Richard, author of "*Traité des Pensions Royales*," 1694. Having satisfied himself that he had proved his points, and composed a first-rate work, he concludes by saying "*Je ne craindrai donc point de mettre à la fin de mon livre ce vers d'un poëte lyrique,*

Exegi monumentum aere perennius."

The Abbé was historiographer of France, and belonged to the congregation of the Oratoire.—REV.

claim; that we are not to spend our days in watching our own vices, in gazing at our own sins, in stirring and raking up all the mud of our past lives, but to lift up our thoughts from our own nature to Him who put on that nature in order to deliver it from corruption." (pp. 383-384.)

The following sentence is remarkably striking:—

"He who does evil that good may come, pays a toll to the devil to let him into heaven," (p. 213.)

"The memory ought to be a store-room. Many turn theirs into a lumber-room. Nay, even stores grow mouldy, unless aired and used betimes: and then, too, they become lumber." (p. 216.)

If the first part of the following sentence is obscure from aiming at antithesis, the latter is indisputable. "Crimes sometimes shock us too much; vices almost always too little." (p. 276.)

"They who boast of their tolerance merely give others leave to be as careless about religion as they are themselves. A walrus might as well pride itself on its endurance of cold." (p. 278.)

We do not know that eloquence is the test of truth, yet how justly does the writer observe, that "There is no being eloquent for atheism. In that exhausted receiver the mind cannot use its wings, the clearest proof that it is out of its element." (p. 279.)

We are glad not to have overlooked the following sentence; it may be of use to some of our readers.

"The body too has its rights; and it will have them. They cannot be trampled upon or slighted without peril. The body ought to be the soul's best friend, and cordial, dutiful helpmate. Many of the studious, however, have neglected to make it so; whence a large part of the miseries of authorship." (p. 285.)

With this observation we would couple one of Celsus: "At imbecillis (quo in numero magna pars Urbanorum, omnesque pene cupidi literarum sunt) observatio major necessaria est; ut quod vel corporis, vel loci, vel studii ratio detrahit, cura restituat." (B. i. s. 2, p. 17, ed. Milligan, 1831.) So Montesquieu justly and pointedly says:—"Plus les causes physiques portent les hommes en repos, plus les causes morales les en

doivent éloigner." (De L'Esprit des Lois, b. xiv. c. 5.)*

There are some good remarks at pp. 320, 321, on the training of children. For instance, "A great step has been gained when a child has learnt that there is no necessary connection between liking a thing and doing it." (p. 320.) In illustration of this, we would refer to a pleasing story in Mrs. Barbauld's "Evenings at Home." (Evening xii.) But every period of life may derive something from the sentiment. At pp. 323-326 there are some good remarks on our translation of the Bible. "Our translators," he says, "were more studious of the matter than of the manner; and there is no surer preservative against writing ill, or more potent charm for writing well." He considers it fortunate, indeed "an inestimable blessing, that our translation was made before our language underwent the various refining processes, by which it was held to be carried to its perfection in the days of Queen Anne." Hence he suggests that, whenever the task of revising it is undertaken, "the utmost care should be used to preserve its language and phraseology."

Occasionally we think we can trace some of the thoughts to their source. But it would be an ungracious task to charge original thinkers with plagiarism in a few cases, when perhaps they are unconscious of it. Ideas may become so familiarized to our mind, as at length to be mistaken for our own; as in a pretty Breton stanza the lover tells his mistress that their hearts are so closely united he can no longer distinguish hers from his.

But here we must close the volume, and refer the reader, if he approves of the *bricks* which have been shown him as specimens of the *building*, to examine it farther for himself. This volume is in every way a worthy successor of its excellent elder brother; we are not quite sure that we do not prefer it, but that may be from the impression being newer. Without pledging ourselves to an entire concurrence with every sentence (which

* This subject is so important, that we shall offer some further observations on it at the end of this article.

might be hazardous), we will say of it, as a whole—

“Cras legat, qui nunquam lægit; quique lægit, cras legat,”

if it be lawful thus to tamper with the language of the *Pervigilium*.

In a passage taken from page 285 of the “*Guesses*,” the writer has said, that “a large part of the miseries of authorship” is owing to the neglect of the body, as a friend and helpmate of the soul. The subject is so important that, as was intimated in a note, we shall offer some further observations upon it.

The late Mr. Abernethy had once an idea, as he told a relative of ours, “of writing a book on a lawyer’s constitution,” and it is to be wished that he had done so, as such a work would have been useful to all persons engaged in studious pursuits. Pujati, a celebrated professor at Padua, published a volume entitled “*Della preservazione della Salute de’ Literati*,” at Venice, in 1762; and Ramazzini wrote on the same subject, as did also Platner; but this last writer, who treated it ably as far as he went, only touched on it incidentally. It was reserved for the justly famous Tissot to confer a benefit on the literary world, which needs only to be appreciated, to remedy many evils which beset the studious, and to prevent more. This treatise, originally composed in Latin as an inaugural thesis in 1766, was translated by the author into French in 1768, under the title of “*De la Santé des Gens de Lettres*,” 12mo. and thus became a boon to a numerous class. As our own *degrees* were not taken in medicine, we cannot venture to say how far the purely medical part of it is now in vogue, but we know only too well that the regiminal part, if even no more, is countenanced still by physicians. The treatise has all the clearness of an oration, with the copiousness of a regular essay. No student ought to be without it, or some similar code of rules, either on his shelf or in his memory; subject of course to the particular directions of his own medical counsellor, without which the misapplication of excellent precepts will often defeat their end.

Perhaps it would be impossible to

rival in clearness and conciseness the following passage, which puts the physical evils of literary life into the plainest point of view:

“Les maladies des gens de lettres ont deux sources principales, les travaux assidus de l’esprit, et le continuuel repos du corps; pour en tracer un tableau exact, il n’y a qu’à détailler les effets funestes de ces deux causes.” (p. 15.)

As a natural consequence he says, “L’homme qui pense le plus, est celui qui digère le plus mal, toutes choses égales d’ailleurs.” (p. 25.) And who, that is not infatuated with a favourite pursuit, will not agree with him, that “On est trop savant quand on l’est aux dépens de sa santé; a quoi sert la science sans le bonheur?” (p. 71.)

We entreat the reader’s attention also to this sentence:

“Il n’y a pas une partie du corps que la vie sédentaire n’affoiblisse; quand le sang est une fois vicié, il attaque tôt ou tard toutes les parties qu’il arrose.” (p. 72.)

Nor must the influence of atmosphere be forgotten:

“L’air enfermé que les hommes, qui ne vivent qu’avec leurs livres, respirent continuellement, est une cinquième cause, à laquelle on ne fait généralement pas assez d’attention, qui contribue beaucoup à aggraver leurs maux. . . . Ne pas renouveler tous les jours l’air de sa chambre c’est vivre des ordures de la veille; et quels sont les érudits qui le renouvellent tous les jours?” (pp. 88, 89.)

But nearly every class of evils has some leading one that aggravates the others, and this is particularly the case here.

“La première difficulté qu’on a à vaincre avec les gens des lettres quand il s’agit de leur santé, c’est de les faire convenir de leurs torts; ils sont comme les amants qui s’emportent quand on ose leur dire que l’objet de leur passion a des défauts. . . . tous opposent au médecin une obstination qu’ils prennent pour une fermeté dont ils s’applaudissent et dont ils deviennent les victimes. . . . et on peut dire qu’en général les gens de lettres sont les malades les plus difficiles à conduire; c’est une raison de plus pour les éclairer sur les moyens de conserver et de rétablir leur santé.” (pp. 122—4.)

We cannot omit the beautiful application which M. Tissot has made, at

p. 221, of a passage in Catullus, to the inordinate love of study :

Difficile est longum subito deponere amorem ;
Difficile est ; verum hoc, qua lubet, efficias.
Una salus hæc est, hoc est tibi pervincendum.
Catull. 82. [A1. 76, l. 13.]

If these extracts appear to have rather intruded on the department of "Review of New Publications," we hope that their beneficial character will be a sufficient excuse. The particular rules, and medical remedies, we have refrained from describing ; as, if the cautions contained in these passages do not set the student on pursuing the subject for himself, it would be useless on our part to go into any further details.

Life, Letters, &c. of John Keats. By R. M. Milnes. 2 vols.

THIS work is dedicated to Lord Jeffery, as being the critic who did much "to rescue the early genius of Keats from the alternative of obloquy or oblivion." Mr. Milnes also observes that he "had always felt a strong poetical sympathy, accompanied with a *ceaseless wonder* at the wealth of Keats' diction and of imagery," and that "he had ever seemed to him to have done more at school in poetry, than almost any other man who had made it the object of a mature life. This adolescent character (he says) had given me an especial interest in the moral history of *this Marcellus of the empire of English song*, and when my imagination measured what he might have been with what he was, it stood astounded at the result."

Mr. Charles Brown, the devoted friend of Keats, before he left England confided to Mr. Milnes's care all his collections of Keats's writings, accompanied with a biographical notice, and Mr. Milnes engaged to use them to the best of his ability for the purpose of vindicating the character and advancing the fame of his honoured friend ; from some other friends and acquaintances of the poet he received additional assistance, and he has executed his task in a manner honourable to himself, and, we have no doubt, satisfactory to those most interested in the character and fame of the poet. With regard to the biography there was not

much to tell. John Keats was born in 1795. His father was ostler in the livery stables at Moorfields, and married his master's daughter. John went to school at Enfield, and on leaving it in 1810 was apprenticed to a surgeon of Edmonton. He remained there five years, walked the hospitals, and passed his examination at Apothecaries' Hall with credit. About 1817 he left his profession of *Æsculapius* for that of Apollo. He did not like *operations* ; but to punish him for not bringing *fine* children into the world, his own poetical offspring, his first child, "dropped still-born from the press." Upon this, very naturally, he quarrelled with his publisher. The poetic family that followed, Endymion, Hyperion, Lamia, Eve of St. Agnes, had scarcely a better fate ; for, though they were born alive, they were nearly strangled in the cradle by an old grey-headed, wrinkled sorcerer, the Editor of the Quarterly Review. Upon this second failure Keats went abroad, and, after a long, lingering illness, died at Rome. With these scanty materials from *without*, Mr. Milnes had ample ones from *within* ; and the biography is in no way deficient in interest. Youth and spirits and good friends, and a poetical temperament, fill it with living and entertaining sketches. Sorrow and sickness had not yet come ; and the walking tour in Scotland is one a wealthier traveller might envy, and do well to imitate. Keats, soon after this, fell in love with a lady at Hampstead, and began Hyperion. The lady's portrait may be seen at p. 252—the poem should be known to every body. He also wrote a tragedy, called "Otho the Great," which Mr. Milnes thinks is "confused and unreal in the story, but that the want of interest is *fully redeemed* by the beauty and power of passages continually recurring, and that there is scarce a page without a touch of a great poet," &c. And it is true that there is much poetical thought and expression in the drama ; but, if there had been more, it never could have been a successful substitute for a plot without nature, truth, and interest. Shelley said, "that Keats would never be popular ;" and others ridiculed him as being one of the "Cockney school" (a school, by the bye, that has produced as much talent

as schools further out of town). And here we may make our extracts from Mr. Milnes, in which he gives his judgment on this once calumniated brood of poets, who are supposed to draw their inspiration from a stray muse or two residing at Hampstead or Enfield, while the other sisters were at their country seats at Keswick or Windermere, or living handsomely in the refectory at Abbotsford.

"The epithet (says Mr. Milnes) 'cockney,' had so much meaning as consisted in some of the leaders being Londoners, and engaged in the editorship of the public press of the metropolis. The strong and immediate contrast between town and country, seemed also to have the effect of rendering many of the writers insensible to that discrimination of the relative worth and importance of *natural objects* which habit and taste requires, but which reason cannot strictly define. It is perfectly true that a blade of grass is to the reverential observer as great a miracle of divine workmanship as the solar system; that the valves of an unseemly shell may have to the physiologist all the importance of the circumfluent ocean; and that the poet may well find in a daisy, 'thoughts too deep for tears;' but there will ever be gradations of interest in the susceptibilities even of educated and accomplished men, and the admiration which would be recognized as just, when applied to a rare or expansive object, will always appear unreal and coxcombical when lavished on what is trivial and common. Nor could these writers, as a school, be held altogether guiltless of the charge of literary conceit. The scantiness of general sympathy drove them into a *coterie*, and the evils inseparable from a limited intercourse with other minds grew up and flourished abundantly among them. They drew their inspiration from books and from themselves, and became, in many cases, unconscious imitators of the peculiarities as well as of the beauties of the older models of style and language. It was not so much that they were guilty of affected archaisms, as that they delighted in giving that prominence to individual peculiarities, great and small, which impart to the works of some early poets an antiquarian as well as literary interest, but which had an almost comic effect when transferred to the habits and circumstances of a particular set of men in our own times. They fell into the error of demanding public and permanent attention for matters that could only claim a private and occasional interest; and thus have they not only damaged their contemporary reputation, but have barred up, in

a great degree, their access to future fame," &c.

We must now commence our extracts from those posthumous pieces recovered and published by Mr. Milnes. There is not, however, much to praise among the miscellaneous poems, which commence with an Ode to Apollo, descriptive of the great master of the lyre, but in strains very different from Homeric, as—

Here *Homer* with his nervous arms
Strikes the twanging harp of war,
And even the western splendour warms,
While the trumpets sound afar.
But what creates the most intense surprise,
His soul looks out with renovated eyes.

This is not very poetical; nor is the following of Shakspeare:—

Thou biddest Shakspeare wave his wand,
And quickly forward spring
The Passions—a terrific band—
As each vibrates the string
That with its tyrant temper best accords,
While from their master's lips pour forth the
inspiring words.

Nor does the poet succeed better in his Ode, than in his Hymn to Apollo.

God of the golden bow,
And of the golden lyre,
And of the golden hair,
And of the golden fire!
Charioteer
Of the patient year,
Where—where slept thine ire
When, like a blank idiot, I put on thy wreath,
Thy laurel, thy glory,
The light of thy story?
Or was I a worm—too low crawling for death?
O Delphic Apollo!

Of another strain is the song to the dove:

I had a dove, and the sweet dove died,
And I have thought it died of grieving;
Oh what could it grieve for? Its feet were tied
With a silken thread of my own hand's
weaving.
Sweet little red feet! Why should you die?
Why would you leave me, sweet bird, why?
You lived alone in the forest tree;
Why, pretty thing, would you not live with me?
I have fed you oft and gave you white peas,
Why not live sweetly, as in the green trees?

We now extract the "*Faëry Song*," a subject suitable to the author's genius.

Ah! woe is me! poor silver wing,
That I must chaunt thy lady's dirge,
And death, to this fair haunt of spring,
Of melody and streams of flow'ry verge.
Poor silver wing! ah! woe is me
That I must see

These blossoms snow upon thy lady's pall!
Go, pretty page, and in her ear
Whisper that the hour is near;
Softly tell her not to fear

Such calm favonian burial!

Go, pretty page! and soothly tell
The blossoms hang by a melting spell;
And fall they must, ere a star wink thrice

Upon her closed eyes,
That now in vain are weeping their last tears,
As sweet life leaving and these arbours green,
Rich dowry from the spirit of the spheres;
Alas! poor Queen!

The following is a Fragment.

O, I am frightened with most hateful thoughts!
Perhaps her voice is not a nightingale's;
Perhaps her teeth are not the fairest pearl;
Her eyelashes may be, for aught I know,
Not longer than the mayfly's small fan-horns;
There may not be one dimple on her hand
And freckles many: ah! a careless nurse,
In haste to teach the little thing to walk,
May have crumpled up a pair of Dian's legs,
And warpt the ivory of a Juno's neck.

* * *

The Eve of St. Mark promised better
things; but it is also unfinished, though
the poet had got into his favourite
vein.

Bertha was a maiden fair,
Dwelling in the old Minster Square;
From her fire-side she could see
Sidelong its rich antiquity,
Far as the Bishop's garden-wall,
With sycamores and elm-trees tall,
Full leaved, the forest had outstript,
By no sharp north-wind ever nipt.—
So, shelter'd by the mighty pile,
Bertha arose and read awhile;
With forehead 'gainst the window-pane,
Again she tried, and then again,—
Until the dusk eve left her dark,
Upon the legend of St. Mark.
From plaited lawn frill, fine and thin,
She lifted up her soft, warm chin,
With aching neck and swimming eyes,
And daz'd with saintly imageries.

* * *

Her shadow in uneasy guise
Hover'd about, a giant size,
On ceiling, beam, and old oak chair,
The parrot's cage, and panel square,
And the warm, angled winter-screen,
On which were many monsters seen,
Called doves of Siam, Lima mice,
And legless birds of Paradise,
Macaw, and tender Av'davat,
And silken-furr'd Angora cat.
Untired she read; her shadow still
Glower'd about as it would fill
The room with wildest forms and shades,
As though some ghostly Queen of Spades
Had come to mock behind her back,
And dance and ruffle her garments black,
&c.

And now we must find space for
two of the sonnets.

IX.

*Written on the blank space of a leaf at the end
of Chaucer's tale of "The Flowre and the
Lefe."*

This pleasant tale is like a little copse;
The bonied lines so freshly interlace
To keep the reader in so sweet a place,
So that he here and there full-hearted stops,
And oftentimes he feels the dewy drops
Come cold and suddenly against his face;
And by the wand'ring melody may trace
Which way the tender-legged linnet hops.
Oh! what a power has white simplicity!
What mighty power has this gentle story!
I that do ever feel a thirst for glory
Could at this moment be content to lie
Meekly upon the grass, as those whose sob-
bings [robins.
Were heard of none besides the mournful

X.

To J. H. REYNOLDS.

O that a week could be an age, and we
Feel parting and warm meeting every week;
Then one poor year a blessed year would be,
The flush of welcome ever on thy cheek.
So could we live long life in little space,
So time itself would we annihilate,
So a day's journey in oblivion's haze,
To serve our joys, would lengthen and dilate.
O to arrive each Monday morn from Ind!
To land each Tuesday from the rich Levant!
In little time a host of joys to bind,
And keep our souls in one eternal pant.
This morn, my friend, and yester' ev'n ing
taught
Me how to harbour such a happy thought.

The "Cap and Bells, or the Jealousies," is an unfinished fairy tale, in a style something between Wieland's Oberon and Byron's Beppo. It was, we are told, "begun without a plan, and without any prescribed laws for the supernatural machinery;" and might as well have remained in the editor's desk.

On the whole, these poems will add no additional sprig to the wreath the poet had won before. They have most of his faults, his exaggeration, his carelessness, his obsolete expressions, his inapplicable epithets, his disjointed numbers, his fanciful analogies, and his mythological subjects, which, to be interesting, must call up an audience that have been departed from earth these two thousand years and more. We can believe that Keats might have gained a circle of auditors while reciting his Odes at the Isthmian games, or at a symposium at the Piræus; but other subjects, and other interests,

and other creeds, have succeeded, and an English poet must write for London, not for Athens. What Greek would have read Sophocles and Pindar if they had chosen for their poetical subjects, not their own deities and their own heroes, but had gone to Egypt, and the Pyramids, and the Nile, and brought back histories of Anubis, and Osiris, and Osymandyas, and Amunoph the Second, and Thothrun the Third, and all the crocodile-headed monarchs of Hecatompylos?

New Commentaries on the Laws of England (partly founded on Blackstone) by Henry John Stephen, *Serjeant-at-Law. Second Edition. Prepared for the press by James Stephen, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. 4 vols. 8vo.*

IN this work we seem to read the knell of the celebrated book upon which it is "partly founded." For a period of nearly eighty years, Blackstone's *Commentaries* has continued to exercise a most important influence upon the public mind. Critics, in some respects more severe than righteous, have assailed it from time to time, and have established the existence of certain defects in it a knowledge of which has a little interfered with its reputation as a work of philosophical inquiry, but no criticism has ever lessened its usefulness as a popular book of instruction. In that respect it has been altogether without a rival, and readers of ardent minds, surprised and captivated by the interest which invests a science ordinarily regarded as one of the most abstruse, have united in celebrating its praises in no measured terms. Sir William Jones pronounced the *Commentaries* to contain "the most correct and beautiful outline that ever was exhibited of any human science." Niebuhr dignified its author by the title of "that great writer." Mr. Chitty remarked, that it had been said that the *Commentaries*, "for a single production, is the most valuable which has ever been furnished to the public by the labour of any individual," and himself assented to the truth of that assertion. Even Bentham, although disparaging the powers of the commentator as a jurist, and attributing the reputation of his work merely to "the enchanting harmony

of its numbers," describes him as having been the "first of all institutional writers who taught jurisprudence to speak the language of the scholar and the gentleman; put a polish on that rugged science; cleansed her from the dust and cobwebs of the office; . . . decked her out from the toilette of classic erudition; enlivened her with metaphors and allusions; and sent her abroad in some measure to instruct, and in still greater measure to entertain, the most miscellaneous, and even the most fastidious taste."

In the midst of all this praise, and of much more of the same kind for which we have no room, the *Commentaries* were continually conducting to put a period to their own usefulness. They popularised law. They not only instructed the people in the peculiar excellences of our own legal constitution, which they thus rendered them the better able to defend against speculative innovators, but they also, although unwillingly, exposed its anomalies, and its obsolete traditional absurdities, and by setting before the inquirer all that a shrewd, practised, plausible advocate could say in their behalf, exposed their folly and hastened their downfall. Every important alteration in the law has been a step towards the consignment of the *Commentaries* to oblivion; but successive editors have heroically combated for Blackstone against the influence of time and legal reform. The *Commentaries* were first published at Oxford in 4 vols. 4to. 1765-9. There were eight editions between that date and the death of the author in 1780. Dr. Burn followed as the first editor in 1783; Burn and Williams in 1787; Professor Christian in 1793-4; Archbold in 1811; Williams in 1822; Coleridge in 1825; Chitty in 1826; Price in 1830; James Stewart in 1841; and there have been others. All these distinguished men endeavoured to adapt the *Commentaries* to altered circumstances by a variety of annotations and additions; but every term, and every volume of the statutes, made the task more difficult. Law reform has ultimately left the great commentator very far behind. Scarcely a page of his work remains untouched by the effacing fingers of modern legislation; and in many places whole

sentences, paragraphs, and chapters, have become as obsolete and inapplicable to the present condition of legal learning as Bracton or Fleta. In this state of things the present editor has taken a new and bolder course. He has not attempted the Mezentian task of uniting the dead Blackstone to the present generation by means of living notes; he has written new commentaries, into which he has introduced all that remains of Blackstone's text. Conceiving that "the unimpaired portions of Blackstone's Commentaries," he says, "comprise many passages, which (free in other respects from objection) are so far valuable, at least, that they bear the stamp of his authority, and many others whose merit is of the highest order, being distinguished by all the grace and spirit of diction, the justness of thought, and the affluence of various learning to which he owes his fame," Mr. Serjeant Stephen has converted the wreck thus thrown upon the legal shore to his own purposes; weaving it into what is substantially a new work, and honestly confusing his pages by ugly brackets, in order to indicate the extent of his obligations.

But he has done more than this. In the treatment of so vast a subject much of the author's clearness, and therefore much of his usefulness, depends upon the character of his arrangement. Law can no more be taught without some convenient classification of its multitudinous objects than botany. In this respect Blackstone adopted an arrangement derived in great part from the civil law, but which descended to the commentator through the *Analysis of Hæle*. Like the Linnæan arrangement of the subjects of botany, Blackstone's system of classification, although practically useful, is philosophically defective. The title of that portion of it which deals with what the commentator terms in brief "the Rights of Things" has been condemned, as not only "contrary to legal and grammatical propriety," for mere "things" can have no "rights," but also as liable, from the position in which it stands in the order of arrangement, to the still graver objection of rendering it necessary in some instances to treat of relative rights before what are called absolute rights, and of throwing the treatment of certain branches

of our public law into strange and undignified relationship, as, for instance, "the law of highways and turnpikes is made incidental to the office of parish surveyor, and the large and interesting subject of the poor laws is dealt with by way of digression from the office of overseer."

These objections are endeavoured to be obviated by Mr. Serjeant Stephen in a new arrangement, by which the whole subject is thrown into the following six-fold division. I. Of Personal Rights. II. Of Rights of Property. III. Of Rights in Private Relations. IV. Of Public Rights. V. Of Civil Injuries; and VI. Of Crimes. In this new arrangement Mr. Serjeant Stephen puts forth a claim to originality. It is indeed the great novelty in his work, and in that character has specific claims upon his readers' attention.

Under the first head persons are contemplated

" in the light of insulated individuals, and in that capacity their *personal* (in other words their *bodily*) rights are examined; next in connection with the things around them, which introduces the consideration of their rights of *property*; next as members of families, which involves their *rights in private relations*; and lastly as members of the community, which leads to the discussion of their rights in public relations. According to this order, the absolute right uniformly takes precedence of the relative, and the law of property in general is investigated before the relations of men in regard to property arise for consideration. Upon this system, too, the division of public rights will allow of a subdivision conveniently adapted to allow of the discussion of those mixed subjects . . . which having no exclusive connection either with person or property it is the tendency of Blackstone's method to exclude."

It is very probable that this novel subdivision of the subject may admit of some useful transpositions of Blackstone's matter, and the breaking up of an old arrangement may be serviceable as leading to something better hereafter, but in any other way we can scarcely regard the new arrangement as of very great importance. Blackstone's "rights of things" was strictly speaking not very much more objectionable than Stephen's "rights of property," and "rights in private

relations" and "public rights" are not properly substantive divisions, but merely subdivisions of Blackstone's "rights of persons." This is not, however, a matter of much moment; for neither Blackstone's division, nor that of Serjeant Stephen, pretends, we suppose, to be scientifically accurate. The aim in both is to set forth the vast subject in a way calculated to be popularly useful, and, regarded in that light, probably the Serjeant's order is the better of the two. We should have been better pleased, if the modesty of the learned Serjeant (Preface, p. vii.) had not deterred him from recasting the whole work, and putting it into a more entirely scientific, or, as botanists would term it, a natural system of arrangement. This is a subject for the consideration of the editor in a third edition, which we trust will soon be called for.

A work like this, if properly executed, is of infinite moment in revolutionary times. Our law, although still greatly deformed by the relics of unskilful legislation and the irrational decisions of timid, quibbling judges, means well, and will therefore bear being looked into. It has not yet entitled itself, and probably never will, to be considered as "the perfection of reason," but, as a standard of what the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain are to deem right and wrong in all civil relations, it may fairly challenge comparison with the jurisprudence of any nation, whether in ancient or modern times. Growing up through the course of many centuries, it has gradually adapted itself to our wants and our reason; and he who, like Blackstone, endeavours to explain with calmness and precision what the law really is, and through what changes it has passed until it ultimately assumed its present form, is a great benefactor of his country. But such a work is not to be accomplished by the publication of abstracts of acts of Parliament. The public have no taste for that kind of reading. He who aspires to occupy Blackstone's place must do what Blackstone did. He must make the law speak, as Bentham remarked, the language not of the office but that of the scholar and of the gentleman. If he does so, let him be assured that the men of the present day will as eagerly

devour his pages as our fathers and grandfathers did those of Blackstone; and that they will rise from the perusal with their love of manly freedom strengthened, their attachment to our constitution and government heightened, and their thankfulness excited to that Providence which has cast our lot under a system of laws which, with all its defects, is so rational and so liberal as to take from us all pretence for revolutionary dissatisfaction. This again is a subject for the consideration of the Editor of the next edition. Let him consider whether he cannot express the effect, rather than quote the language, of the statute book. Acts of parliament may do and say any thing; they have gone the length of making Malta in Europe, and a woman a mayor or a justice of the peace, but commentators ought to beware of following them too closely. In so doing it is possible that they may lead their readers to infer that hackney coaches are "a refractory race of men," or that they are carriages which "ply for hire," or that every little boy under eighteen years of age may be whipped at the discretion of the court, with other things to the full as odd as these.

But these are trifles. We hail with pleasure every attempt to render the law really known to the people. It is in that way only, and not upon its professional merits, that we can judge of this book, and with a view to its entire success as a popular teacher we have ventured to suggest points upon which it may be improved. The name of the learned serjeant is a sufficient guarantee for its professional character.

The Picture Bible for the Young. Fcp. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. 170, 276.—The Picture Testament. Fcp. 8vo. 1 vol. pp. 262.

Scripture illustrated by Engravings. Royal 8vo. (unpaged.)

The Biblical Atlas. Royal 8vo. pp. 40.

WE have joined these volumes together, not that they professedly form a series, but because they are so far similar in point of subject, that they may advantageously be combined by the parent or teacher, for the use of children or pupils.

*Facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse
sororum.—(Ovid. Met. ii. 13.)*

The first of these works contains a selection of sacred narratives in the words of Scripture, placed according to Mr. Townsend's chronological arrangement. It is illustrated with a large number of engravings and vignettes, so as to form a pictorial Scripture history. The first volume goes down to the death of Moses, and the second to the Reformation by Nehemiah. The work possesses the double advantage of historical arrangement and graphic illustration.

The Picture Testament contains a harmony of the Gospels, and the Acts; the former being principally based on the plan of Professor White's Diateparon, and in accordance with Archbishop Newcome's Harmony as to the order of events.

2. The work entitled "Scripture Illustrated" is not confined to scriptural language, but accompanied with an explanatory commentary. Its object is to present a correct description of the facts, derived from the best authorities.

"It must be acknowledged, by all attentive readers of the Bible, that the paintings of the old masters, which have been so widely diffused, have often conveyed erroneous ideas. They do not accord with the idea of Oriental usages, &c. which we derive from the sacred text, and often discover both ignorance and superstition, and that to such an extent as often to bewilder and mislead the youthful and uninformed mind. Hence it has been thought that much instruction might be imparted to the reader through a medium, which will at once afford a truthful representation of Scripture facts and of Oriental manners. Such is the leading feature of this work." (Preface.)

There is much truth in this remark, for we remember to have seen a fine engraving (after we forget what master,) of the journey to Emmaus, in which the two disciples are dressed as monks, with beads at their side. Such a misrepresentation is something worse than erroneous. In the picture of St. John preaching in the wilderness, by Salvator Rosa, the principal personage holds a *cross* in his hand, and one of the hearers is arrayed in a Spanish or Italian hat with a feather in it.

The Oxford quarto Bible of 1768, with plates "curiously engraved by J.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Cole, from designs of the best masters," is a singular specimen of the kind. Le Brun's pictures of the expedition of Alexander the Great are adapted to Scriptural subjects, not always very happily; and the illustration of Jeremiah i., 11, (where the prophet sees "a rod of an almond-tree") is sadly travestied by a *birch-rod* set in the clouds; in such a position, too, that the prophet can hardly see it. Such is the consequence of misunderstanding the word *rod*. The university, however, do not appear to have been answerable for this rubbish; it was "sold by Richard Ware, at the Bible and Sun, on Ludgate Hill," who probably bound up his prints with the Oxford Bibles in folio and quarto, for we have seen both sizes adorned, or rather defaced, with them.

In corroboration of the principle of the volume now before us, we quote a remark on the subject of Jacob tending the flocks of Laban. "Salvator Rosa has painted this subject; but his Jacob is a bandit of the Abruzzi, and the sheep those of the Campagna of Rome." In this volume the costume in which Jacob appears is that of a Bedouin. "As the manners and habits of the Orientals continue unchanged, it is probable that Jacob wore such a dress while tending his flocks."

3. The Biblical Atlas consists of seventeen maps and plans, with explanatory notices. An index of places is added, with their respective latitudes and longitudes. Some of the maps are ancient and others modern representations of the same countries, such as Palestine and Egypt, which will greatly facilitate the learner's acquaintance with the subject. The Eton School Atlas is formed entirely on this plan.

The best commendation we can give the volumes of engravings is the fact related in Orton's *Life of Doddridge* :

"I have heard him relate that his mother taught him the history of the Old and the New Testaments before he could read, by the assistance of some Dutch tiles in the chimney of the room where they commonly sat; and her wise and pious reflections upon the stories there represented, were the means of making some good impressions upon his heart, which never wore out; and therefore this method of instruction he frequently recommended to parents." (c. i. p. 21.)

The Horatian principle is also much in its favour, as regards youth,

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
Quàm quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.
(*De Ar. Poet.* 180.)

If pictures do not fully inform, which it is not in their nature to do, they create a thirst for information, and are excellent incentives to reading.

The Monthly Volume, No. XXV. Our English Bible. 18mo. pp. 192.—This little volume contains a succinct account of English translations and translators, beginning with Anglo-Saxon fragments, and ending with King James's version. The author has already written on the subject (indeed his pen furnished the introduction to the second edition of Mr. Bagster's Hexapla), and he has availed himself of former materials, which he mentions, to prevent the charge of plagiarism. The book contains a compressed but valuable account of different English versions, with the information that might be expected from a practised hand. We quote a remark on Tyndale's Testament: "To the accuracy of his translation a striking proof is afforded by the fact that . . . a very considerable portion of Tyndale's version remains unaltered." (p. 64.) Mr. Maskell, in his "Martin Marprelate Controversy," has indeed styled Tyndale "the active spreader abroad of hasty translations of the Scriptures." (p. 43.) But Dr. Adam Clarke, on the contrary, says that he "was as critical as he was conscientious." (Comment. in 1 John, v. 7.) The author of this volume distinctly acknowledges the assistance derived from Mr. Anderson's "Annals of the Bible," and by doing so furnishes a recommendation of that elaborate work. To those, however, who, for whatever reason, desire much information in a small space, this little book will prove both pleasing and useful.

Scriptural Teaching. By the Rev. W. Blackley, B.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. 420.—This volume of sermons embraces a variety of subjects, and notes, amounting to dissertations, are appended to some of them. The author's arguments in the notes appear sometimes a little overstrained, as is often the case when writers are contending against specific errors. The style of the sermons is good, the statements are clear, and their tone is that of earnest piety. The volume derives some importance, in a literary point of view, from Mr. Blackley's being the editor of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Right Hon. Richard Hill. He has also published Expository Lectures on St. Matthew's Gospel.

The Gospel of St. Matthew illustrated from Ancient and Modern Authors. By the Rev. J. Ford, M.A. 8vo. pp. xii. 418.—

As this volume issues from an office well known in a peculiar class of theological publications, we looked at it with some caution, but it seems generally free from the qualities with which we expected to find it imbued. The author states that, at an early period of his ministry, "he was accustomed to send daily to a sick friend a few words of spiritual comfort or admonition, in the shape of an extract from some theological writer." He thus formed the habit of transcribing passages, which he transferred to an interleaved copy of the New Testament, adding to them as he read till they formed an extensive collection. Such a series of notes he conceives would be useful, for one reason at least, as preventing sameness of thought and style, and also as restraining a too fond indulgence in favourite private opinions; though in this latter respect we think its advantage over-rated, as to make a partial selection of comments is no harder, than writing new ones of the same kind. The writers from whom the selection is made belong to different periods, and the names of Chrysostom, Jerome, Aquinas, Calvin, Beza, Jeremy Taylor, &c. appear in the list. One of the best notes is his own on chap. xxiii. 3, where he justly observes, that the injunction (to hearken to the Scribes and Pharisees) "is qualified by our Lord's warning (xvi. 12), where he tells his disciples to 'beware of the doctrine of the Pharisees.' Their doctrine, then, was to be observed and followed only so long as they adhered to the established Jewish creed, to 'the Law and the Testimony,' Isaiah viii. 20; Prov. xix. 27; 1 Th. v. 20, 21." (p. 304.) The note from *Gottfried Dantes*, at chap. xxvi. 26, borders rather too closely on transubstantiation, though unconnected with it, we believe, in the editor's mind. That from Chrysostom at the same place is an intrusion into things unseen, and would better have been omitted, notwithstanding its eloquence. The reader will see that this volume is of a mixed description; few will find their opinions entirely embodied in it; and these hints will be sufficient for the judicious student. The references might some-

times have been more precise, but perhaps they were taken from secondary sources in those instances. Still it would be unjust not to acknowledge the compiler's industry in a general point of view.

General History, briefly sketched, upon Scriptural Principles. By the Rev. C. Barth, D.D. 12mo. pp. viii. 460.—This work is a brief Universal History, translated from the German by the Rev. R. F. Walker, formerly chaplain of New College, Oxford, and who is also the translator of Dr. Burk's Life of the celebrated Bengel. He observes, in the prefatory notice to this volume, that "there is a freshness about it, from its German origin, which is pleasing to English readers." In preparing it for the press, "some parts have been revised or abridged, and a few particulars added; also, some opinions expressed by the author on passing and future events have been omitted; also several details relative to English history are added." Four maps are given, reduced from those in Quin's Historical Atlas, by permission, and exhibiting the known world at four different periods. 1. At the foundation of Rome. 2. At the birth of Christ. 3. At the Reformation. 4. At A.D. 1840. As a specimen of the lucid and comprehensive style which this volume exhibits, we quote from p. 228:—"Such was the origin of those crusades, which, with several interruptions, were continued for nearly two centuries; and though they did not gain their chief object for any permanency, yet they had the most decided influence in re-modelling the state of European habits and manners." The author considers the formation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1697 as not undeserving of notice. (p. 416.) In saying, at p. 454, that in 1830 "the Belgians tore themselves away from Holland," he has aptly described that revolution. But a volume which is written briefly and sententiously, would furnish innumerable extracts, as nearly every clause contains a subject in itself. Altogether, we do not know a better work of the kind, and certainly not one that is equally improving in so small a space. The author, it may be mentioned, is described as late pastor of Möttingen in Württemberg.

The People of China. pp. vi. 340.—Those who are disappointed with the slender notice of China in Mr. Conder's "Modern Traveller," (which, indeed, seems only introduced to extend the subject of Persia to two full volumes,) will be better pleased with this. It professes to give the His-

tory, Court, Religion, Government, Legislation, Agriculture, Language, Literature, Arts, Sciences, and Manners of the Chinese; and on all these points as much information is afforded as can fairly be comprised in so narrow a compass. A sketch of Protestant missions in China is also added at the end of the volume. It is embellished with a map and several cuts, which from the peculiarities of the subject will be found very useful. Our increasing relations with China make some knowledge of that country desirable generally, and this little work is calculated to supply that want.

Doctrinal Puritans, No. XVII. Bates on Spiritual Perfection. 1699. 18mo. pp. 342.—This treatise, the full title of which is "Spiritual Perfection Unfolded and Enforced," is based on the words of 3 Corinthians, vii. verse 1. There are not many treatises on the subject, and, as the term itself has become a source of controversy since the days of Wesley (who maintained the doctrine of *Perfection* against Whitefield), there has been rather a shrinking from the employment of it. Hence an earlier essay on the subject, before it had become a point of Arminian and Calvinistic disputation, has obvious advantages, as it is free from the bias of either party. We read it some years ago in another edition, and are glad to see it republished, as it is a work of standard practical use. One of the best portions is chap. ix. in which the uses of *Fear* are shown. The contents of that portion run thus: "Fear considered in its nature and cleansing virtue. The attributes of God the motives of holy fear. There is a fear of reverence and of caution. It is consistent with faith, and the affections of love, peace, and joy. It is the foundation of fortitude." (p. 193.) If the last assertion should seem paradoxical at first, it will not on further examination, for at p. 212 it is thus explained: "The fear of God is the fountain of heroic courage, and fortifies the spirit, that the threatenings of men cannot supplant our constancy." This is, in other words, the celebrated sentiment of Racine, which he has put into the mouth of the high-priest Joad, in the first act of *Alhalie*,

"Je crains Dieu, cher Abner, et n'ai point d'autre crainte."

If the French sentence is more concise, an advantage which it owes to verse, the English is certainly clearer, as it connects the effect with the cause.

Cruden's Explanations of Scripture Terms. Taken from his Concordance. 12mo. pp. 392.—These explanations have been almost lost in Cruden's large work, and entirely so to the purchasers of other concordances, which are published in various forms, professedly more commodious than the quarto or tall octavo of Cruden's own work, but which lose in copiousness what they seem to gain in commodiousness. Mr. Orme, in his "Bibliotheca Biblica" (art. Concordance), says that "the definitions of leading words are remarkably accurate," and we quote this because it has a special reference to the contents of the volume now before us. Some allowance being made for Cruden's sentiments, and the kindred opinions of Mr. Orme, this opinion may be received as substantially correct. The definitions prefixed to the list of passages in the original work, and now reprinted separate, often amount to essays, as, for instance, in the case of *Sacrifice*, *Seal* (metaphorically and literally interpreted), *Sect*, &c. The article *Perpetual* is a good specimen of discrimination between the different senses of a word; and that on *Debt* has well illus-

trated its various applications. In this edition notes have been added to the several articles on natural history, and a very few "obsolete or offensive expressions" omitted; but in other respects it may be considered as a literal and faithful reprint. A Bible chronology, though forming no part of Cruden's original work, is added, as likely to be useful to the reader. We can mention an anecdote connected with the part of Cruden now reprinted, which will shew the estimation in which it is held. A young clergyman who was going abroad some years ago on account of ill health, and consequently was likely to remain some time, asked a senior to recommend him a few theological books to take with him, as the most useful during a journey, without occupying much space. His friend advised him particularly to take Cruden's Concordance, as he would find the explanations of words amount to a course of reading. The present reprint, by selecting those explanations from the bulk of the work, puts a concise compendium of theology within the reach of all who want one under such circumstances.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE ABERGAVENNY EISTEDDFOD.

Oct. 11, 12. The Abergavenny Eisteddfod has been celebrated with great eclat. It was held by permission of her Majesty, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The President was Colonel C. Kemys Tynte, of Cefn Mably, M.P.; and among the company were the Marquess of Northampton, Lord Fielding (who has accepted the presidency of the next Eisteddfod), Chevalier Bunsen the Prussian ambassador, the Turkish ambassador, Henry Hallam, esq. &c. &c. Sir Benjamin Hall was absent from indisposition, but Lady Hall was there, and so was Lady Charlotte Guest. The President opened the meeting with an address; after which Mr. Thomas, of Merthyr, sang an Arwyrain in honour of the Prince of Wales. The Rev. D. Rhys Stephen, of Manchester, then made a very animated speech, in which he eloquently vindicated the maintenance of Welsh nationality. He stated that there are about twenty periodical publications printed in Welsh, which are entirely supported by the common people; and he afterwards proceeded to notice the unextinguishable preference which they shew for the ministration of the Gospel in their native language. 'Ar-soever they consider
bers, thei pul

in their mother tongue. In Liverpool some of the largest and most influential congregations are among our countrymen. We have six places of worship in Manchester. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne there is stated public worship in our ancient tongue, supported by the zeal and liberality of the Welsh workmen in the iron-works. Some year and a half ago some six-score families left Blaenavon, Nantyglo, and Blaenavon Gwent, to work in some iron-works at Airdrie in Lanarkshire, where, having already two Welsh Sunday-schools, they have just established a place of worship."

After the delivery of some other speeches and metrical compositions, the meeting proceeded to the adjudication of prizes. These were of five classes: 1. Essays and Poetry; 2. Harpers and Singers; 3. Welsh Woollens; 4. Welsh Hats; 5. Sculpture, Drawing, &c. A prize of 35 guineas, given by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for a Critical Essay on the history of the language and literature of Wales, from the time of Gruffydd ap Cynan and Meilyr, to that of Sir Gruffydd Liwyd and Gwilym Ddu; accompanied with specimens, both in the original and in a close English or Latin translation, of the poems most characteristic of the period; was awarded to Mr. Thomas Stephens, chemist, of Merthyr, whose

production was highly applauded by the judge, the Ven. Archdeacon Williams, Warden of the Welsh Institution at Llandovery, and Sir John Guest liberally undertook the expense of its publication. The prize was presented to the author by the Chev. Bunsen.

A prize of ten guineas (accompanied by a bust of the deceased) offered for the best elegy on the late Very Rev. Bruce Knight, Dean of Llandaff, by Mrs. Bruce Pryce, of Dyffryn, and Sir Benj. Hall, was awarded to Mr. Aneurin Jones, of Gellygroes. One of ten guineas from Lady Hall and T. Wakeman, esq. of Graig, for the best stanza to be placed on the tomb of Legonidec, the celebrated Breton antiquary and lexicographer, was adjudged to Mr. John Jenkins, of Marlares; another of ten guineas contributed by Lady Hall and Lady Chetwynd, for the best elegy on the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. to Mr. William Jones, of Machen. By Lady Hall, two guineas for the best song on the beauty and uses of the white lime of Wales, to Mr. John Jones, architect, of London. By the Marquess of Bute, ten guineas, for the best essay on the etymology and early history of Caerphilly, to Mr. Thomas Stephens, of Merthyr. By Mr. Thomas Stephens, of Merthyr, five guineas, for the best Welsh translation of Mrs. Marcett's *Dialogues on Optics*, to Mr. Evan Meredith. By the editors of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, for the best account of the origin of Mari Lwyd or Pen Ceffyl, a custom observed at Christmas in many parts of the Principality, ten guineas, to "Newydd." By Lady Parry, of Madryn, five guineas for the best historical account of the Statuta Wallie, or the Statutes of Rhuddlan, by which Wales was annexed to England, to the Rev. Thomas Price. Some other literary prizes were offered, but found no competitor. A subscription prize of 72*l.* 10*s.* of which 20*l.* was contributed by the late Dwarkanauth Tagore (when present at the previous Eisteddfod), and 10*l.* 10*s.* each by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, Lord James Stuart, Lady Hall, Miss Webb, and J. A. Herbert, esq. of Llanarth, for the best model in plaster, of an historical group illustrative of Cambro-British history, was allotted to Mr. John Evan Thomas, F.S.A., formerly of Brecon, and now of London. The subject he selected was the death of Tewdric, King of Gwent, in the moment of victory over the Saxons at Mathern on the Wye.

JOURNEY TO DISCOVER THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

Dr. Friedrich Bialloblotzky, of the University of Göttingen, who has for many years been resident in this country

and is well known in the literary world, has lately left England, with the intention of undertaking the solution of this most interesting geographical problem in a way directly opposite to that in which all previous attempts have been made. The following is the plan of Dr. Bialloblotzky's journey, as settled with Dr. Beke, at whose instance it has been undertaken, and who has himself accomplished an important journey in Eastern Africa:—

"Proceed from Egypt to Aden, and thence to Mombás on the East Coast of Africa, in about 4 degrees of South latitude. At Mombás, or in its vicinity, make arrangements for travelling into the interior with a native caravan or otherwise.

"It is anticipated that a journey of about 300 or 400 miles from the coast, in a direction between W. and N. W. will bring the traveller to the edge of the tableland of Eastern Africa, at the waterparting between the basin of the Upper Nile and those of the rivers Lufidji, Ozi (Pokomózi or Maro), and Sabáki, flowing eastwards into the Indian Ocean.

"On reaching the table land, determine the Southern limits of the basin of the Nile, or that extensive tract of Africa which drains towards Egypt; and visit, if possible, the sources of the principal streams which unite to form that river. Obtain information respecting the great lake, said to exist in the interior near the parallel in which the traveller will then be.

"Having explored the head-streams of the Nile, proceed further westwards across the continent, should facilities present themselves for so doing: if not, trace the course of the river downwards to Sennár and Egypt. Notice any branches joining the main stream, and ascertain, as far as practicable, their length and direction.

"Note the bearings and distances of the journey; observe the latitude; make meteorological observations; and determine the elevation of the land by means of both the thermometrical and the aneroid barometer; which instruments, together with a sextant and artificial horizon, azimuth compass, and others, are furnished for use.

"Record, carefully, all observations made. Describe the nature of the countries traversed, with their productions and capabilities for cultivation, commerce, and colonization; also the character, manners, and customs of the inhabitants, and their fitness for instruction or for emigration.

"Ascertain the state of slavery and the slave trade, both on the coast and in the interior.

"Collect vocabularies of the languages, and other materials for their investigation;

and make all other suitable observations and inquiries.

"Transmit full reports to Dr. Beke at every opportunity."

Dr. Bialloblotzky's journey is undertaken with the help of subscriptions, which Dr. Beke has been collecting on his behalf and still continues to receive.

MUSEUM AT MAIDSTONE.

An institution has been formed in Maidstone called the Kent Natural History and Archæological Museum. Its objects are the collecting, naming, and arranging the natural products of the county of Kent,—and the illustration and description of the archæological relics of the same district. The confining the objects of a museum to

a particular locality is, we think, judicious, and likely to be attended with more valuable contributions to science than if a wider sphere had been contemplated. We wish the promoters of this Institution success; and think it an example in every way worthy of being followed in other counties of the kingdom. The first annual report has been published; and from the intelligent apprehension displayed by the committee of the value of such an Institution in a practical point of view, we should augur well for its success. We hope there will be no lack of supporters and contributors in the county whose ancient history and natural products it is intended to illustrate.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 19. The annual meeting of this society was held at Bedford, the Hon. G. R. Trevor in the chair. The following antiquities were exhibited:—A small Roman lamp, by Mr. Talbot Barnard, found at the St. Augustine catacombs, in Rome. Various lithographs of curious specimens of glass, metal, and other Roman ornaments, by Mr. Inskip, of Shefford. Sundry Roman vases found in the gravel-pits at Biddenham, with a portion of human bones; also several coins. A metal thumb-ring, supposed to be of the reign of Richard III. exhibited by the Hon G. R. Trevor. A lock of hair of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died in 1426, from the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. The solemn league and covenant, as taken by the inhabitants of Swineshead, co. Huntingdon, in 1644, found concealed in the roof of the rectory-house of that place; and a portion of the leaden conduit-pipe of Trinity college, Cambridge, laid down in 1451, and taken up in 1841, exhibited by the Rev. W. Airy. An interesting paper was read by Mr. French, on the ancient character of Egypt; and Mr. Inskip read an account of such antique relics as have from time to time been found in Bedfordshire. Of this paper the following is an abstract:—

"British relics are the most scarce, being most distant in point of time, as well as more meagre in their deposits: a gold coin of the earliest age, found at Silsoe,—a rude celt, formed of jade stone found in Bedfordshire, and a British flint spear of very large size and exquisitely wrought, dug from the railroad near Leighton, are all that have fallen to my possession.

"Of Roman relics no place in Bedfordshire has furnished the quantity or the quality equal to Shefford. About four dozen Samian cups,—dishes and paterae, of various shapes and patterns, have been there discovered, and at Stanford Bury, in its immediate vicinity. These were in my possession for nearly twenty years, and formed the nucleus of an extensive collection, and which ought to be standing in this room at this time instead of the Fitzwilliam Museum, where these coral-coloured gems are now placed, there to stand and perpetually blush for the want of taste and public spirit in a former aristocracy of the county.

"A vast variety of other reliques were found with these; some splendid articles in glass, a beautiful radiated amber-coloured vase, quite perfect; a splendid blue jug, or simpulum, of elegant form, and the sacred knife that accompanies the simpulum on the reverses of coins of Antoninus and other emperors, as emblems of the imperial and pontifical dignity. A few yards from hence was dug up the bones of a horse and the ashes of his rider, together with an iron implement evidently formed to pick the horse's hoofs and fasten his shoes. With these were found a small silver musical instrument, a denarius of Septimus Geta, representing him at the age of nine or ten years; another also of Geta was found near, apparently two or three years older; these coins were of fine workmanship and in beautiful condition.

"Conjecturing from the sacred character of many of the deposits that this was the burial place of the pontifex maximus, as well also as from its being inclosed with a wall forming an area still traceable under-

ground, I could not help surmising a Roman temple must be somewhere near. After many attempts the foundation was found in an adjoining field, forming an area of 20 feet by 30 feet. In the neighbourhood is a pond, still called Oman's pond, from which the Romans dug the clay to form the coarser descriptions of pottery, a great quantity of its mutilated remains having been deposited round the foundation, together with numerous fragments of the so-called Samian ware.

"At Stanford Bury the area of a camp is still very visible, and I feel assured the pretorium occupied the spot on which the farm-house now stands. The embankments on one side of the camp are still very perceptible. At the distance of two fields, and almost close to the Southill road, I discovered the vaults alluded to, one of which was doubtless the resting-place of the ashes of the old Roman General. This sepulchre was full of treasure dear to the eyes of the antiquary. A great number of terra cotta vases, both black and red, and of every conceivable shape and description of variety, adorned this silent house of death; with fragments of the same, nearly enough to fill two peck measures; the most perfect of these are at Cambridge, together with one very large amphora, containing a ball of pitch in its foot. Six other urns, most of them equally large, and one still larger, were found with them. Here also were found the crumbling remains of several culinary articles, brass pans more than two feet in diameter, the iron rims and handles of which were left, the thin brass bottoms vanishing like ghosts at the light of day!

"Two iron fire-dogs, two feet ten inches high, and three feet in length, stood on one side of the vault; they have a fine spirited stag's head at each end, with two iron bars curiously wrought to lay horizontally between the horns, from which pots and kettles might depend in two rows, thus making the most possible use of the same fire. An iron tripod turning with a swivel on the top and when opened having a chain and pot-hooks descending from the centre, accompanied the fire-dogs. The fragments of a brass saucepan with finely ornamented handle, plated with silver inside, the lid also plated, was luckily saved, and the whole relic is highly interesting. Two singular iron handles of some utensils which I doubt not were ladles, stood one at each corner of the vault; their upper ends are finished by a grotesque head with asinine ears, and the tongue lolling from the mouth like the mimes and buffoons employed to amuse the patricians at the triclinium. These ludicrous figures have a cross stamped on the forehead.

"From these more ponderous relics at-

tention was directed to several white and black tesserae, the latter of jet,—of the size of peppermint lozenges, flat at bottom and rounded at the top. Tesserae were also used to place in the abacus or counting board by the Romans to facilitate the casting up of accounts. Close to these was found a musical instrument somewhat resembling a flute, each hole for the fingers having a separate joint,—it is formed of the tibia of some animal, and has two openings to receive the breath of the player, which it may be concluded were intended to render the tone sharper or otherwise by due regulation.

"A bronze ewer or jug was the next article to attract attention, the shape of which is exquisite. The upper rim and mouth of singular shape, somewhat resembling a figure of eight. The handle is of surpassing elegance; a beautiful female with extended arms embraces the outer and back part of the upper edge or rim, and it terminates with two fine masks.

"At only twelve paces distant a second vault was opened, containing relics of a very different order. These were all of a female character; and here, with respect to the noble dames of Rome, I turned with delight to contemplate those very beautiful glass vases alluded to by Juvenal in his sixth satire, some of which held the mystic wash that heightened and improved Roman beauty. A splendid glass bowl, radiated in high relief, and a bottle to match, were disinterred without the slightest fracture, also a purple-coloured bottle equally perfect, this latter belonging to a splendid glass urn of Grecian shape with anæ double-fluted; the bottle and this purple vase formed a second suite of glass, but the latter was too much mutilated to admit of restoration. Near to these splendid articles of glass was placed a toilet-box, finely embossed with bronze scroll work of very elegant pattern. This box had contained silver zone buckles, ear-rings, blue glass beads, silver tweezers, fibula, &c. A fine armilla of jet or shale was lying close by, and a coin of first brass, but too mutilated to decipher. Two elegant urns contained the ashes of the deceased, about three feet in height, and which stood reclining and touching each other at one end of the sepulchre. A great number of the common snail shells were deposited in the foot of each urn.

"On another occasion, at Warden, were discovered two fine Grecian-shaped amphoræ of large size; with these were found two singularly-shaped jars formed of shale, or cannel coal. One of these is quite perfect, the other nearly so. These were dug up close to a Danish encampment near the church, which, though it has been mutilated for agricultural purposes, shows its

circumvallations and fosses pretty entire. The name of this spot is Quint's Hill, a slight deviation, I presume, from Knute's Hill."

Mr. Inskip then proceeded to notice some fine geological specimens found in Bedfordshire—

"Some years since, when digging the navigable canal at Shefford, many horns of a species of ox of enormous size were found, which are now placed in the museum of the College of Surgeons, London. In the detritus of the same valley, formerly swept by an arm of the sea, and close to the town of Shefford, I found at various periods not less than seven mammoth's teeth, one weighing 6½ lbs. one 3½ lbs. and one 7½ lbs. Contiguous to these teeth were indications of other portions of this gigantic animal. These remains were found lying on the surface of the new red sandstone, at a depth of about 17 feet. Nor has the vale of Bedford produced specimens of less interest to geology, witness a fine fossil skeleton of the plesiosaurus discovered a few years since."

THE PEMBROKE COLLECTION OF COINS.

Thomas the eighth Earl of Pembroke, who enjoyed that title from 1683 to 1733, formed this famous collection, and caused it to be engraved in a series of copper-plates, which was published, with an index by the celebrated antiquary Joseph Ames, in 4to. 1746. After the lapse of a century, this collection has been dispersed by a public sale during the present year. It commenced at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 31st of July, and occupied twelve days. We shall enumerate some of the most remarkable treasures of this cabinet, with their prices. A penny of Offa King of Mercia, in an extraordinary state of preservation, sold for 10 guineas; whilst a penny of Cynethryth, his queen, produced the large sum of 31*l.*; Wiglaf King of Mercia, a penny, struck between the years 825 and 839, sold for 30*l.* A penny of Sitric King of Northumbria, in a perfect state, and considered unique, struck A.D. 915, sold for 40*l.*; a penny of Anlaf, another of the Kings of Northumbria, sold for 23*l.* Among the ecclesiastical coins a penny dedicated to St. Martin, having on the obverse a sword and "Sci Martii," and struck at Lincoln in the eighth century, sold for 16 guineas; a penny of Vulfred Archbishop of Canterbury, in perfect condition and unique, sold for 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Vigmund Archbishop of York, A.D. 851, a gold solidus weighing 67 grains, having on the obverse a bust with full face, and on the reverse a cross within a wreath, sold for 59*l.*; a silver penny of Henry Bishop of Winchester, the illegitimate brother of Stephen, unique,

and weighing 15 grains, sold for 20*l.* 10*s.* A penny of Egbercht sold for 16*l.* 5*s.*; and one of Harthacnut for 17*l.* Of the English coins, a penny of Henry I. sold for 11*l.*; and one of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, his illegitimate son, being the only specimen known, except one in the British Museum, sold for 11*l.* 10*s.*; a penny of Eustace, son of Stephen, sold for 17*l.* 10*s.* Henry VII. a shilling struck in the year 1504, and the first coin known by the name sold for 22*l.* A testoon, or shilling of Edward VI. sold for 15*l.* Charles I., a 20 shilling piece of the Oxford Mint, struck in the year 1644, in an extremely fine condition, sold for 25*l.* 10*s.*; a curious siege piece, an oblong piece of silver, rudely impressed with a castle, struck at Scarborough, sold for 24*l.* 10*s.* Among the English coins in gold were—a noble of Henry IV. struck before his 13th year, and of great rarity, sold for 21*l.*; a ryal, or half-sovereign, of Henry VII. 100 guineas; a double ryal, or sovereign, of the same monarch, sold for 22*l.*

(Second day.)—A pattern for a six-angel piece, of Edward VI. presumed to be unique from the fact of all the books upon the coinage citing this specimen, sold for the large sum of 185*l.* An uncertain pattern or coronation jetton of the same monarch, bearing date 1547, and of great rarity, sold for 57*l.* Oliver Cromwell—pattern for a fifty-shilling piece, by Simon, 1656, 76*l.*; a pattern for a ten-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, 91*l.* 10*s.* Patterns of English coins in silver—a pattern for a penny of Edward IV. sold for 5*l.* 5*s.* The Commonwealth—pattern for a half-crown by Blondeau, having on the obverse "The Commonwealth of England," with St. George's Cross on a shield, between a branch of palm and a branch of laurel, and on the reverse "God with us, 1651," above two shields, one with the Cross of St. George, and the other with the Irish Harp—it sold for 21*l.*; a pattern for a shilling of the same type, equally beautiful, sold for 13*l.* 10*s.* "Rammages'" pattern half-crown, a most beautiful coin, sold for 27*l.* 10*s.* Oliver Cromwell—a pattern sixpence, by Simon, sold for 8*l.* Charles II.—the celebrated pattern crown, by Simon, well known as the "Petition Crown," though not so fine as that formerly Mr. Durrant's, sold for 135*l.* Among the Scottish coins—a testoon or shilling of Mary Queen of Scots sold for 8*l.*; and a gold ryal of the same Queen's for 7*l.* 10*s.* James VI.—a piece of 20*l.* Scottish, of the utmost rarity, only seven or eight specimens known, sold for 9*l.* 10*s.* Among the Irish siege pieces of Charles I.—two Inchiquin groats of irregular octagonal form, having the weight, 1 dwt. 6 grains, stamped

on each side, extremely rare, sold for 34*l.* 5*s.* Among the Anglo-Gallic coins—a penny of “Perkin Warbeck,” supposed to have been coined for him by the Duchess of Burgundy, 1494, of great rarity, sold for 3*l.*; a coin, called a “chaise,” struck at Poitiers by order of Edward the Black Prince, sold for 17*l.* 10*s.*; a “pavilion,” struck at La Rochelle by order of the same, in fine preservation, for 9*l.* 10*s.* The day’s sale concluded by the disposal of some miscellaneous coins of France, among which a gold solidus of Chlotarius, struck between 511 and 561, supposed to be unique, sold for 14*l.* 10*s.*; a similar coin of Theodebertus I. struck anno 547, sold for 9*l.* 15*s.* A denier (silver) of Charlemagne, struck at Bonn on the Rhine, sold for 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

(Third day.)—A pattern of Louis XIII. of France for a coin, called a quadruple ecu, struck in 1643, sold for 12 guineas. English medals—one by Thomas Simon, struck on the death of Robert Earl of Essex, Sept. 14, 1646, 5*l.* 15*s.* A medal by the same artist, having on the obverse the bust of Cromwell in armour, above the head, in large letters, “The Lord of Hosts,” and on the reverse, the “Long Parliament sitting,” 11*l.* 10*s.* Two medals in copper of Oliver Cromwell and Sir Andrew Fontaine, warden to the Mint, very rare, sold for 17*l.* A gold chased medal, by Simon, of General Monk, 15 guineas.

Among the Greek series, autonomous and imperial, the extreme beauty of the coins, and their fine state of preservation, excited the surprise and admiration of all who beheld them:—An uncertain coin in gold, weighing 72 grains, supposed to belong to Carthage, and considered unique, sold for 20*l.* 10*s.*; a gold coin of Tarentum, in Calabria, having on the obverse the head of Hercules covered with a lion’s skin, 22*l.* 5*s.*—Roman series: A curious coin 6½ inches long and 3½ of an inch wide, weighing 41*lb.* 9*oz.* and called a quadrussis, in brass, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Roman families in gold: Cornelia, having on the obverse a helmeted head of Rome, or Pallas, and on the reverse Sylla on horseback, a coin in perfect condition, and probably unique, 19*l.* 10*s.*; Domitia, obverse portrait of Cneius Domitius, 22*l.* 10*s.*; Livineia, on the obverse the Prætor Lucius Regulus, &c. 25*l.* Marcus Junius Brutus, having on the obverse “Brutus Imp.” bare head of Brutus to the right within a wreath of laurel, and on the reverse “Casca longos,” 42*l.* Another of the same personage, having on the reverse the head of Lucius Brutus, 26*l.* Caius Cassius, 13*l.* 5*s.*; Sextus Pompeius, 33*l.*—Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, having on one side the

head of Lepidus, and on the other Marc Antony, 28*l.* 10*s.* Two other coins of the same triumvir, but of different types, sold respectively for 25*l.* and 24*l.* 10*s.* Marcus Antonius—on the reverse, the head of Octavius, 13*l.* 5*s.* Two others of different types sold for 10 guineas and 6 guineas.

(Fourth day.)—A medal of Pope Julius III. struck in the second year of Queen Mary, 1554, on the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in England, having on the reverse the Pope raising up a kneeling female, sold for 5*l.* A Greek autonomous coin, of Crotona, in silver, 9*l.* 10*s.* A coin of Leontine, in Sicily, 9*l.*—Roman families in silver: Cornificia, having on the obverse a bust of Africa, personified as a female whose head is covered with the head of an elephant, (a most rare coin, considered to be the second known, the other is in the Royal collection at Paris), 14*l.* 5*s.*

(Fifth day.)—Greek coins: A decadrachm, or medallion of Syracuse, in silver, for 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* A coin of Byzantium, 17*l.* Samothrace, in silver, 10*l.* Andeleon, King of Pœona, in silver, 20*l.* Another of the same king, of a different type, sold for 9*l.*—Roman families in silver: Scribonia, restored by Trajan, having on the obverse a youthful head like Apollo, and on the reverse the mouth of a well, around which are sculptured garlands and lyres, 9*l.* Stater, a coin of the highest degree of rarity, having the head of Neptune on one side, and a figure standing, extending his hand to a woman in a kneeling posture on the reverse, sold for 11*l.*—Roman Imperial coins in gold: Otho, having on the obverse the head of Otho, and on the reverse a woman holding a wreath 9*l.* 10*s.* Vespasian, having on the reverse the “Temple of Vesta,” struck A.D. 72, sold for 5*l.* Trajan having on the reverse the heads of Nerva and Trajan face to face, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Matidia, 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

(Sixth day.)—Atrax, in Thessaly, a small silver coin weighing but 40 grains, but of extreme rarity, having on the obverse a female head, and on the reverse a horse, sold for 9*l.* Archelaus, king of Macedonia, bought for the British Museum for 22*l.* Philip V. having on the obverse the head of Perseus, on the reverse a club within a wreath of oak, sold for 4*l.* 18*s.* Alexander III. a distater or gold tetradrachm, 8*l.* 10*s.* Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, an extremely rare coin, having on the obverse the head of Artemis, and on the reverse the figure of Victory, weighing 66 grains, was bought by Major-Gen. Fox for 23*l.* 10*s.*—Roman imperial coins in gold: Three very rare coins of Hadrian, but of different types, sold for 19*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Commodus, a remarkably fine coin of

great rarity, having on the reverse Minerva, bought for the British Museum for 7*l.* 10*s.* Crispina, on the reverse "Venus Felix," the Empress, seated, with Cupid on her right hand, 7*l.* Pertinax, on the reverse a figure representing Equity, 10*l.* 15*s.* Did. Julianus (A.D. 193), on the reverse "Concord. Milit." purchased for the British Museum for 27*l.* 10*s.* Severus, having a reverse representing two captives on each side of a trophy, 14*l.* 5*s.*

(Seventh day.)—Greek silver coins.—Zacynthus Insula, a small coin having the head of Apollo on the obverse, sold for 11*l.* 5*s.* "Arcadia," having on the obverse the head of Jupiter, and on the reverse Pan sleeping on Olympus, one of the rarest coins in the Greek series, 15*l.* 10*s.* Cities of Crete, two rare coins of Enosus, one having on the obverse the head of Apollo, and the other the head of Jupiter, 23*l.* 16*s.* Gortyna, a coin of extreme rarity, having on the reverse an owl on an amphora, with a bull butting at it, 15*l.* Polyrrhenium, a very rare coin, in fine condition, having a bull's head dressed with garlands on the reverse, 10*l.* 5*s.*—Roman Denarii: Marcus Junius Brutus, and the reverse a Cap of Liberty between two daggers, 10*l.* 15*s.* A similar coin of Caius Cassius, very rare, sold for 8 guineas. Caius Antonius (B.C. 42), 10 guineas. Roman imperial coins in gold. Severus (A.D. 196), having on the reverse his son Caracalla, 12 guineas. Severus and Domna (A.D. 202), struck in Syria, 15*l.* Caracalla and Geta (A.D. 198), on the former assuming the name of Augustus, and Geta that of Cæsar, the first being then 14 years old, and the latter 10, 11*l.* Plautilla (struck A.D. 202 on her marriage with Caracalla,) 10*l.* Macrinus (A.D. 217), sold for 14*l.* Three coins of Severus Alexander, all having the same obverse but different reverses, 10*l.* 16*s.*

(Eighth day.)—A gold stater of Lampasacus, in Bithynia, having on the obverse a female head with wreath of ivy, and on the reverse the fore half of a horse with wings, 40*l.* 10*s.* A small copper coin of Cyzicus, in Mysia, considered unique, 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Prusias II. King of Bithynia and Pergamus, in silver, on the reverse a figure of Jupiter crowning the name of the monarch, 7*l.* 15*s.* Nicomedes III. 6*l.* Alexandria Troas, 10*l.* 15*s.* Ilium, the same sum. Two coins of Tenedos, 21*l.* 5*s.* Clazemene, in Ionia, having on the obverse a head of Apollo, and on the reverse a swan, 10 guineas. Lebedus, 11*l.*

Roman Imperial Denarii.—Augustus, 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Nero and Poppæa, supposed to have been struck at Ephesus, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Roman Imperial coins in gold. Victorinus, on the reverse two lions facing each

other, beneath a female bust, 18*l.* Another of the same emperor, of a different type, 12 guineas. Tetricus, 8*l.* 12*s.* Carausius, one of the usurpers in Britain, 14*l.* Allectus, his successor, 8*l.* It was stated in the room that the Earl of Pembroke, in forming the collection, gave 63*l.* 10*s.* for this identical coin. Constantius I. (Chlorus), struck A.D. 302, in honour of the victory gained over the Picts, just before his death at York, sold for 4 guineas.

(Ninth Day.)—This day's sale commenced with the copper coins of Lycia, Ionia, Cilicia, Troas, &c. which fetched very high prices. An uncertain coin, silver, of one of the cities of Lycia, sold for 10 guineas; and another, of a different type, for 11*l.* 16*s.*; a coin of Nagidus, in Cilicia, sold for 11*l.*; two coins of Mallus, in Cilicia, 12*l.* 11*s.* Tarsus, in Cilicia, two coins, 10*l.* 10*s.*; an uncertain coin of Cyprus, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* An early gold coin of Lydia-Sardis, attributed to Croesus, who reigned B.C. 545–559, but stated to be of a much earlier date, sold for 30*l.* 10*s.* Aparnea, in Phrygia, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Roman Imperial Denarii: Didius Julianus, having on the reverse "Concord Milit." with a figure between two standards, 6*l.* 10*s.* Manlia Scantilla, having on the reverse Juno with the peacock, and monogram "Juno Regina," well preserved and rare, 5*l.*—Among the Roman medallions in silver, one of Constans I. having on the obverse his bust, and on the reverse the emperor standing, supporting a standard with the Christian monogram, 6*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*—Roman large brass: Pertinax, 4*l.* 5*s.* Caracalla, on the reverse Diana, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Geta, reverse "Vict. Brit. Tr....." with Victory writing on a shield, 9*l.* 11*s.* Macrinus, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Roman medallions in gold: Constans I. on the reverse the emperor standing between his two brothers, sold for 6*l.* Valens, another of these fine and rare medallions, 9*l.* 5*s.* Maxentius, a unique gold coin, 8*l.* 8*s.* Licinius, struck A.D. 316, having on the obverse the infantile bust of his son, aged about 20 months (Licinius having appointed him Cæsar at that early age), and on the reverse Jupiter seated, 20*l.*

(Tenth day.)—Kings of Syria in silver: A tetradrachm of Tryphon, one of the rarest coins in the Greek series, was bought by Major-General Fox for the large sum of 130*l.* A gold octodrachm of Antiochus III. 7*l.* 12*s.* Antiochus VI. (silver), having on the reverse the Dioscuri on horseback, with the date of the year (170) beneath, 9 guineas. Antiochus VII. struck at Tyre, having on the reverse an eagle with palm branch standing on the prow of a galley (year 176), 10*l.* 10*s.* Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII., having

on the obverse the veiled head of the Queen, and on the reverse Jupiter Niciphorus seated, 13*l.* Demetrius III. (Philopater), having on the reverse a figure like the Ephesian Diana, holding three ears of corn, 19*l.* 15*s.* Two little coins of Nero, struck at Ephesus, 5*l.* 10*s.*—Roman imperial denarii and large brass: Gordian Africanus, senior and junior, two rare coins of these Emperors, sold for 7*l.* 10*s.* Sulpicius Antoninus, having on the reverse the celebrated conical stone, 6*l.* 15*s.* Tranquillana, reverse "Concordia Avg." probably the most rare in the large brass series, and as regards the reverse unique, 16*l.* 16*s.*—Roman imperial coins in gold: Procopius, a solidus, struck A.D. 366, 10*l.* 15*s.* Galla Placidia, A.D. 431, 5 guineas.

In conclusion we may quote the following very just observations of the *Numismatic Chronicle*:—

"The sale of the Pembroke collection of coins and medals has just concluded, and thousands of interesting relics of antiquity have been scattered by the hammer of the auctioneer. In noticing the dispersion of a collection which contained so many precious examples of ancient and modern numismatic art, we cannot forbear contrasting the sordid spirit which reigns in this country, despite the peace and security of which she may proudly boast, with that which prevails among our neighbours, though distracted by civil discord. Who can have failed to notice, that while men of rank in France are steadily pursuing and encouraging the pursuit of the healthful study of antiquity—and we need only cite the examples of the Duc de Luynes and the Marquis Lagoy—high personages in our favoured land are scattering to the winds collections which had carried their family names to the furthest corners of the civilized world? Within the last half dozen years the Devonshire cabinet, illustrated by Haym, in his *Tesoro Britannico*, was doomed to the same, if not a worse fate, for the slovenly cataloguing of that collection provoked the censure of all who attended at its dispersion. And what were the amounts realised by the sale of these two famous cabinets, some foreigner will ask? His astonishment will increase, when he learns that as large a sum has been sometimes expended upon a ducal birth-day fête.

"But the dispersion of these collections is not the sole evil, which would not be so great if the coins were purchased for private cabinets in this country. In this case the hope might be indulged, that they would at some future day be acquired for our national museum; but this hope is for ever precluded, when foreigners of

taste and judgment send over agents, who buy the choicest lots at liberal prices, some of these lots comprising *coins peculiarly our own*, and having reference to those portions of our early history on which ancient writers are extremely brief, or altogether silent. Some who read these remarks, will ask if this can really be true; and if so, whether the Trustees of the British Museum can be aware of the fact? The Trustees, we have reason to believe, are not ignorant of what is here asserted, and allege that they have no funds wherewith to increase the national collection of coins and medals. To this cause must be attributed the want for many years, in the Museum cabinets, of a genuine example of that most interesting coin of Brutus, with the two daggers and cap of liberty, although more than half a dozen specimens had been brought to the hammer in this country during the last ten years. To the same cause must be imputed the purchase, by the Duc de Blacas, at the sale of Trattle's collection in 1832, of a unique gold coin of Allectus; and, lastly, the acquisition by French numismatists of many fine coins in the once famous Pembroke collection, which may be looked for in vain in some of the most extensive cabinets in Europe."

BRITISH COIN OF VERICUS.

A coin discovered by Mr. M. F. Tupper at Farley Heath, has been explained by Mr. Akerman (in the "Numismatic Chronicle") to be of the *Bericus* of Dion Cassius. He observes:—"Dion Cassius tells us, that it was at the instigation of *Vericus*, a fugitive on account of a sedition, that Claudius was induced to send over Aulus Plautius, who finally reduced Britain to a Roman province. It does not appear that Cantium offered any resistance to the Roman general, who found his chief opponents in the two sons of Cunobeline; first north of the Thames, and afterwards in the interior of the country. From this we may infer that there were powerful supporters of the Roman interest in Cantium, and that the disturbances in that district of Britain soon ceased on the coming of Plautius. We may, therefore, regard the coin inscribed *VERIC. COM. P.* as the last of the series of Kentish petty kings, descendants or adopted sons and grandsons of Comius. The uniform appearance of the name of that chief on coins evidently struck at periods distant from each other, and its absence from the money of Cunobeline, are circumstances to be well considered by those who would propose a different interpretation."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 26th Sept. Prince Louis Napoleon was permitted to take his seat in the French National Assembly. He expressed himself on the occasion as wholly devoted to the cause of order and the defence and freedom of the Republic. On the 27th, the Assembly decided, by a majority of 530 to 289, in favour of a single legislative chamber. The election of President of the French Republic by the National Assembly was on the 30th rejected by a majority of 602 against 211 votes. A proposition made, that Government should in no case have the power to suppress or suspend the publication of newspapers, was rejected by a majority of no more than nine—345 against 366. On the same day, a proposition for putting an end to the state of siege was negatived by the small majority of six votes. The Assembly resolved on the 7th Oct. by a majority of 391, that the President of the Republic should be elected by universal suffrage. On the 9th the article 45, declaring that the President must be a native of France and a French citizen, was debated. M. Anthony Thourret proposed an amendment, excluding every member of the royal and imperial families. In the midst of the debate, Prince Louis Napoleon entered the house, and, ascending the tribune, protested against the name of "pretender," which was continually fixed upon him. He declared that he assumed no character except the honourable one of the nominee of 300,000 French citizens who had twice returned him. On the whole, the Prince failed to make any advantage of this opportunity; and after this M. Thourret withdrew his amendment, and the article 45 was voted without division.

AUSTRIA.

A dreadful insurrection broke forth at Vienna on the 6th Oct. The troops ordered to march against the Hungarians having communicated with the National Guards and the Academic Legion, measures were taken to prevent their departure. Barricades were erected, which were manned by the refractory troops. Regiments of infantry were then drawn up at the terminus of the Northern Railroad, to reduce the insurgents, and to enforce

obedience to the commands of the Government, and the artillery arrived at ten o'clock, when the rioters were summoned to surrender: this they refused to do, for they had meanwhile been reinforced by the Academic Legion. The parties stood thus opposed to one another, until a body of workmen proceeded to seize a powder-wagon and four guns, which they effected without any opposition from the artillerymen. But this act of the insurgents gave nevertheless the signal for a bloody conflict. The Nassau infantry fired three successive volleys, which were answered by loud cheers and quick discharges from the National Guards, the students, and the refractory Grenadiers. The Nassau infantry was soon forced to retire, and, on being charged with the bayonet, their retrograde movement became a downright fight. General Bredy, their commander, was shot. The Government troops had twenty killed; the insurgents five. There were many wounded.

After routing the Government troops, the insurgents marched from the suburbs into the town, where they placed their guns in the middle of the University-square; the gates of the town were guarded by detachments of students and National Guards, the tocsin was sounded, and a central committee formed for carrying on the war. At one o'clock a party of the insurgent National Guards were attacked on the Stephens Platz by a party of loyal National Guards, who stood by the Government; but after a short fight the latter were forced to retire into the cathedral of St. Stephen's, the doors of which they then barricaded from within. But the insurgents battered down the doors, entered the church, and dislodged their antagonists, whose leader was killed on the very steps of the altar.

One of the city gates, the Burgthor, still remained in possession of the Government troops. Three companies of sappers and miners, with four guns, entered this gate at three o'clock in the afternoon. They were at once attacked and totally routed, in spite of the grape and canister which they fired from their pieces. Many of them were captured, disarmed, and confined in the University buildings. Formidable barricades were constructed while this fight was going on. The old

fortifications of the city were occupied by the artillery of the National Guards.

After this the tide of insurrection rose to an unconquerable height. The rioters entered the War-office between the hours of five and six, seized the cannon and arms deposited in that building, and captured the Minister of War, Count Latour. The wretched man was conducted into the street, and then he was murdered with blows from axes and sledge-hammers. The people tore the clothes and orders from the bleeding body, and hung the naked corpse on a gibbet, where it remained suspended for a whole day, during which the National Guards riddled it with musket balls. Count Latour's papers were seized and brought to the University.

At half-past six o'clock there was but one place of refuge left for the troops and National Guards who sided with the Government—that place was the Arsenal, famous for its various trophies from the Turkish wars. The people surrounded the Arsenal, and demanded from the garrison that they should give up the arms which it contained. They refused. A combat commenced, in the course of which the garrison swept the *Renngasse* with grape and canister, and killed and disabled a great number of the insurgents, whose fury increased after each unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the building. The committee of students sent several flags of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, but the bearers were shot dead on the spot. The people then commenced bombarding the Arsenal, and the firing continued all the night through, till six o'clock on the morning of the 7th, when the garrison surrendered. Those among the popular party who were not provided with weapons were then armed. The number of killed and wounded is said to be very great.

In the midst of these scenes the Emperor and the other members of the imperial family left Vienna at about four o'clock p.m. on Saturday the 7th. They were escorted by 5000 cavalry, and took the road towards Linz.

The dreadful scenes at Vienna are attributed to evidences of bad faith in the Emperor, who was suspected to be in secret correspondence with Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, with the view to the restoration of absolutism in his dominions. The signal for the outbreak of this new revolution was the departure of a body of troops as auxiliaries to the Croatian army of the crafty Jellachich, which army had been raised for the purpose of destroying the nationality of Hungary. In the meantime, the Austrian Diet has declared its sittings permanent, and has resolved upon

those measures which the urgency of the case demanded, with a view at once to the restoration of order and the conservation of the freedom of the people.

HUNGARY.

Very contradictory accounts are received as to the progress of the Croatian invasion. Several battles have been fought. On the 29th Sept. the right wing of the Ban Jellachich was repulsed, and 800 Croats threw themselves into a marsh. The left wing of Jellachich then advanced, and victory was doubtful. At this time 12,000 peasants and National Guards, led by a noble Magyar, attacked the enemy in the rear, and the Croats, assailed on both sides, lost some thousands of men. The loss of the Hungarians was also considerable. Jellachich was driven back with his army to the Lake of Platten. An armistice was afterwards agreed upon, which would expire upon the 3rd instant. Shortly after the conflict, the two brothers, Counts Odeón and Eugene Zichy, were arrested, and on the 1st instant hanged as traitors in the Hungarian camp. They were discovered to be in secret correspondence with the Ban. Letters from the Archduchess Sophia were found upon the person of the former, who was a brother-in-law of Prince Metternich.

WALLACHIA.

A Turkish army, consisting of 20,000 men, have for some time been advancing on Bucharest by forced marches, but their real intentions were unknown. The Wallachians thought them their friends, and were therefore not alarmed at their approach. On their first arrival at Bucharest, Fuad Effendi surrounded the town with his troops, and decoyed principal chiefs to his camp, where they were treated as rebels, and placed under arrest. The Turkish troops then commenced to bombard the town on all sides; they rushed into the streets, where the most deadly struggle commenced between the troops and the inhabitants, deprived of their leaders and completely disarmed. To the cannon-shots and the musketry the people had nothing to oppose but their courage and their despair. The carnage was frightful. The Turks took possession of all parts of the town, and gave themselves up to the most dreadful excesses; but, in a short time, on arriving near the barrack where the Wallachian soldiers were waiting in vain for orders, they were stopped in their course by a shower of balls. It was here that the real battle commenced. It lasted several hours. The Wallachian soldiers, surrounded on all hands by thousands of enemies, and exposed to the fire of a

numerous artillery, made a heroic resistance; but in a short time their barracks was destroyed by the bullets, and they themselves fell before their numerous assailants, crying, "Long live the constitution." The Turks are masters of the town. Martial law has been proclaimed by Fuad Effendi. The Government established by Soliman Pacha has been dissolved and replaced by a new Lieutenantcy or Kaim-Kamie, composed of the Russian General Duhamel, of Fuad Effendi, and Kostaki Kantakuzéno, who are candidates for the dignity of Hospodar. The constitution has been abolished, and the laws re-established.

RUSSIA.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Constantine, second son of the Emperor, to the Princess Alexandra Josephowna of Saxe Altenburg, was celebrated on the 11th Sept. in the palace of Peterhoff, without any pomp. The Emperor handed over the sum which a more magnificent ceremony would have cost to the committee formed to assist the widows and orphans of those who have fallen victims to the cholera. The Russian army has been considerably increased, 210,000 men of the reserve having been called into active service.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 25th Sept. officially announces the birth of the Duchess de Montpensier's child. On the 26th she was baptized, and had received the following string of names:—Maria Isabel Francisca d'Assis Antonia Luiza Fernanda Christina Amalia Felipa Adelaida Josefa Elena Enriquita Carolina Justa Rufina Gaspara Melchora Baltasara Matea. She is to have the title of Duchess of Port St. Mary's.

TURKEY.

Constantinople appears to be doomed to calamity. On the 28th Sept. another fire broke out in a house at Foundoucli, close to the grand mosque of that name. As the wind was strong from the north, it spread rapidly, consuming in its progress the palace of Ahmet Fethi Pacha, and extending as far as the village of Tophana, where it was stopped. During the eight hours that it raged it entirely destroyed the quarters of Sali-Bazar and Foundoucli, which are now a heap of cinders. A mosque and upwards of two hundred houses have been destroyed.

Ibrahim Pacha has arrived at the court of the Sublime Porte for the purpose of being invested with the sovereignty of Egypt by the Sultan, his father Mehemet Ali having become childish.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The emigrant Boers beyond the Orange River, under Andreas Pretorius, are again in a state of insurrection, and are endeavouring to combine with the native chiefs against British authority, especially with the view of crushing the rising settlement of Natal. The resident magistrate at Wenburgh saved himself by a hasty flight, leaving some of his family and his clerk in the hands of the insurgents; and the British resident at Bleim Fontein, Major Warden, narrowly escaped capture by the armed Boers. Sir Harry Smith started overland with a determination to quell the insurrection. He has since brought the to an engagement, and, after a contest of three hours' duration, defeated them with considerable loss. Sir Harry Smith was wounded in the knee, and had a horse shot under him, while leading on the troops.

WEST INDIES.

A very severe hurricane visited the island of Antigua on the 21st of August. The damage in the parishes of St. Philip, St. Mary, and St. Paul, has been more destructive than in the hurricane of 1835; in St. Mary's there is scarcely a house left. The churches of St. Mary and St. Philip were unroofed, and the chapels of St. Barnabas and All Saints destroyed. The damage to the Government buildings at Shirley Height and English Harbour has been very extensive, and the barrack at Middle Ground, all except one bed-room, blown down; the estimated damage is from 20,000*l.* to 25,000*l.* alone to the military buildings. At the dock-yard, the capstan-house was destroyed, and in the officers' quarters one half of the roof and gallery was blown over the other half. The north part of the island escaped with trifling damage. In the island of St. Kitt's all the estates were more or less injured.

COLUMBIA.

Accounts have been received of the massacre of an entire community of Protestant missionaries settled in Columbia, who, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Whiteman, had for more than ten years been labouring for the intellectual and religious culture of the Cayouses, one of the most ferocious and ignorant of the Indian tribes of the river Columbia. It appears that a fatal dysentery had broken out at Waulatpou, which affected the Indians only, and that the Indians had been led to believe that the missionaries had administered poison to them, in order to destroy the tribe, and thus gain possession of the territory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

At the September sessions of the Central Criminal Court, 31 prisoners were charged with felony, in having unlawfully, &c. devised to levy war against Her Majesty. The first tried was William Dowling, a young Irish artist, who was found guilty. The next were William Lacey, aged 38, bootmaker; Thomas Fay, aged 20, closer; and William Cuffey, 60, tailor; who were also convicted. Mr. Baron Platt, in passing sentence, told the prisoners, "It is quite clear that you intended to levy war against the Queen, to compel her by force of arms to alter her counsels; and with regard to you, William Dowling, it is evident that your object in joining with the others was to dismember the empire and separate Ireland by force of arms from this country." They were sentenced to transportation for life. Of the remaining prisoners, one named Joseph Richie, a bricklayer, pleaded Guilty; several others were allowed to plead Guilty to a misdemeanor only; and others to plead Not Guilty, and to be released without trial on their recognizances. Richie was sentenced to transportation for life; twelve others to imprisonment for two years and a fine of 10*l.*; and three to imprisonment for eighteen months, with the like fine.

Mr. Baily, the Royal Academician, has just completed a monument to the memory of the late Lord Holland, to be erected in *Westminster Abbey*. The composition presents three figures, disposed in attitudes of mourning at the entrance of a tomb. Genius, a youthful male figure, is seated on one side leaning on his extinguished torch, and on the other are two recumbent females respectively representing Science and Literature. These figures are conceived in the most refined taste. They are full of grace and beauty, and the size of life. On either side of the tomb are bas-reliefs representing Charity and Justice. The top is surmounted by a colossal bust of Lord Holland.

Oct. 2. A spacious chapel in the Liverpool-road, *Islington*, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, was totally consumed by fire. The previous day was the twenty-third anniversary of the erection of the building. It was enlarged in 1844 at a very considerable expense. It was insured in the Sun office for 3,000*l.*

Oct. 12. The consecration of Christ Church, *Highbury*, was performed by the Bishop of London. This church has cost nearly 6,000*l.* and is erected in the Early-English style of architecture, of Caen

stone and Kentish rag. It contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are free. The plate and the painted windows in the south and north transept, and at the west end of the building, are the gifts of private individuals. The Rev. M. A. Collison has been appointed the minister.

The new church in Moor-lane, *Cripplegate*, erected in the place of the parish church of St. Bartholomew, which was taken down in consequence of the improvements made on rebuilding the Royal Exchange, has been completed. It is built of red brick, with an Italian front. The beautiful marble font, the communion-table, commandments, and rails of St. Bartholomew's, have been removed to the new church. The church is endowed, and the presentation to it is vested in the Ven. W. H. Hale, M.A. Rector of Cripplegate and Archdeacon of London.

BERKSHIRE.

Oct. 13. A painted window, the gift of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, M.P. and his wife, was erected on the south side of the chancel in St. Lawrence Church, *Reading*. It contains three medallions, the subjects being the Widow of Nain, with the legend, "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise;" our Lord raising Jairus' daughter, the words being, "She is not dead but sleepeth;" the third, the Saviour and the child, with the inscription, "Jesus took a child and set him by Him." In the centre is the heraldic achievement of the donor, impaling the arms of his wife, and the motto, "Magna vis veritatis." At the base is the following record:—"Memorial to Charles-Lamb, Henry, and Rachel, the children of T. N. Talfourd, erected 1848." There are now five splendid windows in the restored portion of the church.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Jesus' College Chapel has undergone a complete restoration. In the course of the repairs a number of beautiful arches have been revealed, which the barbarous and almost sacrilegious stupidity of former ages had carefully concealed behind clumsy masses of brickwork and plaster. All this patchwork has been removed, and the exquisite beauty of the original fabric is now not only developed but even improved and expanded. The window at the east end of the chapel is altogether new—new in material but not new in design; for, with its beautiful cloisters of slender columns, dividing it into three lights, it is formed exactly on the model of the architect's original plan. When this and the other

windows are filled with stained glass, and when the square panels of the lofty roof are decorated with beautiful paintings (a rose and crown), the interior of Jesus' Chapel will be unique and almost unrivalled. Unfortunately a portion of the nave, adjoining the Master's lodge, was converted at some former period into students' rooms—a misfortune it is now impossible to retrieve. The chapel cannot be extended towards the west to its former limits; but towards the east it has been enlarged, and a new aisle has been erected exactly on the original foundation of that part of the building. A splendid organ is in course of erection.

DEVONSHIRE.

A new Guildhall has been erected at *Tavistock* by the Duke of Bedford. Its site is where a portion of the abbey once stood, adjoining the venerable remains of the once-monastic chapel. The duke has also recently drained the town in the most complete style by efficient sewerage, and supplied its inhabitants with a never-failing stream of excellent water.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Aug. 22. The Bishop of Gloucester consecrated the church of St. Michael, at *Two Mile-hill*, near Bristol. This church has been erected for a poor and populous district, taken out of the overgrown parish of St. George, Gloucestershire, and has cost rather more than 2,000*l.* of which sum 1,070*l.* was contributed by the "special fund for building new churches in the diocese," instituted, and so largely contributed to, by the Bishop.

Aug. 23. The new church of St. Saviour's, *Telbury*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. It is in the Decorated style, with a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, porch, and sacristy. The nave is separated from the aisles by five arches, which rest on piers alternately circular and octagonal, their dripstones terminating in carved figures of angels. Both nave and aisles are covered by one roof, inclined at their junction: it is of a high pitch, open in the interior to the ridge piece, of foreign oak, with horizontal tie-beams, kingposts, struts, &c.; the wall-pieces resting on corbels carved with foliage, and the cornice ornamented with the ball flower. The whole of the interior is lined with ashlar, the stone used for this purpose being the white Painswick. The north and south windows of the aisles are single lights, with trefoil heads; those at the east and west are, however, of two lights, with tracery in the head, and are all filled with stained glass. This last

portion of the church, immediately adjoining the entrance from the porch, forms a baptistry, the font of which is octagonal, of Caen stone, the panels ornamented with the Evangelistic symbols alternately with the dove, *Agnus Dei*, the cross, and sacred monogram: its base rests on a small raised pavement of encaustic tiles: the oaken cover is of open work. All the benches are of oak and open, terminated by poppy-heads. An open lectern is placed on the south side of the chancel arch, and on the north is a low stone pulpit, with carved panels, and surmounted by a canopy, the entrance to which is by a passage through the chancel wall. Between these, immediately before the entrance to the chancel, is the litany desk. A light screen of oak, with tracery and a gilded cornice, divides the chancel from the rest of the church. It is entered by a single step, and displays at the end a window of three lights, with stained glass; St. John, with the instruments of the Passion, &c., and in the flowing tracery above are figures of angels. The altar is a slab of marble on oak legs, with a frontal of crimson velvet; it stands upon a black marble footpiece, raised upon a floor of encaustic tiles, and is approached by three steps from the chancel. A reredos, of Caen stone gilt, consists of five arched panels, surmounted with canopies and adorned with crockets and finials: in the centre is a cross in relief, the points and the shaft of which are ornamented with the symbols of the Evangelists. Two windows, also of stained glass, light the chancel, one of which forms a place for the sedilia. There is a piscina on the south (for what purpose has not been stated), and a credence on the north. There is a priest's door on the south, and another on the north into the sacristy, which also has an open roof of oak; and next to it is the organ chamber, separated from the chancel by a stone screen. There are stalls on each side for the clergy. The roof is of oak panels, with gilded bosses, &c. A porch of open woodwork forms an entrance on the south-west to the church, and a lych-gate, surmounted by a cross, to the churchyard: a bell gable is placed on the western side, and crosses on the eastern end of the nave chancel. Mr. Daukes is the architect.

On the 24th his Lordship consecrated the new church of *Cernev Wick*, in the parish of South Cerney. This is also intended as a chapel of ease to the mother church, which is distant nearly two miles from the township.

In the same afternoon the Bishop consecrated a piece of land as an addition to the burial-ground at *Marston Meysey*, Wiltshire.

HAMPSHIRE.

Sept. 14. The seat of the Hon. Captain E. A. J. Harris, M.P. for Christchurch, situate at *Rocotai*, between three and four miles distant, was destroyed by fire. The mansion was called "Vernovignette," and was the property originally of Captain Jackson, R.N. The fire was caused by a spark from the kitchen chimney being carried on to the thatched roof, where it is supposed it lay smouldering during the night.

KENT.

A new Jewish synagogue has been erected in King-street, *Canterbury*, in substitution of the old synagogue in St. Dunstan's, razed for the approach of the railway terminus. It has been executed in something less than a year, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone having been performed towards the end of September last. The site must have been anything but encouraging; the architect, Mr. H. Marshall, has, however, managed to make a pleasing approach to it. The building is purely Egyptian. The front, built in imitation of granite, has a pyramidal form, about thirty feet high, with two columns, having elaborate capitals. The width of the building is twenty-seven feet, by forty feet long. The doorway is in a deep recess. The ark, the main attraction, is very beautifully worked in imitation of veined marble, the columns on each side being enriched with the lotus-leaf. Over the ark are portions of the Decalogue, and still higher some dazzling stained glass, with the words in Hebrew—"Know before whom thou standest!" The reading-desk is in the centre; and behind that, and immediately over the entrance-door, the gallery for the females, which, as usual, is barred off. Carrying the same style throughout, the gallery is supported by obelisks. The windows, of which there are one on each side of the ark, and three in each of the sides of the building, being of a long, narrow description, impart a peculiar softened light to the interior. On one side of the ark is also a prayer for the royal family, handsomely executed, and which has been presented to the congregation by the nephew of the Rev. I. Cohen. The entrance, with the flooring of the reading-desk, and the approach of the ark, are neatly covered with carpeting, and the body of the building with matting. The ceremony of consecrating this newly erected place of worship took place on Tuesday the 19th Sept. Dr. Adler, the chief rabbi, officiating on the occasion, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Cohen, of Dover, and other members of the Jewish priesthood. Sir Moses Montegent. MAG. VOL. XXX.

fiore, Bart. was present, and took part in the ceremony by depositing the scrolls of the law in the ark. Dr. Adler preached a sermon in English.

LANCASHIRE.

In *Whalley Church*, from cartoons drawn by Mr. Pugin, a painted glass-window has been worked out by Messrs. Hardman of Birmingham, for Mr. Samuel Brooks, and erected to the memory of his father, at the end of the south aisle in St. Mary's Chapel. It is of three lights, with a figure of the Virgin Mary in the centre, and those of St. Anne and St. John at the sides.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A recent sale at *Nevill Holt*, the ancient mansion of the Nevills, has created more interest than any sale in the county for many years. The following books caused considerable competition:—Lot 207, Shakespeare's Comedies, &c. 1632, sold to Mr. Thorpe for 27½ guineas; lot 346, Boke of the Psalms, black letter, 1547, 34 guineas, Mr. Thorpe; lot 447, *Misale Romanum*, with 20 illuminated borders and initial letters, 12l. 15s.; lot 451, another Missal, 10l. 10s., both bought by Mr. Andrews, of Bristol; lot 453, Manuscript in Latin relating to the possessions of monasteries in England, quarto, 100l.: this volume, after a lengthened competition between Mr. Rodd and Mr. Thorpe, was knocked down to the latter; lot 459, two early Missals, 10l. 10s., to Mr. Rodwell; lot 460, two Missals, 11l., Mr. Thorpe; lot 461, *Hore Beate Virginis Marie*, printed on vellum, with 39 illuminations, 46l., to Mr. Lilly. The sale on Tuesday included an interesting collection of miniatures, many of celebrated persons of the Elizabethan period. The pictures were not remarkable for excellence, with the exception of the Head of David, by Carlo Dolce, which possessed considerable county reputation. This picture was put up at 100 guineas, and the biddings rapidly advanced to 320 guineas, when R. Berkeley, esq. of Worcester, was declared the purchaser.

MIDDLESEX.

July 20. The new Church of St. John, *South Hackney*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is capable of holding 1,600 persons, and 600 of the seats are free. There are no galleries, with the exception of a small one which contains the organ from the old church. The Rev. Mr. Norris, the Rector, subscribed 5000l. towards the erection of the new church, and the rest of the funds were raised by voluntary contributions. The Bishop of

London preached a sermon, after which the large sum of 619*l.* was collected.

Hillingdon church, which has been considerably enlarged and completely restored, was re-opened and consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a numerous congregation. A liberal collection was made after the sermon, chiefly for the purpose of purchasing a new organ. The mansion of J. Scott, esq. who has been the most munificent benefactor in this good work, was hospitably thrown open on this occasion.

The parish church of *Uxbridge* is now undergoing a complete repair; and that of *Langley* is about to be re-pewed by private subscription. At *Colnbrook* a new church is in the course of erection; and the venerable fabric at *Drayton* it is said will shortly be restored.

NORFOLK.

The spire of *Snettisham*, which, on account of its towering eminence, is used by mariners as a sea-mark, being 105 feet in height, and together with the church reaching an altitude of 177 feet, has recently undergone a careful restoration, and the upper part to the extent of several feet has been entirely reset, and an iron cross and weather-cock raised on its summit. Crosses have also been added over the gables of each of the spire windows. These designs were furnished by Mr. H. L. S. Le Strange.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Aug. 22. The new church of Christchurch at *Walker* was consecrated. It is extremely simple, but ecclesiastical in aspect. It is in the Early English style, with chancel (51 feet by 24), nave, north aisle, south porch, small vestry, and bell gable. It is lighted on the north and south sides by double lancet windows and on the west by two long lancets. The chancel is lighted by three lancets, and a circle cinquefoiled above them, all filled with painted glass; a small low lancet at the south-west corner. The north aisle opens into the nave with four arches of two orders of chamfers and hood mouldings, which spring from circular piers, with richly moulded capitals and bases. The roofs of the chancel and nave are of a high pitch, open to the apex, and of a light construction. The sittings are all free, and confined to the nave and aisle. The pulpit and reading-desk are of oak, stained, like the rest of the woodwork. The stained glass, glazing, and illuminated scrolls on the walls, were by Messrs. Robert Lawson and Son, of Newcastle. Mr. A. B. Higham was the architect.

The cost is about 1,400*l.* of which 1,100*l.* have been subscribed.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Sept. 23. The Lord Bishop of Oxford consecrated a second parochial burial-ground for that city. It is situated at *Jericho*, consists of about two acres, and is appropriated to the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Giles, and St. Paul. A chapel occupies the centre of the ground, from the design of Mr. Underwood, architect, of Oxford. It is in the plain Norman style of architecture, and consists of a nave thirty-three feet in length, and sixteen feet six inches in width, terminating at the eastern end with a semicircular apse, forming a chancel of itself, and separated from the nave by a deep-cut Norman arch, supported by clustered columns. The timbers of the roof are massive, and of a corresponding character with the rest of the building. The approach to the chapel is on the south side, through a deeply-recessed, bold doorway. The bell-turret has a novel appearance, springing, as it does, from an internal angle formed by the junction of the apse and nave.

Considerable interest has always been taken by the friends of the Church and of church-architecture in the new church of *Littlemore*, near Oxford, which was erected in 1836, and which has been recently completed by the addition of a chancel and tower. It was designed by Mr. Underwood, architect, of Oxford, in the early-English style, and is fitted up with oak, all the seats being open. There are four stained glass windows on each side, which admit a soft and subdued light, giving rather a sombre effect. The roof is also of massive oak, composed of circular ribs. The rood-screen separating the chancel from the nave is of an exceedingly chaste design, executed in oak. The pulpit, also of oak, occupies the left hand corner of the chapel, and near it is a neat lectern; on the opposite side is the desk and faldstool. In the north wall is a beautifully sculptured monument, to the memory of Mrs. Newman, who laid the foundation of this sacred edifice, but did not survive to see its completion. *Littlemore*, though now separated from the mother church under the ecclesiastical commission, and endowed by private munificence, was until lately part of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, of which the Provost and Fellows of Oriel college are patrons. The chapel (as it has hitherto been called) was found to be inadequate to the wants of the parish, and, in consequence, Charles Crawley, esq. whose picturesque residence adjoins it, undertook, with the assistance of a few of his private friends, to annex a

chancel and tower. Both are in the early-English style of architecture, and though from the design of another architect, Mr. Joseph Clarke, of London, harmonise in the strictest degree with the chapel to which they are annexed. The roof is of oak, though not of so massive a character as that of the chapel, and the insides of it are formed by a series of cants. The window over the altar consists of three lights, supported by columns of Purbeck marble, and filled with appropriate emblems in stained glass, the designs executed by Mr. Willement, London. On each side of the chancel there are four single windows, long and narrow, also filled with stained glass. The sedilia correspond with the east window, and are also supported by pillars of marble. The altar is slightly elevated, and approached by two steps, and the back of it is composed of seven reredos, simple and without ornaments. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, and is separated from the vestry-room by means of a light and elegant oak screen. Viewing the chancel as a whole, it is impossible not to be struck with the correctness of its proportions, and the chasteness and appropriateness of its style. The tower has a pleasing appearance, and will be still more so when completed, and the spire added to it. The consecration of this chancel and tower took place on the 29th Sept. The church will now accommodate 600 persons.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The chancel of *Frome* church has undergone a thorough repair under the auspices of the Marchioness of Bath. The great west window now displays a beautiful design in coloured glass, the funds for which were obtained by subscription. Three monumental windows of stained glass, the gift of private individuals, have also been placed in the church. The window last put in is commemorative of Bishop Ken, who died at Longleat in 1711, and was buried in Frome churchyard. It is beautifully executed, contains a good likeness of that bishop, and was the sole gift of the present Marchioness of Bath.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 10. The *Crewe* branch of the North Staffordshire Railway was opened for the conveyance of passengers. The new line is 30 miles in length, and commences at Stoke-upon-Trent, running through Stanley, near to Newcastle, to Burslem and Congleton.

At *Elford*, near Lichfield, the founda-

tion stone has been laid of a new chancel and nave. Afterwards a new infant school, composed, in part, of the old church materials, was opened. On the following morning, a very good ridge-shaped grave-stone was discovered, while excavating within the boundary of the old church nave, having a raised (double) cross-fleury, with enriched stem upon it; the upright cross had been wilfully mutilated, and was obliterated; it was two feet below the surface, but not far from an original pavement. It is in local grit, 4 feet long, by 18 inches head, 14 at foot: a very slight slope 8 to 10 inches thick: a bead runs round the border. Some think it is a child's grave-stone, though a cross. Mr. E. Richardson, the sculptor, is engaged here in the restoration of some interesting monumental effigies, eight in number, of the Ardernes and Stanleys, from Richard II. to Henry VIII. all in alabaster; together with two elaborate table tombs, canopied (one the Ardernes'), and containing twenty-two statuettes, well proportioned, and with an admirable, if not unknown, variety of the costumes of the reigns of Henry IV. and V. The sculptor proposes, if sufficient support can be obtained, to publish these works in quarto, to match his "Effigies in the Temple Church."

IRELAND.

The leaders of the abortive rebellion have been brought to trial before a Special Commission, at Clonmel, which opened on the 28th of September. After six days' trial Mr. Smith O'Brien was found guilty of High Treason, and sentenced to death, but recommended by the jury to the merciful consideration of the Government. Mr. Terence Bellew M'Manus was placed at the bar on the 9th Oct., Mr. Patrick O'Donohoe on the 12th, and Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher (son of Thomas Meagher, esq. M.P. for the city of Waterford), on the 16th: all were found guilty, and sentence of death was respectively passed on them. Mr. Michael Doheny has effected his escape to Paris.

Oct. 7. The *Ballydovlan* estate, in the county of Galway, was put up for sale at Ballinasloe. There was, however, scarcely any competition, 16 years' purchase being the highest bid. The auctioneer stated that the lowest upset price was 12,340*l.*, not 17 years' purchase according to the present rental. There being no bidders at this moderate sum, the sale was adjourned, with a view of disposing of the estate by private hand.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 19. Knighted, Charles Lyell, esq. jun. F.R.S.

Sept. 30. The Rev. Charles Blencowe, Vicar of Marston Saint Lawrence, co. Northampton, in compliance with the will of John Shuckburgh, late of Bourton on Dunsmore, co. Warwick, esq. to take the name of Shuckburgh, after Blencowe, and bear the arms of Shuckburgh.

Oct. 2. John Arthur Edward Jones, of Llanarth, Treowen, and Penllwyn, co. Monmouth, esq. eldest son and heir of John Jones, late of the same places, esq. deceased, and Arthur James Jones, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Edmund Philip Jones, Gerald Herbert Jones, and Mary Louisa Jones, the only other surviving children of the said John Jones, to take the name of Herbert, instead of Jones (his descent from that family stated in our June Magazine, p. 665.)

Oct. 3. 4th Dragoon Guards, Major E. C. Hodze to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. W. C. Forrest to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. J. Browne, of the 2d West India Regt. to be Major in the Army.

Oct. 5. Thomas Southwood Smith, M.D. to be the Medical Member of the General Board of Health.

Oct. 6. Cape Mounted Riflemen, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Sutton to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. Milligan, of the 38th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Oct. 13. 10th Foot, Major G. D. Young to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Miller to be Major.—45th Foot, Major F. Cooper to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. R. Preston to be Major.—91st Foot, Major C. C. Yarborough to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. B. E. M. Gordon to be Major.

Oct. 16. James Thomas Hurt, of Shelley-hill, Notts, esq. eldest son of James Hurt, of Wirksworth, co. Derby, esq. late Major 9th Lancers, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Thomas Webb-Edge, of Shelley-hill, esq. to take the surname of Edge only, and quarter the arms of Edge, in the first quarter.—Grant Healty Tod, of Cumberland-terr. St. Marylebone, Ensign in the 23d Bengal Nat. Inf. eldest son of James Tod, esq. late Lieut.-Col. on the Bengal Establishment, and grandson of James Tod, of Burton, co. Southampton, gent. by Mary his wife, sister of Patrick Healty, of Hertford-st. May-fair, esq. to take the surname of Healty, in addition to Tod.

Oct. 20. By special statute, Lieut. Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, of the East India Company's Service (having the local rank of Major in the Lahore Territories), to be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Order of the Bath.—5th Drag. Guards, brevet Lt.-Col. W. M. Balders, from 3d Light Dragoons, to be Major.—3d Light Dragoons, Major L. Fyler, from 10th Light Dragoons, to be Major.—16th Light Dragoons, Major W. H. Archer, from 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Major.—21st Foot, Major J. C. Peattie to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. G. Ainslie to be Major.—33d Foot, Major F. R. Blake to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase; Capt. J. D. Johnstone to be Major.—60th Foot, Capt. C. H. Spence to be Major.—Unattached, Major T. Crombie, from 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Hospital Staff, Assistant Surgeon F. D. Lightbody, M.D. from 25th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

Oct. 27. 21st Foot, Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, Francis Charles Annesley, to be Surgeon.—3d West India Regiment, Major-

Gen. Sir Guy Campbell, Bart. C.B. to be Col.—80th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—32d Foot, Major C. V. Maxwell to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. A. Robertson to be Major.—49th Foot, Assist. Staff Surgeon, John Stewart Smith, M.D. to be Surgeon.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

To be Commanders.—Humphrey J. Julian, Robert Tench Bedford.

Appointments.—Capt. Hon. G. Hope, to the Raleigh; Comm. Michael de Courcy, to the Helena 16; Lieut. and Comm. S. F. L. Crofton, to the Rifleman; Lieut. and Comm. A. Darby, to Medina.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Hull, to be Bishop of Manchester.

Rev. T. H. Greene, to be Bishop of Gibraltar.

Rev. J. Brooks, to be Archdeacon of Liverpool.

Rev. B. Phipps, to be an Canon Residentiary of Chichester.

Rev. C. A. Heurtley, to be an Hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. W. Marsh, to be an Hon. Canon of Worc.

Rev. J. A. Park, to be an Hon. Canon of Durh.

Hon. and Rev. W. H. Scott, to be an Hon. Canon of Salisbury.

Rev. C. Abbott, Corney V. Cumberland.

Rev. W. R. Almond, Stapleford P.C. Notta.

Rev. S. Bellas, Sherborne V. Hants.

Rev. J. R. Bishop, Llanellen R. Brecknocksh.

Rev. T. A. Bolton, New Basford P.C. Notta.

Rev. S. B. Brasher, new Church of St. Stephen's, South Shields, P.C. Durham.

Rev. J. Brekerdike, St. Mary's Church, Quarry-hill, P.C. Leeds.

Rev. C. J. Brereton, jun. St. Edmund's R.

Norwich.

Rev. J. Bulwer, Stody and Hemsworth R. R.

Norfolk.

Rev. T. Calvert, St. John Sepulchre P.C. Norw.

Rev. W. Cardall, Budbrooke V. Warw.

Rev. T. S. Carlyon, Glenfield R. Leic.

Rev. W. A. Cartledge, Dalby R. York.

Rev. J. Cartwright, Witton Gilbert P.C. Durh.

Rev. W. H. Carwithen, Aylesbeare V. Devon.

Rev. T. Charlewood, Kinoulton V. Notta.

Rev. S. C. Clarke, St. Thomas the Apostle,

Launceston, P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. M. H. Close, Shington V. Leic.

Rev. M. A. Collisson, Christchurch, Highbury,

P.C. Middlesex.

Rev. W. Cooke, St. John, Charlotte-street, St.

Pancras, P.C. London.

Rev. J. D. Cork, Bickleigh with Sheepestor V.

Devon.

Rev. J. Davenport, Weston-upon-Avon V.

Warw.

Rev. W. J. Dowell, Gosfield V. Essex.

Rev. J. Emery, St. James P.C. Gloucester.

Rev. R. Essington, Shenstone V. Staff.

Rev. I. T. Evans, Llanvibangel P.C. Radnor.

Rev. S. E. Fitch, Alymerton with Ranton R. R.

Norfolk.

Rev. E. Gurdon, Barnham Broom with Brizon

R. R. and Kimberley V. Norfolk.

Rev. I. H. Hamilton, St. Michael, Chester-sq.

Pimlico, P.C. London.

Rev. H. Harding, Stratford-upon-Avon V.

Warwickshire.

Rev. J. Holmes, Swineshead V. Linc.

Rev. W. F. Hood, Hemswell P.C. Linc.

Rev. J. Hudson, Sunderland R. Durham.

Rev. H. James, Sheepshad V. Leic.
 Rev. T. G. James, Bridgewater V. with Chil-
 ton R. Somerset.
 Rev. F. Joplin, Ramsey P.C. Hants.
 Rev. J. E. Kempe, St. Barnabas, Kensington,
 P.C. Middlesex.
 Rev. J. Lakes, St. James P.C. Guernsey.
 Rev. F. Langhorne, Burley Otley P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. Sir C. K. Lighton, Christchurch, Epsom,
 P.C. Surrey.
 Rev. J. Maddy, Swaffham Prior with St. Cyriac
 V. Cambridgeshire.
 Rev. J. Milton, Baildon (Otley) P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. C. M'Niven, Patney R. Wilts.
 Rev. T. W. Morris, St. Peter P.C. Ashton-
 under-Lyne.
 Rev. T. Myers, Sheriff Hutton V. York.
 Rev. W. A. Ormesby, St. James with Pock-
 thorpe P.C. Norwich.
 Rev. E. Pickering, Whitechurch P.C. Salop.
 Rev. H. R. Ridley, Kennington P.C. Northumb.
 Rev. H. Robbins, Trinity Chapel, St. George's
 in the East, P.C. London.
 Rev. W. Sharpe, Altham P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. H. M. Short, Kirkstall P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. W. Stow, Dilton Marsh, Westbury, P.C.
 Wilts.
 Rev. C. Thompson, Kirton R. Notts.
 Rev. W. Turner, Boxgrove V. Sussex.
 Rev. J. Tyler, St. Anne, Sutton Bonnington,
 R. Notts.
 Rev. R. Walker, Culham V. Berks.
 Rev. W. Walling, All Saints, Preston, P.C.
 Lanc.
 Rev. Wardroper, Farnley Tyas P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. F. Wayet, St. John's-in-the-Vale P.C.
 Cumb.
 Rev. C. B. Yeoman, Yedingham V. Yorksh.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. U. Tighe, to the Lord Lieutenant of
 Ireland.
 Rev. R. W. Hartshorn, to the Earl of Bantry.
 Rev. G. Rawlinson, to the Duke of Newcastle.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. W. Hardy, to be Master of the Gram-
 mar School, Thetford, Norfolk.
 Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, esq. to be
 Advocate General of Bengal.
 Mr. Pierce Mahoney, to be one of the Taxing
 Masters of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.
 Mr. R. Fergusson Thompson, to be third paid
 Attaché to the British Embassy at the Court
 of Persia.

BIRTHS.

June 28. At Cuddalore, Mrs. Bernard Paunce-
 fote, a son.
 July 19. The Empress of Brazil, a son and
 heir.
 Aug. 10. At Ockham-park, the seat of her
 father, the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, the
 wife of Capt. Robert Russell, R.N. a son.—
 11. At Datchet Lawn, Bucks, the wife of John
 Crake, esq. a dau.—12. At Newlands, Broad-
 clist, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. Chichester,
 a son.—17. The wife of Martin T. Smith,
 esq. M.P. a dau.—At Thornton Hall, Lin-
 colnsh. the wife of P. M. Richardson, esq. a
 son and heir.—18. In Westbourne-terr. the
 wife of Richard Cobden, esq. M.P. a dau.—
 19. At Wormleybury, Herts, the wife of Thos.
 Dent, esq. a dau.—22. In Upper Grosvenor-
 st. the wife of Philip Pleydell Bouverie, esq. a
 son.—26. At Lady Bateman's, Portman-sq.
 the Hon. Mrs. Whyte Melville, a dau.—At
 Blackheath, the wife of Peter W. Barlow, esq.
 F.R.S. a dau.—27. At Egham-park, the wife

of Col. Balwey, M.P. a son.—24. At the Rec-
 tory, Harlington, the wife of the Rev. William
 Comyns Berkeley, a son.

Lately. At Richmond, the Countess De-
 sart, a son.—In Upper Grosvenor-st. Lady
 Dorothy Nevill, a dau.—At Lilleybrook-
 house, Charlton King's, Gloucestersh. the wife
 of S. Swiney, esq. a son and heir.—At the
 Vine, Hants, the wife of W. Wiggatt Chute,
 esq. a dau.

Sept. 3. At Bletchley Cottage, Bucks, the
 wife of Richard William Selby Lowndes, esq.
 a son.—At Hampton Court, the wife of Capt.
 Montgomery, R.N. a dau.—At Bowling Hall,
 the wife of W. Walker, esq. a son.—3. At
 Notton, Lady Awdry, a son.—In West-
 bourne-terrace the Hon. Mrs. Richard Den-
 man, a son.—15. At Edinburgh, the Coun-
 tress of Northesk, a daughter.—17. At
 Melchborne Park, the Lady St. John, a son.
 —19. At the Moat, Britford, Wilts, the
 wife of F. J. E. Jervoise, of Herriard House,
 Hants, esq. a son.—20. At Denne-park,
 Horsham, Mrs. Charles Bethune, a son.—
 23. At Worton Hall, near Isleworth, the wife
 of Major Inigo Jones, Prince Albert's Hussars,
 a son.—24. At Leo-park, Kent, the wife of
 the Rev. H. Dale, late Principal of the Bishop's
 College, Bristol, twin sons.—25. At the Col-
 lege, Isle of Man, the wife of the Rev. R.
 Dixon, Principal, a dau.—At Newick Lodge,
 the wife of John Day, esq. a son.—27. At
 Chudleigh, the wife of Charles Langley, esq.
 a dau.—29. At Grosvenor-sq. Viscountess
 Ebrington, a dau.—At Edinburgh, Lady Bu-
 chan Hepburn, a dau.—At Normanton Tur-
 ville, the wife of Robert Wigram Arkwright,
 esq. a son.—30. Lady Agnes Bevan, a son.

Lately. In Ireland, the wife of Sir George
 de la Poer Beresford, a dau.—At Verdun,
 the Baroness de Mallett, a dau.—At Banga-
 lore, the Hon. Mrs. David Erskine, a son.—
 At the Ranger's House, Blackheath, Lady
 Harriet B. Hamilton, a son.

Oct. 1. In Moray-pl. Edinburgh, the Hon.
 Mrs. Ferrand, a son.—3. At Heden, near
 Canterbury, Lady Albert Conyngham, a dau.
 —At Haldon House, the seat of Sir Lawrence
 V. Falk, Bart. the wife of Lawrence Falk, esq.
 a son.—In Cadogan-pl. the wife of William
 Trevor Parkins, esq. a son.—4. At the Rec-
 tory, Barnes, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. R.
 E. Copleston, a dau.—5. At Cheltenham, the
 wife of Lieut.-Col. William Wylie, C.B. a son.
 —6. At Northrepps Hall, Norfolk, the wife
 of Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart. a dau.—7. At
 Woburn-park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke
 King, a son.—9. At Hampstead, the wife of
 Edward Nevinsan, esq. a dau.—10. At 5,
 Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of
 Percy Ricardo, esq. a dau.—In Portland-pl.
 the Viscountess Hereford, a son.—13. The
 Countess of Arran, a dau.—At the Bury,
 Chesham, Buckinghamshire, the wife of Wm.
 Lowndes, esq. a dau.—15. At 25, Upper
 Wimpole-st. the wife of Sir William St. Law-
 rence Clarke, Bart. a son.—At Warwick, the
 wife of E. G. Swinton, esq. King's Own Light
 Dragoons, a son.—17. At Hyde, the Hon.
 Mrs. Frederick Holland, a dau.—18. At
 Lochmaw Castle, N.B. Lady Louise Agnew,
 of twin sons.—21. In Gordon-sq. Lady Ro-
 milly, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 11. At Madras, William Evans, esq.
 M.D. Medical Staff, 1st Presidency District, to
 Emma, dau. of James Soames, esq. Titchfield-
 terr. Regent's-park.

25. At Aden, Walter Coleridge, esq. Lieut.
 20th Madras Inf. to Emily Howard, youngest
 dau. of Wm. Rolph, esq. of Thornbury, Glouc.

Aug. 3. At Jersey, William Holt, esq. B.A. of Merton-coll. Oxford, and the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Julia-Rosalie, dau. of Thos. Gibson Brewer, esq. barrister-at-law.

4. At Paris, Henry Champion de Crepigny, esq. brother of Sir Claude de Crepigny, Bart. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of John Pitter, esq. of West-end, near Southampton.

5. At Norwood, Edward Tenison, eldest son of James D. Woods, esq. late of Kennington, to Katherine-Romona, youngest dau. of James E. Pownall, esq. of Pownall-terr. Kennington.

7. At Edinburgh, A. Macdonald Galbraith, esq. son of David Stewart Galbraith, esq. of Machrihanish and Drumore, Argylesh. to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alexander Scott, of Bath.

8. At Leghorn, William Henry Bellingham, M.D. of Pisa, youngest son of the late Henry Bellingham, esq. of Brighton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Graham, M.D. Professor of Botany at the University of Edinburgh. — At Hoby, Leic. the Rev. T. A. Manning, eldest son of Thomas Maning, esq. Dublin, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Gilbert Beresford, Rector of Hoby. — At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Thomas Davison Bland, esq. of Kippax Park, Yorkshire, to Sophy-Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Madocks, esq. of Glanywern and Tron Isa, Denbighsh. — At St. James's, Paddington, William Gascoigne Roy, esq. to Margaret-Alicia, eldest dau. of John Constable, esq. of Westbourne-terr. Hyde Park. — At Tottenhall, Staffordsh. Uvedale Corbett, jun. esq. eldest son of Uvedale Corbett, esq. of Aston Hall, Salop, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Fryer, esq. — At All Souls', Langham-place, the Hon. Delaval Astley, second son of Lord Hastings, to the Hon. Frances-Manners Sutton, dau. of the late Viscount Canterbury. — At Todenham, the Rev. R. Lawson, Incumbent of Offenham, Worcestersh. to Emily-Margaret, only surviving dau. of the late David Malcolm, esq. of Bombay. — At West Twyford, the Rev. Cunningham Boothby, eldest son of J. B. Boothby, esq. of Twyford Abbey, to Jane, only dau. of the late Robert Tod, esq. of Heatheryhaugh, Dumfriessh. — At Buckland, Newton, Dorset, the Rev. Geo. Augustus Oddie, second son of the late H. H. Oddie, esq. of Portland-pl. and Colney House, Hertsh. to Annie, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Venables, Vicar of Buckland Newton, and Prebendary of Salisbury. — At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Hon. Joceline Percy, second son of the Earl of Beverley, to Lady Grant, relict of Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay. — At Stoke, Frederic George Carrington, esq. of the Gloucester Chronicle, to Louisa-Maria Woolacott, of Devonport.

9. At Fulham, Gabriel Davis, esq. of Abingdon, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late G. P. Cooke, esq. of Watlington, Oxon, and one of the Coroners for the county. — At Swanage, Dorset, Henry Collett Toby, Lieut. R.N. to Emma-Sophia, dau. of the late Capt. Blissett, R.N. — At Plympton, Capt. Ralph, late of 6th Regt. to Eliza-Frances, only dau. of the late John Ottey, esq. 63th Regt. and 69th Royal Rifles. — At Owston, Yorksh. Oliver William Farrer, esq. barrister-at-law, third son of James William Farrer, esq. of Ingleborough, Master in Chancery, to Emily, only dau. of the Rev. R. B. Cooke, Rector of Wheldrake, and Canon of York. — At Northampton, the Rev. John Cox, of Walgrave, to Anna-Maria-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Charles Markham, esq. — At Inchrye Abbey, Fifesh. Arthur Hay-Barclay, esq. of Paris, Perthsh. to Jane, only dau. of the late James Wilson, esq. and niece of David Wilson, esq. of Inchrye. — At Ealing, Middlesex, the Rev. Thomas

Newbery, M.A. Rector of Hinton St. George, to Mary, dau. of John Newbery, esq. of Membury. — At St. Paul's, Wilton-pl. William Henri Gates Tilt, third son of the Rev. John Tilt, formerly Curate of Allhallows, London, afterwards of the Sorbonne, to Margracia-Frances-Fitzhardinge, only child of R. R. Wyld, esq. of Cheltenham.

10. At Kenn, Samuel Weare Gardiner, esq. of Coombe Lodge, Oxford, to Isabella, second dau. of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart. of Haldon House. — At Bideford, Thomas Bernard Hart, esq. of Glenalla, co. Donegal, to Elizabeth-Anna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Smedley, of Dulwich. — At Kenwyn, the Rev. George Lemon Church, Perpetual Curate of Chacewater, to Maria-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of George Simmons, jun. esq. Truro. — At Croydon, William A. Purnell, esq. Physician-Gen. Bombay Army, to Emily, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Kelly, K.S.A. 1st Life Guards, and granddau. of the late Capt. Kelly, co. Kildare, and formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons. — At St. George's Catholic Church, Southwark, A. W. N. Piggie, esq. of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, to Jane Knill, niece of John Knill, esq. of Fresh-wharf, London, and Walworth-house, Surr. — At Wallingford, Berks, John Henry Ashhurst, esq. of Waterstock, Oxfordsh. eldest son of the late W. H. Ashhurst, esq. M.P. to Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Duffield, esq. of the Priory, Wallingford, late M.P. for Abingdon. — At St. Michael's, Chester-sq. Willingham Franklin, esq. of Lutterworth, only son of the late Sir Willingham Franklin, Chief Justice of Madras, and nephew of Sir John Franklin, R.N. to Fanny, second dau. of J. Gordon Murdoch, esq. of Eccleston-sq. — At All Souls, Marylebone, Arthur Montague, esq. of the Warren, Forest of Dean, to Juliana-Louisa, second dau. of Sir George W. Denys, Bart. and niece to George late Earl of Pomfret. — At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, brother of the present Lord Lyttelton, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Frederick Hamilton Cornwall, esq. of Delbury Hall, Shropsh. — At Norland, Fred. Thomas White, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Emma, eldest dau. of Robert Owen Tudor, esq. of St. Ann's Villas, Notting-hill, and Lloran, Denbighsh. — At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, J. Hampton Browne, esq. late of the College School, Taunton, to Elizabeth-Evans Anderson, late of Rowford Cottage, Taunton. At the same time, Robert Anderson, esq. late of Rowford Cottage, Taunton, to Mary-Rebecca, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Draham, esq. late of Newton House, Cornwall. — At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Thomas Osmanney Pipon, esq. late Capt. of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Margaret-Augusta, third dau. of Henry Elwes, esq. of Portman-sq. and Colsbourn House, Gloucsh. — At Dublin, the Rev. George Phillips, B.D. Rector of Sandon, Essex, esq. to Emily-Frances, youngest dau. of Henry Pilkington, esq. of Tore, co. Westmeath. — At Chingford, Essex, Charles Matthew Whitehurst, esq. of St. John's-hill, Battersea-rose, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Sir Robt. Sharpe Ainslie, Bart. of Park-st. Westminster, and Chingford. — At Clebury Mortimer, Shropsh. the Rev. John Harding, M.A. Incumbent of St. George's, Shrewsbury, to Martha, youngest dau. of late Rev. J. E. Compson, Vicar of St. Chad's. — At Shaw-cum-Donnington, Nassau John Senior, esq. barrister-at-law, to Jane-Elizabeth, only dau. of John Hughes, esq. of Donnington Priory, Berks. — At Camberwell, William Morris, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of William Carlisle, esq. West Brixton. — At St. Mary's, Fulham, Capt. J. W. Ramsay, Bombay Army, to Mary-Harriet, only dau. of Capt. W.

Anderton, late 1st Life Guards.—At Thorpe Arnold, Leic. the Rev. William Cook, M.A. to Sarah, youngest dau. of George Marriott, esq.—Alfred Watney, esq. of Gwendraeth, Carmarthen, to Helen-Eliza, only child of Alexander Raby, esq. of Bryn Mor, Llanelly.—At Paddington, Thomas Gibson, esq. son of the late John Gibson, esq. Vice Consul at Tunis, to Agnes Staunton, of Bayswater, dau. of the late T. Staunton, esq.

11. Robert Seyman, younger son of the Rev. Robert Walpole, Rector of Christchurch, St. Marylebone, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the Rev. F. Apthorp, Rector of Gumley, Leic.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, James Duncan, M.A. Head Master of the Diocesan School, Southampton, to Mary-Helen-Douglas, only dau. of John Craigie, esq. Brompton.—At Wrexham, North Wales, Alexander Charles, eldest son of the late John M'Leod, esq. Surgeon-Gen. and Member of the Medical Board, Madras, to Nellina Marriou, dau. of Admiral Mackellar.—At Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, Charles Chandos Pole, esq. to Anne-Constantia, dau. of Henry Hill, esq. of Tettenhall Wood.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. C. Wade Meara, of Ryde, to Emma, dau. of the late Gen. Onslow, of Staughton House, Hunts.

14. At Exeter, George Chaplin Holroyd, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Sir G. S. Holroyd, formerly a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, to Frances-Hatton, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Harrington.—At Jedburgh, George Towry White, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Euphemia-Anna, only surviving dau. of the late Major R. W. Sherriif, Assistant Commissariat-Gen. Nangpore.

15. At Stoke, Hector Tausce, esq. Comm. R.N. to Miss Anne Maria Dixon.—At Scarborough, Thomas Travis, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and son of Dr. Travis, to Miss Hall, dau. of the late Samuel Hall, esq. formerly of Bridlington Quay.—At Shenley, Herts, F. Alleyne McGeachy, esq. only son of the late Major McGeachy, to Clara, widow of the Rev. William R. Hall, M.A. and dau. of the Rev. Thomas Newcome, Rector of Shenley, and Vicar of Tottenham.—At Sleaford, the Rev. Henry Ashington, Rector of Kirkby-la-Thorpe cum Asgarby, to Lucy-Coddington, youngest dau. of the Rev. Rich. Yerburgh, D.D. Vicar of Sleaford, and Rector of Tothill.—At Farnham, Francis Marx, of Arle-Bury, esq. to Anna-Maria-Selina, dau. of the late Wadham Locke, of Rowdeford House, esq. M.P. and widow of George Puresfoy Jervoise, esq. of Herriard House, Hants.—At Sambourne, Thomas Davis, esq. of Warminster, to Maria, second surviving dau. of Henry Wansey, esq.—At Greenwich, Holmes Coote, esq. to Jessie Blanche, dau. of John Herbert Koe, esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and Judge of the County Courts.—At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. Arthur P. Irvine, M.A. Secretary to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, to Elizabeth-Ann, youngest dau. of A. Brownless, esq. of Richmond-terr.—At York, T. W. L. Martyr, esq. second son of Thomas Martyr, esq. of Greenwich, to Caroline, eldest dau. of John Hopps, esq. of York, Surgeon.

16. At Dedham, Essex, the Rev. Fred. Kendall, M.A. Fellow of Trinity-coll. Cambridge, and one of the Masters of Harrow School, to Anna, eldest dau. of Wm. Downes, esq. of the Hill House, Dedham.—At St. John's, Nottingham-hill, Henry, eldest son of Henry Johnson, esq. of Munster-road, Fulham, to Henrietta-Georgietta, eldest dau. of Henrick H. Holtz-meyer, esq. of Ladbroke-pl. West.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, B.A. Second Master of King Edward VI. Grammar School, St. Alban's, to Eliza-Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. D. Williams, of New-

ington.—At Edinburgh, Charles Heath Wilson, esq. A.R.S.A. Director of the Government Provincial Schools of Design, to Johanna-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late William John Thomson, esq. R.S.A.—At the Friends' Meeting-house, Height, Lancash. Theodore Compton, of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, Actuary, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of George Harrison, of Longlands, Barrister-at-Law.

17. At Tiverton, George Clement Baillie, Capt. R. Eng. to Frances-Elizabeth, only dau. of W. T. Hawke, esq.—At Yeovil, Thomas Hayter, eldest son of Robert Johnston, esq. of Bookham-lodge, Surrey, to Sarah-Ann-Whitmarsh, only child of R. Tucker, esq. of Hendford.—At Temple Coombe, Somerset, the Rev. Samuel Dendy, of Hole-house, Ockley, Surrey, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Fox, Rector of Temple Coombe.—At Paddington, Hugh Smith, esq. second son of James Smith, esq. of Hadham Palace, Herts, to Mary-Ann, widow of William Smith, esq. of Roxeth House, Harrow, and eldest dau. of John Smith Graham, esq. late Paymaster of Greenwich Out Pensions, Tower-hill.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D. Canon of Canterbury and Rector of St. Marylebone, to Emily-Anne, dau. of Major James Allen, and grandda. of Charles first Lord Southampton, widow of the late Rev. R. H. Chapman, M.A. Rector of Kirby Wiske, Yorkshire, and incumbent of the parish chapel, St. Marylebone.—At the same time and place, the Rev. Thomas Woods Goldhach, M.A. curate of St. Marylebone, eldest son of Rowland Goldhawk, esq. of Hazel-hall, Surrey, to Louisa-Georgiana-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. R. H. Chapman.—At New Brentford, William Robert Leader, esq. of Brentford Butts, to Mary-Ann, only surviving dau. of George Clement, esq.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, George Edmund Hodgkinson, esq. of York-terr. Regent's Park, to Ellen, second dau. of Luke Hopkinson, esq. of Bedford-row.—At Killaloe, Charles Edward, youngest son of the late William Astell, esq. M.P. for Bedfordsh. to Harriette-Dare, second dau. of Francis Spaight, esq. of Derry Castle, Tipperary.—At St. John's, Clapham Rise, Christopher Procter, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and of Canterbury Villas, Maidai Vale, to Maria-Louisa, only dau. of William Chamberlain Hood, esq. M.D.

18. At Epsom, Capt. Brown, R.N. to Miss Miller, dau. of Capt. Miller.

19. At Withybrook, Warwicksh. Dionysius Wilfred, second son of the late Capt. Dowling, Barrack-master of St. James's, London, to Catherine-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Arnold, esq. of Hoppesford Hall, Warwicksh.—At Marylebone, Thomas Hurd, esq. of Blandford-sq. to Hannah Vincent, of Carlton Villas, relict of George Vincent, esq.

21. At Fulham, Lieut. F. L. Cotton, R.N. to Louisa, eldest dau. of John Goodered, esq. of Elysium-villa, Fulham.—At Winsley, W. H. Williams, esq. of Eastcott-house, Erchfont, Wilts, eldest son of the late W. M. Williams, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas Groom, esq. of Turley Villa, near Bradford, Wilts.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. William Henry Leigh, eldest son of Lord Leigh, to Lady Caroline-Amelia Grosvenor, fourth dau. of the Marquess of Westminster.—At St. Matthew's, Brixton-hill, the Rev. J. Peet, of Travancore, to Sarah-Sandwell, fourth dau. of the late R. George, esq. of Rochester.—At Loughgall, James Whitsed De Butte, esq. late Capt. 74th Highlanders, third son of Lieut-Gen. Sir Augustus De Butts, K.C.H. to Anna-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Nathaniel Garland, esq. of Michaelstowe-hall, Essex.—At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Capt. T. F. Bit-

tain, R.M. to Elizabeth-Tyndale, dau. of Chas. Corfield, esq. of Loudoun-road. — At West Drayton, Middlesex, Dr. James *Cumming*, of Lowndes-st. to Rose-Maria, fourth dau. of the late William Crockford, esq. — At West Twyford, Edmund Burke *Roche*, esq. M.P. only son of Edward Roche, esq. of Trabolgan and Kildinan, co. Cork, to Eliza-Caroline, eldest dau. of J. B. Boothby, esq. of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex. — At Stockwell, Edward *Charleton*, esq. of Grove House, North Brixton, to Lucy-Anne Welsh, only surviving dau. of the Joseph Welsh, esq. of Bridgewater. — At Plumstead, John *Luff*, esq. of Plumstead Common and Water-lane, City, to Mary Warden, niece to Major H. D. Warden, of H. M. Cape Rifle Mounted Corps, Graham's Town. — At Lynton, North Devon, Arthur *Kensington*, esq. to Rebecca, dau. of Rear-Adm. Legeyt, C.B.

23. At Sutton Veney, Wilts, Bliss J. *Hume*, esq. 80th Regt. to Mary, third dau. of the Rev. W. D. Thring, D.D. Rector of the above parish. — At the National Scotch Church, Regent's-sq. John Crow *Richardson*, esq. South-hill House, Swansea, to Eliza-Fletcher, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Ross, A.M. of Crawford, Lanarksh. — At Horton Kirby, the Rev. A. W. *Burnside*, Vicar of Farningham, Kent, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Rashleigh, Vicar of Horton Kirby, and Rector of Lower Hardes.

24. At Elston, Edward Andrew *Noel*, esq. 31st Regt. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. F. J. Noel, of Teston, Kent, to Sarah Gay, youngest dau. of the late W. B. Darwin, esq. of Elston Hall, Notts. — At Paddington, Chas. Nicholas *Cole*, esq. Solicitor, to Henrietta-Margaret, dau. of John Smith Graham, esq. late Paymaster of Greenwich Out Pensioners. — At Boldre, near Lynington, the Rev. Arthur *Eden*, B.A. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. W. Eden, rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, to Alice-Julia, dau. of Thomas Annesley Whitney, esq. of Merton, co. Wexford. — At Thrybergh, the Rev. Charles W. *Bathwayt*, Vicar of Chelmarsh, Shropsh. to Eliza, dau. of John Hardy, esq. of Thrybergh Park, Yorksh. — At Edinburgh, William Latham, fourth son of J. Bailey, esq. M.P. Glan Usk Park, Breconsh. to Frances-Byng, youngest dau. of J. M'Lean, esq. Campbelltown, Argyllsh. — At Ulceby, Lincolnsh. the Rev. Henry *Fletcher*, Curate of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, to Mary-Anne-Letitia, only child of W. D. Field, esq. of Ulceby Grange. — At Blisworth, Northamptonsh. Lamplugh Wickham *Wickham*, esq. of Ash Grove, Yorksh. to Mary, eldest dau. of George Stone, esq. — At Niton, I. W. Thomas *Prichard*, M.D. of Abington Abbey, to Elizabeth, relict of Dr. T. O. Prichard. — At Mosley, near Congleton, the Rev. R. P. *Crockett*, Incumbent of Christ Church, Eccleston, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Brierley, esq.

26. At Salisbury, J. H. *Thompson*, esq. of Craydon, to Mary, younger dau. of the late George Smith, esq. of Salisbury. — At Brussels, Richard *Baker*, esq. of Stettin, Prussia, to Isabella-Martina, youngest dau. of Edward Baker, esq. of Dunkerque, France.

29. At Margate, G. *White*, esq. son of F. B. White, esq. M.D. of Tisbury, to Eliza, only dau. of the late John Flint, esq. of Brighton. — At St. Pancras, B. J. *Littlehales*, esq. second son of the Rev. J. G. Littlehales, of Chalstow Rectory, Bucks, to Catherine, sixth dau. of John Risdon, esq. of Lansdowne-pl. Brunswick-sq. — At Norlands, Notting-hill, Edmund Walter *Wingrove*, esq. of Calcutta, to Isabella, only child of George Walker, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

30. At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-sq. Dr. *Dawson*, 54th Regt. to Jane-Marion, only dau. of Major Tayler, Rothiemay House,

Banffsh. — At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. George Gardener *Harter*, M.A. Rector of Cranfield, Beds. eldest son of J. C. Harter, esq. of Manchester, to Elizabeth-Jessy, only child of the Rev. James Beard, M.A. — At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Alfred Green *Holmes*, of Great James-st. Bedford-row, Solicitor, to Julia, second dau. of the late William Cundy, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

31. At Boldre, Hants, Edward *Forbes*, esq. F.R.S. Professor of Botany in King's Coll. London, to Emily-Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B. K.T.S. — At Innisfree, Charles Edward *Pellock*, of the Inner Temple, fourth son of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Baron to Nicola-Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. H. Herbert, Rector and Vicar of Innisfree, Kilkenny. — At Great Berkhamstead, H. *Smith*, esq. of Bealyn, Great Bradfield, Essex, to Anne, eldest dau. of N. Newman, esq. — At Twickenham, Francis *Smith*, esq. of Ramsgate, to Emma, widow of the late Samuel Wells, esq. of Ealing, Middlesex. — At Stoke, Devon, Charles Eland *Wesson*, esq. of Mount Bland, co. Kilkenny, to Adelaide, youngest dau. of Commissary-Gen. Hewetson. — At Southampton, Thomas *Nabery*, esq. Madras Cavalry, to Augusta-Louisa, only dau. of the late Capt. Henry Bryan Williams, Madras Cavalry. — At Scotter, Lincolnshire, John *Langshaw*, esq. of the Hollins, to Jane, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, of the Hollins, Bolton-le-Moors. — At St. Marylebone, Matthew Henry, eldest son of Henry *Chaplin*, esq. of Grosvenor Villa, Bath, to Selina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. B. Price, of Woodbridge. — At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Charles John *Elliot*, M.A. Rector of Pilton, Rutlandsh. to Constantia-Anne, only surviving dau. of Comm. A. B. Becher, R.N. of Upper Gloucester-pl. Dorset-sq. — At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, William Taprell *Allen*, esq. of St. Mary Hall, Oxon, to Mary, only child of the late John Mann, esq. of St. Marylebone. — At St. Pancras, Thomas Charles *Harwood*, esq. of Carlton Chambers, Regent-st. to Miss Mary Ann Audrey Stockwell, niece of Henry Wood, esq. of Percy-st. Bedford-sq. — At Highgate, James Leigh *Aspinwall*, esq. of Ulster-pl. Regent's-park, to Elizabeth-Ann, youngest dau. of Charles Oldfield, esq. of Fitzroy-park, Highgate. — At Hilborough, Norfolk, William *Thornes*, of Trinity-sq. Newington, Surrey, esq. to Miss Ann Hope, of Brandon Hall, Norfolk. — At St. John's, Paddington, William *Hawkins*, esq. late of the Carabineers, third son of Francis Hawkins, esq. late Chief Judge of the Court of Bareilly, East Indies, to Louise Baroness de Welden, dau. of Field Marshal Baron de Welden.

Sept. 1. At Westow, Yorksh. Edward Clough *Taylor*, esq. eldest son of Edward Clough Taylor, esq. of Kirkham Abbey, to Sophia-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Harrison, of Firby.

2. At Athleague, Francis Barry *Drew*, esq. Adj. 30th Regt. to Anne-Charlotte, youngest dau. of John Cator, esq. of Beckenham-pl. Kent, and Woodbastwick-hall, Norfolk. — At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, James *Stewart*, esq. M.A. of Osnaburg-st. Regent's-park, to Jean, second dau. of Mr. William Grant, of St. Martin's-lane. — At Cheriton, near Sandgate, Kent, Charles *Cogswell*, esq. M.D. eldest son of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Frances-Mary, only dau. of the late John William Goodrich, esq. of Bermuda.

4. At Catherston Lewston, Dorset, J. A. *Ross*, esq. of Exeter, to Mary-Ann, sixth dau. of the Rev. A. Tucker, of Belsair House, near Charmouth, and Rector of Wootton Fitzpaine.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

Oct. 7. At Castle Howard, Yorkshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. George Howard, sixth Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, and Baron Dacre of Gillesland, co. Cumberland, Knight of the Garter, a Privy Councillor, D.C.L. and F.R.S.

His Lordship was born in London on the 17th Sept. 1773, the eldest son of Frederick the fifth Earl of Carlisle, K.G. by Lady Margaret Caroline Leveson-Gower, second daughter of Granville first Marquess of Stafford. He received his early education at Eton, where he excelled in the favourite pursuit of that school, the composition of Latin verse; and from thence he was transferred to Christ Church, Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1792 and that of D.C.L. in 1799. On his coming of age in 1794, room was made for his sitting in Parliament for the family borough of Morpeth, for which he was rechosen in 1796 and 1802. In 1796 he moved the address at the opening of Parliament, and in the same year he accompanied Lord Malmesbury in his diplomatic mission to France.

"In the House of Commons Lord Morpeth displayed a strong and well-cultured understanding, a full knowledge of every subject which he undertook to handle, a tasteful and judicious adaptation of the manner to the matter, joined to liberality of sentiment, and, upon the whole, a manly spirit. Those were qualities sufficient to make an orator of no trivial note, yet such was the *mauvaise honte* which afflicted him, that speeches "dropt unimpressive from his tongue" which, delivered in a more confident tone, would have awed the house into respect and roused it into admiration. It was often regretted that a man so amiable and right-minded should be remembered only as one of the subordinates of a party, when he might, had a little fervour been infused into his character, have broken the trammels of faction, and won a reputation for himself, instead of being content with the praise of fidelity to leaders who were not much superior to him in intellectual qualities, and considerably below him in moral worth. Still, he so far succeeded as a member of Parliament that in Feb. 1806 he was thought worthy of being appointed to a seat at the Board of Control, and was then sworn a Privy Councillor. In order to show that this appointment was not thrown away upon him, he addressed some

speeches to the house upon Indian affairs, one of which presented such a copious, and—as his admirers said—such a luminous view of our Eastern empire, and its condition internal and external, that the political world called for its publication as a separate pamphlet, and in that form it accordingly appeared, revised and corrected by his Lordship. This, we believe, was the only occasion upon which he appeared as an author, excepting a few contributions to the well-known Anti-Jacobin newspaper. One of these was a Latin poem of some length. It was scarcely consistent with the spirit of Whiggism for any member of that party to be an Anti-Jacobin, but his Lordship was seduced into this deviation from strict political rules by the influence of Mr. Canning, with whom, from their early years, he lived on terms of intimacy, and even of private friendship."—*Times*.

At the general election in December, 1806, he was returned for the county of Cumberland, but when his friends quitted office he of course resigned his place at the India Board, and did not at the ensuing election again offer himself for Cumberland, which county, however, he had represented for a portion of three Parliaments. To the House of Commons which was elected in 1820, he was not returned, for the near prospect of succeeding to a seat in the Lords made it scarcely worth his while to struggle for a place in the representative body, though for the greater part of his life previous to 1820 he enjoyed a seat in that assembly. The esteem which Mr. Canning entertained for Lord Carlisle never at any time appeared to suffer diminution, nor did that gentleman, when a fitting opportunity presented itself, omit to carry out that sentiment into practical operation. In the year 1824 the Lord-Lieutenancy of the East Riding of Yorkshire became vacant, and in opposition though he was, the office could not be denied to the friend of Canning—one, also, who possessed many claims, if not to the confidence, at least to the respect, of his Majesty's Government.

On the 4th. Sept. 1825, Lord Morpeth, being then in the 52nd year of his age, succeeded his father as sixth Earl of Carlisle; and in 1827, when the Canning ministry was formed, the noble Earl just deceased received the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. This office was held by his Lordship till the death of Mr. Canning led to the formation of the Goderich ministry, in which he was

appointed Lord Privy Seal, which he held until Jan. 1828.

When the Whigs came into office under Lord Grey, in December 1830, Lord Carlisle, though he accepted no place in that ministry, took a seat in the cabinet, but did not long continue to hold that unusual mark of royal and ministerial confidence, for his Lordship withdrew altogether from public life in 1834. Although at that time not much more than 60 years of age, yet it became evident that he was falling into the decrepitude of age. Thenceforward he resided principally in the country, his name ceased to be mentioned in political circles, and at length he sank into the grave, doubtless as much beloved by his family and personal friends as he was respected by his political associates. His Lordship was elected of the Order of the Garter in the year 1837. He resigned the office of Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire in July, 1847, and Lord Morpeth, his Lordship's eldest son, was appointed to succeed him.

The Earl of Carlisle married, on the 25th March 1801, Lady Georgiana Dorothy Cavendish, eldest daughter of William 5th Duke of Devonshire; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and six daughters: 1. the Right Hon. George William Frederick, now Earl of Carlisle; 2. Lady Caroline Georgiana, married in 1823 to the Hon. William Saunders Sebright Lascelles, M.P. Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, and has issue a numerous family; 3. the Right Hon. Georgiana dowager Lady Dover, married in 1822 to the Hon. George James Welbore Agar-Ellis, created Lord Dover in 1831, and left his widow in 1833, having had issue Henry, now Viscount Clifden, and other children; 4. the Hon. Frederick George Howard, who died unmarried in 1834, in his 30th year; 5. the Most Noble Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana Duchess of Sutherland, married in 1803 to the present Duke of Sutherland, and has issue the Duchess of Argyll, Lady Blantyre, the Marchioness of Kildare, and other children; 6. the Hon. and Rev. William George Howard, Rector of Londesborough, Yorkshire; 7. the Hon. Edward Granville George Howard, Captain R.N. and M.P. for Morpeth, who married in 1812 Diana, only daughter of the Hon. George Ponsonby, niece to Viscount Ponsonby and the dowager Countess Grey; 8. the Right Hon. Blanche Georgiana, Countess of Burlington, married in 1829 to her cousin the Earl of Burlington, and died in 1840, leaving issue three sons and one daughter; 9. the Hon. Charles Wentworth George Howard, M.P. for Cumberland, who married in 1842 Mary,

second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Parke, Baron of the Exchequer, and was left a widow in 1843, having had issue one son (at present the only grandson of the late Earl in the male line); 10. the Hon. Elizabeth Anne Dorothea Georgiana, married in 1840 to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Richard Grey, Rector of Morpeth, Northumberland, sixth surviving son of the late Earl Grey; 11. the Hon. Henry George Howard, Secretary of Legation at the Hague, who married in 1845 Mary-Wellesley, daughter of John M'Tavish, esq. of Montreal in Canada; and 12. Lady Mary Matilda Georgiana Howard, who is unmarried.

The present Earl of Carlisle, who in his career as a statesman has already outstripped his father, was born in 1802, and is unmarried. He is now First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent, Ranger of the Forest of Dean, and a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital; and has been member for the West Riding of Yorkshire in the present Parliament.

The body of the late Earl was deposited in the mausoleum at Castle Howard. There is an engraved portrait of him, from a picture by J. Jackson, R.A.

THE EARL OF RATHDOWNE.

Sept. 20. At his seat, Charleville, co. Wicklow, after a severe and protracted illness, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. Henry Stanley Monck, first Earl of Rathdowne (1822), second Viscount Monck (1800), and Baron Monck, of Ballytrannon, co. Wexford (1797).

His Lordship was born July 26, 1785, the eldest son of Charles Stanley first Viscount Monck, by his cousin Anne, daughter of Henry Quin, esq. M.D. His mother remarried the late Sir John Craven Carden, Bart. and died in 1823.

He succeeded his father as Viscount Monck on the 9th June, 1802, and was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of the Kingdom of Ireland, by patent dated Jan. 12, 1822. His Lordship never sat in either house of Parliament: but he was a resident landlord, and a supporter of the Conservative party in his native county.

His Lordship married, on the 28th July, 1806, Lady Frances Le Poer Trench, fifth daughter of William Power Keating, first Earl of Clancarty, and by that lady, who died on the 22d Nov. 1843, he had issue two sons (who both died in infancy) and twelve daughters: 1. Lady Anne Florinda Monck; 2. Lady Frances-Isabella, married in 1834 to Owen Blayney Cole, esq.; 3. Lady Harriet, who died an infant in 1819; 4. the Hon. Charles-

Stanley-Spencer-Percival, died 1813; 5. Lady Elizabeth-Lousia-Mary, married in 1844 to her cousin the Hon. Charles Stanley Monck (now heir apparent of the family); 6. the Hon. William-Power, died 1816; 7. Lady Emily, married in Feb. 1837 to William Barlow Smythe, esq. of Barbavilla House, co. Westmeath, but died in November following; 8. Lady Louisa-Dorothea; 9. Lady Georgina-Ellen, married in 1841 to Edward Croker, esq. of Ballynagarde, co. Limerick; 10. Lady Caroline-Letitia; 11. Lady Henrietta-Margaret; 12. and 13. Lady Mary and Lady Selina-Gertrude, twins, of whom the latter died in 1830.

His Lordship having died without surviving male issue, the Earldom has become extinct. In the Viscounty and Barony he is succeeded by his only brother the Hon. Charles Joseph Kelly Monck, who married in 1817 Bridget, daughter of the late John Willington, of Killoshokane, co. Tipperary, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1843, has issue Charles Stanley Monck, already mentioned, three other sons, and four daughters.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, M.P.

Sept. 21. At Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, in his 47th year, Lord William George Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, M.P. for Lynn.

His Lordship was born on the 27th Feb. 1802, the third son of William-Henry fourth and present Duke of Portland, by Henrietta, eldest daughter and coheir of Major-Gen. John Scott, of Balcomie, co. Fife, and sister to the late Viscountess Canning.

Although a younger child, yet as his mother brought a very considerable marriage portion to the already wealthy house of Portland, Lord George was not circumscribed in his pecuniary resources within the narrow limits usually imposed upon those who occupy a similar position in the great families of our aristocracy. It did not therefore become necessary for him to engage with much ardour in the pursuit of any laborious profession; still it was thought desirable that he should have some avocation, and we therefore find that he entered the army, and eventually attained the rank of Major. But the war had reached its close when the deceased nobleman was a boy of 13 years of age; the profound and well-cemented peace which has now lasted three-and-thirty years offered to him no prospect of profit or promotion in the profession of arms; and he valued the enjoyments of elegant society too highly to endure a banishment to the jungles of Hindostan.

The celebrated George Canning, who

had married Miss Scott, the aunt of Lord George Bentinck, found in his Lordship one of the best of his several private secretaries, for he had all the adroitness, delicacy of manner, knowledge of human nature, method in business, shrewdness in negotiation, and skill in epistolary correspondence, which such an office is generally supposed to require, while it presented to his Lordship one of the most favourable opportunities that could possibly arise for entering upon a public career. Looking at the course of his life for the last four or five years, it seems almost incomprehensible that he should have lacked the moral courage or the persevering industry to sustain him through a brilliant political course. At that time, however, he failed, and it was not till he sickened of other occupations that he engaged with the requisite fervour and earnestness of purpose in the pursuits of statesmanship and ambition. It does not appear that he was returned to Parliament during the administration of his uncle Mr. Canning, but in 1826 he succeeded his brother the Marquess of Titchfield as Member for Lynn Regis; and until suddenly removed from this life, he continued in the representation of that constituency, the period of his incumbency somewhat exceeding 20 years.

Lord George Bentinck may be considered to have been, on first entering Parliament, one of the moderate Whig school. He never was, like his distinguished relative Mr. Canning, a warm supporter of Catholic Emancipation, and if he attached himself, about this time, more distinctly to any one statesman than another it was to Lord, then Mr. Stanley, an attachment which, as it proved, ended only with his life. On the accession of Lord Grey's Administration in 1830 Lord George was a general but still very independent supporter of Government. He voted for the principle of the Reform Bill, but against several of its most important details; for instance, against the metropolitan members, one of the most democratic provisions of the Bill; and he voted in favour of the celebrated Chandos clause, which gave so much power to the landed interest, and has probably been the redemption of the country. In May 1832, when William IV. refused to make new peers, and Lord Grey tendered his resignation to the King, Lord George Bentinck gave a stronger proof than he had yet given of his complete independence of the Whig party, by refusing to vote for Lord Ebrington's famous motion of unabated confidence in Ministers; which proceeding, being carried by a large majority, finished the Duke of Wellington's attempt at the

formation of an Administration, and dictated terms of submission to the King and the House of Lords. Upon that occasion Lord George Bentinck either abstained from voting, or voted in the minority against the motion. On the retirement of Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Ripon from Lord Grey's Government in May, 1834, Lord George seceded from the Whig ranks—if he can ever have been said to have belonged to them,—and on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office in Dec. 1834, and the opening of the Parliament in 1835, he was extremely active in forming the party which was afterwards nicknamed by Mr. O'Connell the "Derby Billy." On the defeat of Sir Charles Manners Sutton for the Speakership, and the subsequent proceedings of the Whigs, which led to the treaty of Lichfield-house and the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, Lord George in the warmest manner expressed his disgust, and from that moment openly and avowedly joined the great Conservative party which acknowledged Sir Robert Peel as its head. From that time till the commencement of the session of 1846, a period of eleven years, Lord George Bentinck was a steady and unflinching supporter of Sir Robert Peel.

As a Newmarket man he was constantly at work in "whipping" up the sporting members, and on one occasion of a close division showed his zeal by bringing up in his private carriage a country gentleman of very strange habits and manners, who, by the bye, absurdly enough repaid Lord George's kindness in submitting to his tedious society in a journey of 60 miles for the sake of his party, by voting slap against him at last.

On the overthrow of the Melbourne Administration in August, 1841, Sir Robert Peel received the Queen's commands to form an Administration; and after his Cabinet and principal officers of state had been named, an offer of office was made to Lord George Bentinck, in a manner the most congenial to his feelings—namely, through his friend Lord Stanley. That offer, spontaneously made by a Minister who was well aware of his abilities, which he was anxious to secure, was respectfully declined, not from want of cordiality towards the new Administration and its chief, but from a total disinclination to the cares and troubles of office. Lord George at that time was deeply interested in the turf, and he preferred to give a disinterested support to the Government, not the less zealous because it was perfectly independent.

During the first four years of Sir Robert Peel's Administration Lord George

Bentinck was never absent from his post; awake or asleep there he invariably sat, from the meeting of the house till its rising, generally occupying the same seat on the back benches on the Ministerial side of the house. At this time Lord George was very eager in his pursuit of the chase, and kept a large stud of hunters in the neighbourhood of Andover for the purpose of hunting with Mr. Assheton Smith's celebrated pack of fox-hounds. He was always considered a very hard rider, and his custom was after the latest debates in the house to rise at 6, and be off by the 7 o'clock train, have a long day's hunting, and return again by the South Western Railway direct to the House of Commons, throw a light-coloured blouse or zephyr over his scarlet coat, and fully accoutred in leathers and tops, thus enter the house, take his seat, and sit out another long debate. Many a joke there used to be amongst the members on seeing the red collar of his coat peeping from under his surtout. He was perhaps the only member ever seen of late years in the House of Commons in a scarlet hunting coat. Often on these occasions has Sir Thomas Fremantle, then Secretary to the Treasury, been heard to say to even official members, "Ah, I wish you gentlemen would take example from George Bentinck; look at him; his attendance is worth all yours put together; and he is independent of us, whereas you are placemen." Constantly, too, would Lord George good-humouredly rate his official friends whenever he caught them coming in too late for a division.

When Sir Robert Peel introduced his free-trade measures in 1843, he estranged a large proportion of his supporters, and what has been called the Protectionist party was formed. One or two country gentlemen made feeble attempts to place themselves at its head; a few efforts proved their inadequacy to the task; and it was soon discovered that Lord George Bentinck, notwithstanding his previous failures, and notwithstanding his infelicitious manner as a public speaker, was the only man in the House of Commons whose lead that party would follow. Personal enemies he had none, but his political opponents were mortified and astounded that such a man should *per saltum* become the head of the Opposition. Few public events have occasioned more general surprise than the short period of time in which Lord George Bentinck built up his parliamentary character; and yet, with the public at large, his lordship enjoyed even a higher reputation than that which he acquired amongst the *habitués* of the House of Commons: for the matter of his speeches was excellent,

and his style (technically so called) not below par; on the contrary, it was remarkably perspicuous, occasionally forcible, and even picturesque; but he was no sentence-maker, nor in the least degree an actor, hence the effect of his speeches was produced solely by those essential and intrinsic qualities which the reader, a thousand miles from London, could compare with those of rival and adverse statesmen with a cooler judgment and more perfect means of appreciation, than men who, listening to the House of Commons to the more artistic displays of professional orators, became so dazzled by light, and so heated by fire, that they rarely did full justice to the array of facts and reasoning which Lord George Bentinck was accustomed to bring to any discussion in which it suited his views to stand forth either as advocate or accuser.

Possibly his independence with reference to the stricter bonds of party was not without its effect in giving him a high place in the public estimation; for, whatever may be thought with regard to the tendency of his doctrines, there seems to be no inclination in any quarter to dispute his general consistency and uprightness as a public man. He was never an uncompromising partisan, for he voted against the opinions of the higher Tories in supporting the measure called "Catholic Emancipation." His next piece of liberalism was to vote in favour of the principle of the Reform Act, though he opposed many of its details. He supported the bill for removing the Jewish disabilities; and it must be fresh in the recollection of every reader that he recommended the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy by the landowners of Ireland. Lord George therefore was so far from being an old-fashioned "thick and thin partisan," that he might be better described as a politician peculiarly favourable to the maintenance of open questions. As he never held office, his qualifications as a practical statesman have not been fairly tested, though he made some important propositions, of which the sixteen million loan to the Irish railways may be cited as an example; and he effected many amendments in measures proposed by his political opponents. What he might have been in power no man can tell: what he has been in opposition is best seen in the fact that scarcely any series of Parliamentary labours ever obtained for a member of either House so much influence in so short a time. It has often been said that no one within the same number of years made so many "damaging speeches" as Lord George Bentinck, by which phrase it was meant that no one contributed more

than he did to disturb, injure, and weaken the Ministry whose evil fate exposed them to his merciless hostility.

In 1846 he made a memorable attack on Sir Robert Peel with reference to the treatment which his uncle Mr. Canning had experienced from the Tory party; but it is understood that Lord George was over-persuaded to make this attack by other relations of Mr. Canning, who were intent upon the downfall of the Administration, and that he was led by his warm temperament and honest zeal into making this attack, as into a somewhat smarter one on Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Ripon, which in his cooler judgment he regretted. It is due to his memory to state that long-cherished resentments were not in the nature of Lord George Bentinck, and most certainly had nothing whatever to do with the line of policy which he adopted relative to the free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1846.

During his career on the turf, Lord George Bentinck is understood to have realised very considerable gains. He possessed almost all the qualifications which make a man eminent in the sporting world—unrivalled judgment in horsemanship, singular shrewdness in penetrating the arcana of a racing stable, matchless rapidity in calculating all imaginable chances, and indomitable determination to expose and punish as many as possible of the infamies which even yet continue to disgrace the good old English sport of horseracing.

The circumstances immediately preceding the noble lord's death were as follows:—Having arrived at Welbeck Abbey from London on the 11th instant, his Lordship immediately gave himself up to the relaxation necessary after the labours of the session, and during the race week he went four times to Doncaster to witness his favourite sport. He was there an interested observer, and when a horse of his own breeding won the St. Leger he was much elated. On Thursday morning his Lordship arose in moderately good time, was apparently in capital health and spirits, and breakfasted with his noble father, one of his sisters, and a visitor. He then retired to his dressing-room, disposing of the day's correspondence with his accustomed punctuality, and at 20 minutes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon he set out for Thoresby Park, with the intention of dining and spending two days with Earl Manvers. His Lordship's valet and another man observed him cross the park in the direction for Thoresby, and then proceeded round by another way in a gig, for the purpose of conveying his Lordship's portmanteau. At 11 o'clock the same night his lifeless body was found lying on

the footpath in the Flood meadow, about a mile from the abbey. A coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict returned was, "That the deceased expired of spasms at the heart."

Lord George Bentinck was not married. His body was brought to London to be deposited in the family-vault of the Duke of Portland in Marylebone Old Church. The mournful ceremony was conducted on the 29th Sept. in a private manner, the funeral *cortège* consisting only of the hearse, two mourning coaches, and the private carriage of the deceased. The first carriage contained the chief mourners, viz. the Marquess of Titchfield and Lord Henry Bentinck (brothers of the deceased), and Mr. John Evelyn Denison, M.P. his brother-in-law. The second coach contained his principal domestic servants.

A portrait of Lord George Bentinck, painted by Mr. Samuel Lane for the town-hall of King's Lynn, is now being engraved in mezzotint by Mr. Reynolds; one has been lately published, daguerreotyped by M. Claudet; and a bust by Count D'Orsay is announced for publication in porcelain.

RIGHT HON. AND REV. LORD BERWICK.

Sept. 28. At his mansion, Attingham Hall, near Shrewsbury, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. and Rev. Richard Noel Hill, fourth Baron Berwick of Attingham (1784).

His Lordship was third and youngest son of Thomas-Noel first Lord Berwick, by Anne, daughter of Henry Vernon, esq. of Hilton in the county of Stafford. He was born Oct. 11, 1774, and on the 9th April, 1787, was admitted a scholar at Rugby, under the mastership of the Rev. Dr. James. He was afterwards a nobleman of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1795. In 1799 he was presented by his father to the rectory of Berrington, near Shrewsbury; to the small rectory of Sutton, at that time within the liberties of the same town; and also to the rectory of Thornton, near Chester.

The connection of his relatives with Shrewsbury induced him early to avail himself of his right of burgess-ship, and he became a member of the corporation of the town the 25th Aug. 1797. On the 29th of the same month, in 1823, he was elected an Alderman, and in 1824-5 he served the office of Mayor, and he continued a member of the body corporate until the operation of the Municipal Act in 1835. His residence near Shrewsbury also caused him to take an active part in local affairs for many years, and, at the time of his decease he was a trustee of the Royal Free Grammar School of King Edward the

Sixth, also of Millington's Hospital, and of the municipal charities of the place, and it was only last year that he served the office of Treasurer to the Salop Infirmary, of which he had long been a supporter.

He assumed the additional name of Noel before Hill in 1824, and he succeeded to the peerage on the death of Richard-Noel the third Lord Berwick, Aug. 4, 1842, being the third brother to whom it had devolved in succession.

In 1845 he resigned the rectories of Sutton and Berrington in favour of his third son, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Henry Noel Hill, and in the following year he vacated Thornton.

Benevolent in disposition, he made no enemies, but secured the confidence of a large circle of friends. In his general intercourse his manners were mild and humble, courteous and unassuming; yet his humility was without meanness, and his friendships without hypocrisy; even when elevated by his succession to the title of a baron the manners of a quiet country gentleman were unchanged, as possessing singleness of heart without ambition or ostentation.

In politics through life he professed the principles of sound Toryism, yet with a consistency that preserved the respect and esteem of those more directly opposed to his principles and party. He held the character of a good landlord, and an indulgent parent, and passed through a quiet life in the bosom of his family.

Lord Berwick married at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 16th January, 1800, Maria-Frances, second daughter of the late William Mostyn Owen, esq. of Woodhouse, co. Salop, and of the Bellstone, Shrewsbury (an ancient mansion of the Owen family). This lady died Jan. 4th, 1840, having had issue four sons and four daughters: 1. Richard Noel Noel Hill, who succeeds to the title and estates, born in 1800 and unmarried; 2. the Hon. William Noel Hill, a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; 3. the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Henry Noel Hill (before mentioned), who married in 1845 Harriett-Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late John Humphreys, esq. of Llwyn, co. Montgomery, and has issue twin sons; 4. the Hon. Maria; 5. the Hon. Emily; 6. the Hon. Harriett-Anne; 7. the Hon. Charles Arthur Wentworth Harwood Hill, who married in 1846 Catharine-Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Marsh Adams, esq. of the Abbey, Shrewsbury, and has issue one daughter; and 8. the Hon. Georgiana-Louisa-Mary, married in 1845 to Capt. Francis Mostyn Owen, of the 44th Foot, third son of William Owen, esq. of Woodhouse.

His remains were entombed in the family vault at Atcham, Salop, on the 6th Oct. accompanied by those marked testimonies of respect from his cotemporaries in elevated life which were especially due to the exemplary worth of the deceased, and amid the sympathies of his friends, tenants, dependants, and a numerous concourse of spectators.—H.P.

LORD DOUGLAS.

Sept. 10. At St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, in his 73rd year, the Right Hon. Charles Douglas, third Lord Douglas of Douglas Castle, co. Lanark (1790).

His Lordship was born in London Oct. 26, 1775, the second son of Archibald first Lord Douglas, by his first wife Lady Lucy Graham, only daughter of William second Duke of Montrose. During his father's life he was Major of the Forfarshire militia, whilst his elder brother, Archibald, was Colonel.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his elder brother Archibald, Jan. 27, 1844; and, having never married, is now succeeded by his half-brother the Hon. and Rev. James Douglas, Rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, who married in 1813 Williamina, second daughter of the late General the Hon. James Murray, and cousin to Lord Elibank, but has no issue.

SIR HUGH EVELYN, BART.

Sept. 11. At his residence, Forest hill, Sydenham, in his 80th year, Sir Hugh Evelyn, the fifth Baronet, of Wotton Place, co. Surrey (1713).

The family of Evelyn has flourished in several branches, and in three several members has been advanced to the dignity of Baronet. In two cases the grantee died without an heir; in the third the title has now expired after enduring the period of one hundred and thirty-five years. Sir John Evelyn, the first Baronet, was the grandson of John Evelyn, esq. the author of *Sylva* and many other literary works; and it was after the death of Sir Frederick the third Baronet, which occurred in 1812, that his widow Lady Evelyn, through the instrumentality of Mr. Bray the historian of Surrey and the late Mr. Upcott, communicated to the world the very interesting *Diary* of her husband's learned and amiable ancestor.

Sir Frederick Evelyn, married Miss Hathaway of Southwark, but dying without issue, was succeeded in the title by his cousin Sir John, son of Charles Evelyn, esq. by Philippa, daughter of Fortunatus Wright, esq.; and on the death of Sir John, unmarried, in 1833, his successor was his brother Sir Hugh, whose death we

now record, and with whom, being the last heir-male of the family, the Baronetcy has become extinct.

LT.-GEN. HON. GEORGE MURRAY.

Sept. 30. At his house in Upper Seymour Street, Marylebone, aged 68, Lieut.-General the Hon. George Murray, Auditor of the Exchequer in Scotland; uncle to the Earl of Mansfield.

He was born April 8, 1780, the second son of David the second Earl, by his second wife the Hon. Louisa Cathcart, third daughter of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart (and Countess of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, in her own right). In Feb. 1795 he had a grant of the office of principal auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland for life, to commence from the death or other determination of James Townshend Oswald, esq.

On the 2d Dec. 1795 he was appointed Ensign in the 80th Foot, from which he removed into the 60th on the 15th June following. He afterwards went into the second regiment of Life Guards, in which he had the commission of Cornet and sub-Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1798, that of Lieutenant on the 15th Aug. following, became Captain of a troop, March 4, 1800; Major and Lieut.-Colonel Aug. 20, 1807; Colonel in the army 1814, Major-General 1821, and Lieut.-General 1837. He retired on the half-pay of supernumerary Lieut.-Colonel. He was unmarried.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR M. C. O'CONNELL.

May 26. At Sidney, New South Wales, Lieut.-General Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt. K.C.H. Commander-in-chief of the forces in that colony, and Colonel of the 80th Foot.

This officer, after serving with the rank of Captain in the Emigrant army under the Duke of Brunswick in the campaign of 1792, entered the British army sent to the Continent, on the breaking out of the war in 1793. He was appointed Captain in the 4th regiment of Irish Brigade, 1st Oct. 1794; and on the reduction of that regiment was placed on half-pay. He was appointed Capt. in the 1st West India regiment in May, 1800, and joined soon after at St. Lucia; was appointed Brigade-Major to the forces at Surinam in Feb. 1802, and served in that colony until its restoration to the Dutch in Dec. of that year, when he joined his regiment again at St. Vincent's. In May 1803 he went in command of five companies to Grenada, whence he was ordered with the whole of the regiment to Dominica in 1804. He commanded the light company at Roseau, when an attack was made on that capital, 22d Feb. 1805, by a French

force commanded by Gen. La Grange and Admiral Missiessy, and successfully resisted, during the whole day, repeated attacks made by very superior numbers of the enemy on the posts he occupied with the remains of the 46th regiment, his own company, and some colonial militia. He obtained the rank of Major 1st Jan. 1805; was appointed Major of Brigade to the forces at Dominica in February, and effective Major of the 5th West India regiment in May of the same year, and returned to England in September. He received the thanks of the House of Assembly of Dominica in 1805, and was presented by that body with a sword, value 100 guineas, for his services in the colony. He also received a sword, value 50*l.* and a piece of plate, value 100*l.* from the committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

The 15th Oct. 1806, he was appointed Major in the 73rd; and the 6th of May, 1809, was promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the same regiment, and appointed Lieut.-Governor of New South Wales, where he continued until April 1814. In the latter month he took the command of the 1st battalion 73rd regiment; and in Jan. 1815 marched in command of a division of the enemy under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg into the territories of the King of Candy, the conquest of which was achieved in forty days, and crowned by the capture of the reigning monarch, who was deposed and brought a prisoner to Colombo. The 12th Aug. 1819, he received the brevet of Colonel; in 1830 he attained the rank of Major-General, and in 1841 that of Lieut.-General. He received the honour of knighthood in 1835, and was appointed Colonel of the 80th Foot in 1844.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR C. W. MAXWELL.

Sept. 23. At Broadstairs, aged 73, Lieut.-General Sir Charles William Maxwell, Knt. K.C.H. and C.B.

He was the eldest son of Charles Maxwell, esq. of Terraughty in Dumfriesshire, by the eldest daughter of James Douglas, esq. and granddaughter of Sir William Douglas of Kilhead in the same county.

He was appointed Lieutenant in one of the regiments raised to serve in the West Indies, Dec. 1, 1796; became Captain in the 63d Foot, Nov. 1, 1797; and Major in the Royal African corps, June 15, 1808. He was employed on the coast of Africa in 1809, when he captured the French garrison at the settlement of Senegal. On the 29th Dec. following he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He afterwards continued Governor-general and Commander-in-chief of the island of Gorce, the settlements of Senegal and

Sierre Leone to July 1815. In the same year he was made a Companion of the Bath, and on the 15th June was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 21st Foot. He also served in the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta; received the brevet of Colonel in 1819; was subsequently Governor and Commander-in-chief of Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Tortola, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands. He became Major-General 1830, and received the honour of knighthood in 1836. He was appointed Colonel of the 3d West India regiment in Feb. 1843. Altogether he served for twenty years in the West Indies. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General 1841.

Sir Charles was twice married, first to a daughter of Colonel William Douglas, and secondly to a daughter of Charles Bird, esq.

REAR-ADM. M'KERLIE.

Sept. 12. At his residence, Carolsal, Wigtonshire, in his 72nd year, Rear-Admiral John M'Kerlie, a magistrate for that county.

He was descended from an ancient family in the county of Wigton, one of whom was a faithful adherent of Sir William Wallace, and undertook an expedition into West Galloway, for the express purpose of reinstating him in his paternal domains.

The father of the Admiral occupied a large farm belonging to the Earl of Galloway, and his first voyages were made in the merchants' service, with a friend engaged in the Baltic trade. Early in 1794 he joined the *Arethusa* frigate, commanded by Sir Edward Pellew (the late Viscount Exmouth), to whose favourable notice he soon recommended himself by his activity, bravery, and skill, and bore part in the many battles and skirmishes fought by that distinguished officer in the *Arethusa*, *Indefatigable*, and *Impetueux*. In the *Indefatigable*'s gallant action with *Les Droits de l'Homme*, Mr. M'Kerlie lost his right arm, and received a severe wound in the thigh. On the 6th of June, 1800, when a successful attack was made upon the enemy's shipping in the Morbihan river, he assisted in boarding and blowing up *l'Insolente*, an 18-gun corvette, and on every other occasion of boat-service he was always a volunteer. After the intention of attacking *Belleisle* was abandoned, Mr. M'Kerlie received an order from Sir E. Pellew to act as Lieutenant of the *Thames* frigate, Capt. W. Lukin. He passed his examination Aug. 6, 1800; and was promoted by the Admiralty, into the *Megara* fire-vessel, on the 12th of the same month. Previous to the peace of Amiens, he volunteered to assist

in burning the enemy's fleet at Brest, a measure proposed by Capt. Brisbane.

During the suspension of hostilities, Lieut. M'Kerlie served in the *Camilla* 24, Capt. Henry Hill, on the Newfoundland station; and shortly after the renewal of the war, he was appointed, through the influence of Sir Edw. Pellew, first of the *Spartiate* 74, Capt. Sir F. Laforey, which ship accompanied Nelson to the West Indies in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain; and also bore a share at the memorable battle of Trafalgar. In consequence of that glorious victory, Lieut. M'Kerlie was advanced to the rank of Commander, Dec. 24, 1805. About this period he assisted Mr. T. Telford, civil engineer, in making a survey by order of Government of the line of communication between the north of England and of Ireland.

In 1808, Capt. M'Kerlie received an appointment to the *Diligence*, one of seven sloops ordered to be fitted out (but afterwards countermanded) for the defence of Gibraltar. He was immediately afterwards appointed to the *Calliope*, a new brig, of 20 guns, fitting at Deptford, for the North Sea station. In that vessel he assisted at the capture of Flushing, and was subsequently entrusted with the command of a division of gun-brigs, &c. attached to the Walcheren expedition. His meritorious conduct in the Scheldt induced Sir Richard J. Strachan to give him the north coast of Holland and the neighbourhood of Heligoland for a cruising ground; on which he soon captured several merchant vessels, chiefly Danes and Swedes. The *Calliope* was afterwards attached to the in-shore squadron off Flushing; from whence Captain M'Kerlie was sent by the late Sir William Young, in March 1813, to take the command of the naval force stationed at Heligoland, where he continued until the arrival of Capt. Arthur Farquhar, with a large additional force under his orders, in Oct. 1813. During the seven months that he was employed on that station, as senior officer, the *Calliope* and her consorts made many prizes. In Oct. 1813 he took possession of two corvettes, two gun-brigs, and other shipping at Braak in the Duchy of Oldenburg, and having escorted them to England, on his arrival he found himself promoted to post rank, by commission dated Dec. 4, 1813.

On the 4th April, 1816, Capt. M'Kerlie was granted a pension for the loss of his arm. In the same year, when his early patron Lord Exmouth was preparing to proceed against Algiers, he eagerly sought to accompany him, but did not succeed in his application.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Of late years this gallant officer was known as the first captain of the *Vernon*, 50, on the Mediterranean station, in 1833 and two following years; during which service the *Vernon* had many trials with the *Barham*, 50, to ascertain the sailing qualities of the two ships, which occupied much public attention at the time.

He accepted the retired rank of Rear-Admiral in Oct. 1846.

He married Harriet, second daughter of Patrick Stewart, of Cairnsmore and Bunness, esq. by whom he had issue one daughter.

WILLIAM BOLLING, Esq. M.P.

Aug. 30. At Darcy Lever, near Bolton, aged 64, William Bolling, esq. M.P. for that borough.

Mr. Bolling had served in four Parliaments as representative for Bolton, his native town. He was returned in 1832, at the first election after the passing of the Reform Bill, with Colonel Torrens. In 1835 Mr. Bolling and Mr. Ainsworth were elected, both of whom were re-elected in 1837. At the general election of 1841 Mr. Ainsworth and Dr. Bowring were returned, Mr. Bolling being unsuccessful. In 1847 Mr. Bolling and Dr. Bowring were re-elected. In politics the deceased was a Conservative, and a supporter of Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measure. Although not possessed of striking talents, he was distinguished for sound sense and practical acumen. He was, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. E. Bolling, a large employer in the borough of Bolton. He was highly respected by his work-people as a kind and generous master, and by his fellow-townsmen as a liberal and influential supporter of the charities and the trade of that town. He was seized with a severe paralytic stroke about a week before his death.

CAPTAIN POLHILL.

Sept. 20. At Ramsgate, aged 50, Frederick Polhill, esq. late M.P. for Bedford, and formerly a Captain in the King's Dragoons Guards.

Captain Polhill was descended from an ancient family (the genealogy of which has been published in length in Nichols's *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. I. 1846), formerly seated in the counties of Kent and Sussex. His grandfather, Nathaniel Polhill, esq. having made a large fortune as a tobacco merchant, became a banker in London, and sometime M.P. for the borough of Southwark, and purchased Howbury Park, which was inherited by his son and grandson of the same name, and afterwards devolved in 1802 on

his second son John Polhill, esq. of Cavendish square, Captain in 15th Dragoons, who died in 1828. The latter gentleman, by his wife Mary daughter of John Bennett, esq. of Walthamstow, had three sons: Thomas, who survived his father only six weeks; Charles, who died unmarried in 1813; and the subject of the present obituary.

Captain Polhill retired from the army on succeeding to the family estates. He first contested the borough of Bedford on the memorable struggle of 1830, when Parliamentary Reform was, as it were, put to the vote of the country. So decided was opinion upon this important subject at Bedford, that Captain Polhill was able to contend successfully with no less a person than the present Premier, the very author of the Reform Bill.* The poll lasted ten days; 914 electors voted; Mr. Whitbread and Lord John Russell both voted for themselves; but Captain Polhill defeated the latter *by one vote*, having polled 491, of which 319 were plumpers. Mr. Whitbread's number was 515.

After the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr. Whitbread and Captain Polhill were re-elected without a contest. In 1832 Mr. Crawley came forward on the liberal interest, and defeated Capt. Polhill, by three votes, the numbers being,

W. H. Whitbread, esq. . .	599
Samuel Crawley, esq. . .	486
Frederick Polhill, esq. . .	483

In 1835 there was another contest, which restored Capt. Polhill to his seat, but threw out Mr. Whitbread, the poll terminating thus:

Captain Polhill, . . .	490
Samuel Crawley, esq. . .	403
W. H. Whitbread, esq. . .	383

In 1837 a second Conservative Candidate came forward in the person of Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Crawley was thrown out, by the following results:

Capt. Polhill . . .	467
Henry Stuart, esq. . .	419
Samuel Crawley, esq. . .	412

In 1841 Mr. Whitbread was equally unsuccessful, the numbers being:

Capt. Polhill . . .	433
Henry Stuart, esq. . .	421
W. H. Whitbread, esq. . .	410

But at the last election, in 1847, Captain Polhill was left in a minority, its result being as follows:

* Lord George William Russell, (elder brother of Lord John.) had been the previous member for Bedford from the year 1812.

Sir Harry Vernay, Bart. . .	463
Henry Stuart, esq. . .	432
Frederick Polhill, esq. . .	392

In Parliament Captain Polhill was a supporter of Sir Robert Peel, with whom he also voted for the alteration of the Corn Laws.

He was for some time lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, and was himself the author of some successful dramatic pieces.

He married in 1824 Frances-Margaretta, daughter of John Deakin, esq. (otherwise Dakeyne,) of Bagthorpe House, co. Notts, and by that lady he had issue three sons and three daughters, of whom one of the former and two of the latter died in infancy. His eldest surviving son, Frederick-Charles, was born in 1826.

MAJOR JAMES WEMYSS.

Oct. 1. At Durham, aged 62, Major James Wemyss, High Constable of the county of Durham, formerly of the Scots Greys.

Major Wemyss was noted for the same cool courage and collectedness in the army as he has exhibited in this department. As senior captain, it fell to his lot to lead the final charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo, the result of which was the final overthrow of the power of Napoleon. During the conflict Captain Wemyss had no fewer than three horses shot under him. Though severely wounded in the arm, he bravely led his followers into the midst of the conflict, and so greatly signalized himself that he was promoted to the rank of Major, and rewarded with a pension.

Major Wemyss was appointed to the command of the Durham rural police at its first establishment in that county, nine years ago, and during the whole of that period has given the utmost satisfaction to all classes by his mild but steady administration of the important powers confided to him. Under his management the force has become highly disciplined, and ranks with the first rural police forces in the kingdom, for the repression and detection of crime, and their general good demeanour. Under the trying circumstances of the pitmen's strike, their activity, courage, zeal, and forbearance were all equally exhibited, and on that occasion the gallant Major was indefatigable, and rendered important services. To those exertions are in a great measure to be attributed the fact, that no serious disturbance of the peace took place among that excited and inflammable population.

His death occurred in nearly the same way as that of Lord George Bentinck, recorded in our present number. When walking

in a plantation two miles from the city, he was suddenly seized with apoplexy, and remained for some hours undiscovered. When found he was still alive, but wholly insensible. On a *post mortem* examination, it was found that the disease arose from the pressure on the brain of the *pia mater*, which was found thickened and highly inflamed.

In private life Major Wemyss was noted for his kindness of heart and urbanity, and his loss is greatly felt. He has left a widow and family.

EDWARD SAMPSON, ESQ.

Aug. 9. At his seat, Henbury, near Bristol, in his 75th year, Edward Sampson, esq. a magistrate for Gloucestershire.

Mr. Sampson was born Aug. 15, 1773, the younger son of Edward Sampson, esq. of Henbury, Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1778, by Mary, eldest daughter of Nicholas Hicks, esq. alderman of Bristol. He was bred to the legal profession, and having practised for some years as an attorney, succeeded to Henbury on the death of his elder brother John Sampson, esq. unmarried, in 1830, and served the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1838. During his long life he had the happiness of possessing the respect and esteem of all classes. The aged, in their poverty, found him always ready to relieve their wants. The young loved him as their adviser and friend. A sound churchman, a just but merciful magistrate, an unflinching conservative, he used all his energy to uphold the institutions which, under God, have rendered his country the first in the world. His charities were extensive, and judiciously bestowed. Those excellent institutions, the Clergy and Gloucestershire Societies, had the advantage not only of his pecuniary but his personal support. For upwards of forty years he had never failed (until 1847, when he was unable to attend from ill-health) to be present at their anniversaries held in Bristol.

Mr. Sampson married, Nov. 24, 1807, Joanna, youngest daughter of George Daubeny, esq. alderman of Bristol, and has left issue an only son Edward Sampson, esq. born in 1810, who is M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, and a magistrate for Gloucestershire. A daughter died in 1824, in her 16th year.

MR. FRANÇOIS CRAMER.

July 25. At his residence in Westbourne Grove, aged 76, Mr. François Cramer.

This accomplished musician was the second son of William Cramer, formerly leader of the Opera band, and brother to the celebrated pianist John Cramer, who

is still living. François was born at Schwetzingen, near Mannheim, in 1772. He was early instructed by an able master in the art of playing the violin. At the age of seven he left his native country to join his father and brother, who had settled in England. On his arrival in London, it was his father's anxious wish, by giving him good masters, to follow up what he had already so well begun; but the change of climate operating on his naturally delicate constitution, it was recommended by a very eminent physician, Sir Richard Jebb, that he should entirely discontinue the study of the violin, advice which was strictly adhered to by his father. A lapse of seven years having made great improvement in his health, at the age of fifteen his brother John suggested that he should take up the violin again, and he then earnestly applied himself to master all its difficulties. At seventeen he was placed in the opera band, of which his father was then leader. In the course of a few years he rose in the ranks of the orchestra, and became second violin to his father at the principal concerts and festivals. In the autumn of 1799 he lost his father (see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year, p. 906,) and in the ensuing season succeeded him at the Ancient Concerts as leader, which post he held until his retirement in 1844. For many years he was alternate leader of the Philharmonic Concerts with Loder, T. Cooke, Weichsel, &c. François Cramer for upwards of forty years was the leader at the great provincial festivals. He was an active member of the Royal Society of Musicians, and was much respected in the profession, as a kind-hearted, generous man. He has left a widow and large family of children to deplore his loss. His son William is one of the first violins in the Royal Italian Opera band.

MR. T. H. SEALY.

July 9. Mr. Thomas Henry Sealy, one of those many labourers in the field of literature whose personal distinctions bear no just proportion to the amount of their labour, because they work under cover of the anonymous as contributors to periodical publications.

Mr. Sealy is best known by his "Porcelain Tower," published in 1842. He was the author, besides, of a volume of poetry, entitled, "The Little Old Man in the Wood." For many years, up till 1843, Mr. Sealy was the editor of the *Western Archæological Magazine*, published in Bristol: and from that time till 1847 he was the proprietor and editor, in the same city, of a weekly newspaper called the *Great Western Advertiser*, and

of Sealy's *Western Miscellany*, in which he wrote some of his best tales. Heavy losses in connection with the paper, and the anxiety resulting, seem to have broken down his spirit and wasted his health. Though these had been for some time past declining, the consummation was rapid at the last. After a life expended, with all his means mental and material, in the service of literature, Mr. Sealy has now died, leaving three already motherless children, wholly destitute, we fear. Mr. Sealy was a contributor to many other publications than those already mentioned; and among his numerous papers were some esteemed translations from several of the Italian poets.—*Athenæum*.

MR. JOSEPH F. ELLIS.

May 28. At Richmond, Surrey, in his 65th year, Mr. Joseph F. Ellis.

Thirty years since he arrived in London, from Ireland, buoyant with hope and full of promise of future distinction as a painter of marine subjects. His first essays were exhibited at the British Institution, where one of his pictures was sold for 60*l.*; but from this moment he never found a patron. A party with whom he was intimate afterwards duped him out of several large works, which were his best performances; and, at the present day, if chance sends any of these to the auction-room, they still realise 30*l.* or 40*l.* each. After this misfortune, a succession of reverses and disappointments rendered him totally dependant upon a class of picture-dealers possessing neither liberality nor overmuch scruple of conscience. For these individuals he worked laboriously in endless repetitions of views in Venice, dozens of which have been paid for in sums that would have gladdened the heart of the hireling artist, if he had been permitted a little of the sunshine of patronage. These views in Venice have graced the catalogues of auctioneers in Pall Mall, Bond Street, and elsewhere, under the designation of Canaletti. For the last seven years he resided with a house-agent who dabbled in pictures. Here he found repose in an obscure, ill-ventilated bed-chamber, living on a small weekly pittance, and labouring incessantly at the easel in painting multitudinous copies of the pictures of Canaletti and Vernet, merely manufacturing them from good originals, brought from London for the purpose. After being duly dried and doctored, they were sent for the admiration of uninstructed cognoscenti, and for those unlearned in the capability of weighing the excellence of a living painter against the simulation of one of former days, executed under the

influence of mental degradation and disgust.

Mr. Ellis was, in his habits, frugal and unassuming, with a highly-gifted mind, well stored with anecdote and wit, personifying the very cream of Hibernian good humour and good nature. His best pictures are few in number, painted with a powerful impasto, and not leaning to the imitation of any former master. They are the fruits of his own study of natural objects, without reference to any conventionality.—*Art Union Journal*.

COUNT LATOUR.

Lieutenant-General Count Theodore Latour, who has been recently murdered at Vienna, in a manner so barbarous, so inhuman, so contrary to all the feelings of human nature, has been distinguished through a long series of years as one of the most eminent officers in the Austrian service.

He was born on the 15th June, 1780, at Vienna, and was only son to the Imperial Master-General of the Ordnance and President of the Council of War, Count Maximilian Baillet de Latour, who died in 1806, who was owner of the property called the county of Latour, situated in the province of Luxemburg. This property was erected into a fief or entail in 1719, but the family mansion was destroyed during the French Revolution, and the property itself has passed into other hands. Educated at the Imperial Engineers' School, Theodore de Latour there received all that instruction, and acquired that solid knowledge, which was matured in after years, and which, at his first commencing his military career, caused him to be appointed on the Quartermaster's-General's staff, in which duties he was enabled to render valuable service.

During the period that the Austrian army was engaged in a long succession of campaigns, Latour remained constantly on active service, and by his zeal, merit, and courage, obtained rapid promotion, so that, at the commencement of the war of liberation, he had already obtained the rank of Colonel. In Jan. 1814, he was appointed chief of the staff to the 8th army corps of the Confederation, then under the command of the Crown Prince, now King of Wurtemberg. The able dispositions adopted by Colonel Latour at the honourable and sanguinary affairs of Epinay, Brienne, Sens, Montereau, and La Ferre were publicly acknowledged at the time, and obtained for him the repeated thanks of the Prince commanding and the allied Sovereigns. The rank of General and many orders of knighthood

were amongst his recompenses and honourable testimonies.

During the long peace that succeeded the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815, Count Latour was continually called upon to take part in most important deliberations, wherein he showed his aptitude for administration, and by his cool and clear judgment was enabled to render great services to the Austrian Government. During many years he filled the office of Commissioner and President of the Military Board of the Germanic Confederation with great credit to himself and advantage to that body. At a later period he was appointed substitute for the General Director of the Engineer department (the Archduke John, at present Administrator-General at Frankfort), or, in other words, Chief of the Engineer Corps and Inspector-General of Fortifications. The plans for the fortifications of Rastadt, &c., were matured and principally carried into effect under his superintendence.

Upon the abolition of the Aulic Council of War at Vienna, Latour was appointed Minister of War and Chief of the War Department by the present Emperor. In this most difficult and perilous position he was enabled, by patience, firmness, and long experience, to temper the storm by which he was surrounded, and to accomplish what many considered to be impracticable. His combinations with Radetzky led to the fortunate issue of the late campaigns in Lombardy, for he united to the talent of conception that of carrying into effect, and with this a wonderful faculty of economizing and producing resources. A man less gifted with courage, indefatigable zeal, constancy under difficulties, and readiness for extracting great results from small means, would have yielded to the pressure of events and the embarrassments by which he was surrounded. Upright, unflinching, and devoted, he stood up to encounter, and for a long time mastered, the tempest. He could have retired a hundred times from an office which he never coveted, but was withheld from so doing by his devotion to the Emperor, by his disinterestedness, and by that generous, rational patriotism which caused him to stand to his post till a foul and bloody death terminated his long and honourable career.

A short time before the abominable catastrophe which took place on the bridge of Pesth, Count Lamberg, the miserable victim of Hungarian atrocity, waited on his friend and subsequent fellow-martyr. Then it was that Latour gave Lamberg his instructions, with these prophetic words:—"Go and prosper, with the aid of Divine Providence, for the welfare and the

peace of Austria and of Hungary. We may not meet again. We stand both upon the same perilous eminence. Both are moved by the same sentiments of attachment to our fatherland. Both have only at heart the general good. But we will meet the combat with courage, and accomplish the duties confided to us with honour, and without flinching, albeit death be our reward."

Count Theodore Latour has left a widow, daughter of Count Borcier, and a daughter, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, married to General Count Draskowich, and a son, an officer of promise, and captain in a regiment of infantry, and who served as aide-de-camp to Radetzky during the recent campaigns.

LIEUT. GEORGE A. F. RUXTON.

Aug. 30. At St. Louis, in his 27th year, Lieut. George Augustus Frederick Ruxton, esq. late of the 89th regiment.

He was the third son of the late John Ruxton, esq. of Broad Oak, Brencley, Kent.

When serving with the 89th regiment in Canada Lieut. Ruxton imbibed a thirst for adventure; for which he was both mentally and physically peculiarly fitted. To Africa he first turned his attention, in the hope of adding to our geographical knowledge some of its unexplored and hitherto inaccessible lands. He had formed the daring project of traversing Africa in the parallel of its southern tropic—from Walwich Bay eastward: but the tracing of some fifty miles of coast was all that he was able to accomplish. Owing to the jealousy of the traders and missionaries established on the coast, he could not get from the natives that assistance which was essential for this great undertaking. He had time, however, to improve our maps, by expunging from them the Fish River running into Angra Pequena and those smaller streams described as falling into the sea between the Gariep and Walwich Bay. Before leaving Africa Mr. Ruxton made himself acquainted with the Bushmen; and contributed a paper on this interesting race to the Ethnological Society. Mr. Ruxton became afterwards a personal observer of the recent struggle between the Americans and the Mexicans, and has placed his stirring picture of its events on record in the columns of *Fraser's Magazine*. From this scene of warfare he made that exploration which resulted in his contributing to the Home and Colonial Library his "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains;" to Blackwood the series entitled "Life in the Far West;" and to the Ethnological Society a paper "On the Migration of the Ancient

Mexicans, and their Analogy to the existing Indian Tribes of Northern Mexico." Mr. Ruxton was the author also of a pamphlet "On the Oregon Question;" wherein he took "a glance at the respective claims of Great Britain and the United States to the territory in dispute," with his usual acuteness.—*Athenæum*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April . . . At Hicks's Bay, East Cape, New Zealand, the Rev. *Charles L. Reay*, formerly of Liverpool.

Aug. 5. Aged 52, the Rev. *James Leigh*, of Belmont, Cheshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

Aug. 8. Aged 39, the Rev. *Edward Hawkins*, M.A. of Spaw Park, Ocho Rios, Jamaica, formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford.

Aug. 13. At Guildford, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Oxenham*, formerly of Welwyn, Herts.

Aug. 21. At Harbury, Warwickshire, in his 90th year, the Rev. *John Morgan*, M.A. Vicar of Tenbury, to which he was presented in 1845.

Aug. 24. At Culham, Oxfordshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Robert Wintle*, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of Compton Beauchamp, Berks, and Vicar of Culham. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1797, B.D. 1805; was collated to the vicarage of Culham in 1797 by the then Bishop of Oxford; and was presented to the rectory of Compton Beauchamp in 1813 by Mrs. A. Wright.

Aug. 29. Aged 74, the Rev. *R. Hughes*, M.A. Curate of Llanidan-with-Landaniel Vab and Llanedwen, Anglesey.

Lately. The Rev. *J. Wilson*, Perpetual Curate of Grinsdale, Cumberland, to which he was presented in 1829 by Mrs. Dacre.

Sept. 6. At Rugby, aged 81, the Rev. *William Birch*, Rector of Glenfield, Leicestershire. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M.A. 1792, and was presented to Glenfield in 1846.

At Thwaites in Millom, Cumberland, aged 39, the Rev. *James Willis Sanders*, M.A. Incumbent of that chapelry. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, and was in 1842 appointed Chaplain to the London Hospital.

At Barnham Broome, Norfolk, aged 34, the Hon. and Rev. *Alfred Wodehouse*, B.A. Rector of that parish, with Bickston and Kimberley. He was the sixth and youngest son of John second Lord Wodehouse, by Laura, only daughter and heir of John Norris, esq. of Wilton Park, Norfolk, and granddaughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Townshend, Dean

of Norwich. He was presented to both his livings by his own family. He married in 1840 Emily-Hamilla, daughter of Reginald George Macdonald, esq. and niece to the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, and has left issue three sons and three daughters.

Sept. 9. At Holt, aged 75, the Rev. *Josiah Webb Flavell*, Rector of Stody with Hunworth, Norfolk, and an acting magistrate for that county. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795 as 16th Senior Optime, M.A. 1798; and was presented to Stody in 1801 by Lord Suffolk.

Sept. 10. At Harthill, Yorkshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Jonathan Alderson*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795; and was presented to his living in 1812 by the Duke of Leeds.

Sept. 11. At Bristol, in his 35th year, the Rev. *James Cowles Prichard*, late Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey. He was the eldest son of Dr. Prichard, Commissioner of Lunacy. He was a member of Oriel college, Oxford.

Sept. 12. Aged 48, the Rev. *Arthur Trollope*, M.A. for twenty-one years Curate of the united parishes of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Pancras, Soper-lane, and All-hallows, Honey-lane, London. He was a son of Dr. Trollope, formerly head master of Christ's Hospital, and a member of Pembroke college, Cambridge, M.A. 1822. He was an upright, conscientious, and hardworking man; and not only one of the most exemplary but also one of the most learned clergymen in the metropolis. He was too modest, manly, and independent, to seek preferment, although the proceeds of his curacy and lectureship, all he ever had in the Church, amounted only to 140*l.* a year; and his merits found no unsolicited patronage.

At Babbicombe, near Torquay, aged 45, the Rev. *William Pullen*, M.A. late Rector of Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1831. He was the author of "A Vindication of the Church of England from the charge of Unsound Doctrine and Inefficient Discipline brought against her in a Letter from a Clergyman of his Communion to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1835."

Sept. 14. At Merry Bent House, Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Joseph Jones*, late of Sandhutton.

Sept. 17. At Bath, aged 64, the Rev. *Anthony William Eyre*, Vicar of Hornsea with Riston, Yorkshire. He was the son of the Rev. Anthony Fountayne Eyre, of Barnborough, Canon of York, by his second wife Honor, daughter of the Rev.

Godfrey Woolley, Rector of Warmsworth and Thurnscoe. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806, and was presented to Hornsea in 1831 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Maurice James*, B.D. Rector of Pembridge, Herefordshire. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; where he graduated M.A. 1805, B.D. 1813, and he was presented to his living by that society in 1829.

Sept. 17. At Brighton, aged 68, the Rev. *William Sergison*, late of Cuckfield Park, Sussex. The recent death of his wife has been recorded in p. 218.

At Skenshill, Monmouth, the Rev. *Thomas Price*, M.A. Rector of Llanrothall, Herefordshire, to which he was instituted in 1826.

Sept. 20. Aged 62, the Rev. *John Clayton*, M.A. Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, and Rector of Weston-on-Avon. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford; and in 1821 became minister of Redditch in the parish of Tardebigg, where he continued until the death of the Rev. Dr. Davenport in 1841 rendered vacant the rectory of Weston-on-Avon, and the vicarage of Stratford, the former being in the gift of his college and the latter of the Earl and Countess Amherst. He was presented to both; and on his leaving Redditch, a public subscription was made, which amounted to more than 100*l.*, and with which a tea-service and other articles were purchased, one of them bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the Vicar of the Parish of Tardebigg, and the Inhabitants of the Chapelry of Redditch, to the Rev. John Clayton, M.A. on his relinquishing the pastoral office of Minister of that place, after a faithful discharge of its important duties, extending over a period of twenty-one years, in testimony of their affectionate regard for him as a Clergyman, of the high sense they entertain of his invaluable services as Guardian of the Poor, and of the respect and esteem they feel for him, as a Gentleman, a Neighbour, and a Friend. A.D. 1842."

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 72, the Rev. *F. L. Gore*, late of Torquay, and for many years Rector of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone.

At Paris, aged 77, the Rev. *George Lefevre*, Assistant Chaplain at the British Embassy.

Sept. 24. At Selby, aged 63, the Rev. *William Parker*, Vicar of Skipwith, Yorkshire, and Chaplain to Earl Howe; a Deputy Lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and a magistrate for the East and West Ridings and for the county of Lancaster. He was presented to the

vicarage of Skipwith in 1818 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Sept. 26. At Buckfast Abbey, Devonshire, the Rev. *John Braine*, M.A. eldest son of the late John Smith Braine, esq. of Her Majesty's Navy Office, Somerset House. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1832.

Sept. 28. Aged 84, the Rev. *Arthur-Edward Howman*, Canon of Salisbury, Rector of Burstow, Surrey, and Vicar of Shiplake, Oxfordshire. He was of Queen's college, Cambridgeshire, B.A. as 5th Junior Optime 1786, M.A. 1789; was presented to the vicarage of Shiplake in 1799 by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; to the rectory of Burstow in 1800 by the Lord Chancellor; and was collated to the prebend of Durnford in the cathedral church of Salisbury.

At Wymondham, Norfolk, aged 67, the Rev. *Daniel Jones*, Vicar of that place. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.D. 1826, and was collated to Wymondham in 1836 by the Bishop of Ely.

At Weymouth, at the house of his uncle the Rev. H. E. Chamberlain, in his 30th year, Rev. *George Swaine Swansborough*, late Second Master of Crewkerne grammar school, and Curate of Misterton, Somerset. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844.

Sept. 29. Aged 26, the Rev. *Slater William Heale*, M.A. of Christ church, Oxford, Classical Professor in the Military college, Sandhurst.

The Rev. *Aubrey Charles Price*, Vicar of Chesterton, Oxfordshire. He was formerly of New college, Oxford, M.A. 1815; and was presented to his living by that society in 1826.

Oct. 6. At the College, Armagh, aged 84, the Rev. *George Miller*, D.D. Rector of Durrystallen, in the diocese of Clogher, and Vicar General of Armagh; formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin.

Oct. 7. At the Hill, Stroud, aged 70, the Rev. *Samuel Briscoll*, B.D. Rector of South Kelsey, Lecturer of Rodborough, and Chaplain to the Ordnance. He was formerly Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1804; and was presented to South Kelsey in 1822.

At Millichope Park, aged 57, the Rev. *Robert Norgrave Pemberton*, M.A. Honorary Canon of Hereford, Rector of Church Stretton, Shropshire, and Rural Dean of Wenlock. He was presented to his living in 1818 by R. Pemberton, esq.

Oct. 8. At Leamington Prior's, aged 66, the Rev. *John Johnson*, Rector of Outwell, Norfolk, and of Cainby, Lincolnshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806; was presented to Cainby in 1825 by Sir C. Monck, Bart.

and collated to Outwell in 1838 by the late Bishop of Ely.

Oct. 9. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 30, the Rev. *Philip Leonard Drake*, M.A. late Demy of Magdalen college, Oxford.

Oct. 11. At Ross, Herefordshire, the Rev. *John Isaac Brasier*, Rector of Whitmore, Staffordshire, and Cleobury, Shropshire. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1806; was instituted to the rectory of Whitmore in 1817, and to that of North Cleobury, which was in the patronage of his own family, in 1819.

Oct. 12. At Bolton by Bowland, Yorkshire, aged 61, the Rev. *Ambrose Dawson*, B.D. Senior Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford (M.A. 1811), Incumbent of Fosse-side, and Rural Dean of Craven.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 26. Aged 27, Mr. William Everett Protheroe, surgeon. He shot himself in a cab in Gower-street.

Sept. 5. In the Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, aged 35, Captain W. G. Griffiths. He died in four hours, from an attack of disease of the heart. He was a fine-looking man, six feet four inches in height.

Sept. 7. At the residence of his father, Woburn-pl. aged 30, Lewis Levy, esq. solicitor, of Aldermanbury and Tavistock-sq. At Clapham common, aged 22, Frederick Tebbitt, esq.

Sept. 9. At Notting-hill, aged 54, Walter Bickerton, esq. of Pall Mall East. At Kingsland, aged 67, Miss Charlotte Chabot.

Sept. 10. Thomas Pritchard, late of the firm of Cartwright and Pritchard. Chancery-lane, and son of the Rev. George Pritchard, of London.

Sept. 11. At Park Village East, Regent's Park, Rice George Fellowe, esq.

At Brook Green, Hammersmith, aged 80, William Cox, esq. formerly of the Coldstream Guards, son of the late Gen. Thomas Cox, of the same corps.

Miss Lucipia Hanly, late of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Earl of Bellamont.

In Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 80, George Gowing, esq.

Sept. 12. Aged 67, Frances, widow of John Bayford, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

In Regent's Park-terr. the wife of James Richardson, esq.

At South Lambeth, aged 27, Alfred Bedford, esq.

Sept. 13. At Clapham, aged 76, Joseph Adams, esq. of Swanage, Dorset, and for-

merly in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Greenwich, aged 86, Isabella, relict of Capt. George Mackenzie.

In Brunswick-sq. aged 84, George Hathorn, esq.

At his residence, Grosvenor-pl. Camberwell, aged 53, John White, esq. of Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury.

Sept. 14. In Nelson-sq. aged 74, Charlotte, relict of John D. P. French, M.D.

In the prime of life, George Saunders, esq. son of the late Capt. A. Saunders. He was a graduate of Oxford university, and formerly of Winchester school.

Sept. 15. In Newington-pl. aged 64, Mrs. Clutton, widow of Owen Clutton, esq.

Sept. 16. At Blackheath, Christopher Dowson, jun. esq.

Sept. 18. At his residence, Connaught-sq. John Adams, jun. esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Adams. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 25, 1839.

Sept. 19. At Holloway, aged 53, Miss Matilda Hollyer.

At Camberwell, aged 94, Sarah, relict of Thomas Coleman, gent.

In Gower-st. aged 36, William Henry Tiplady, esq.

Sept. 20. In Rye-lane, Peckham, aged 81, Joseph Turnley, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of T. W. Wansbrough, M.D. of Chelsea.

Sept. 21. At the house of Miss Addison, Doughty-st. aged 14, Thomas-Henry, youngest son of the late Alexander Hamilton, esq. Mauchline Castle, Ayrshire.

In Norland-sq. Bayswater, aged 56, James Campbell, esq. Assistant Secretary of the General Post Office.

Catharine-Anne, only surviving dau. of Rear-Adm. Henry Bourchier.

In Hereford-road, Westbourne Grove, aged 52, John Todd Rowlandson, esq.

Sept. 22. At Hartlip-pl. aged 60, Henry Price, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. Ralph Price, of Lyminge, Kent.

At Ivy Cottage, St. John's Wood, aged 17, Emma, second dau. of Capt. John Harrison, late of the 4th Light Dragoons.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn, John Mackenzie, esq. of Ingram-court.

At Pentonville, Edward Sandford, esq. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, eldest son of the late Major Edward Sandford, East India Company's service, and nephew of the late Folliott Sandford, esq. of the Isle, Shropshire. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn Jan. 29, 1833, and practised as a special pleader.

Sept. 23. In Cadogan-terr. Matilda, relict of William Howe, esq.

Sept. 24. In Wyndham-pl. aged 56, Emily, wife of W. Ward, esq. formerly

M.P. for the City of London. She was a daughter of Harvey Combe, esq. M.P. Alderman of London.

In Hoxton-sq. Elizabeth-Woodhouse, wife of the Rev. William Henry Jones, Incumbent of St. James's, Curtain-road.

Aged 79, Charles Lovett, esq. of Lark Hall. He had been a resident of the parish of Lambeth the whole of his long life, and served all parochial offices with great zeal and ability.

Sept. 25. At Camberwell, aged 62, Mrs. Willoughby.

At Dulwich, aged 36, Anne-Meeson, wife of George Newton, esq.

At Berkeley-sq. Alice, infant dau. of Mr. Humphry St. John Mildmay.

At Holloway, aged 69, Jane, relict of James Gordon Mathers, esq. many years of the Bank of England.

Sept. 26. In Tredegar-sq. aged 26, Mary-Ann, wife of Wm. James Ferris, esq.

Sept. 27. At an advanced age, Mrs. Osborne, of Mawbey-pl. South Lambeth.

At the Polygon, Somers Town, aged 54, Joseph Thackeray, esq.

Sept. 28. In Fitzroy-sq. aged 74, Edward Orme, esq. for many years a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Middlesex.

Sept. 29. In York-sq. Commercial-road, aged 63, N. M. Buckett, esq. Collector of Customs at Kirkaldy, and late Comptroller of the port of Rochester.

At his chambers, Middle Temple, Robert Samuel Richardson, esq. barrister-at-law, formerly of Waldron. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Feb. 9, 1821, and practised as a special pleader in the common law courts, and on the Northern circuit.

Sept. 30. At Kennington, aged 85, Mrs. Henrietta Elizabeth Lancaster.

In Chester-pl. Kennington, aged 56, Robert Stirling, esq.

Lately. Capt. Osborn Foley (1833). He was a Lieutenant of 1821, and a Commander of 1827.

Oct. 1. Aged 58, John Watherston, esq. of Rye-lane, Peckham.

Oct. 2. In Upper Seymour-st. William Waller, esq. eldest son of the late Wm. Waller, esq. Pingreth Hall, Essex.

Oct. 3. In Grosvenor-st. Henrietta, relict of Henry Gally Knight, esq. M.P. and sister to the Countess Manvers. She was the third daughter of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, esq. of Grove, co. Notts, by Francisca-Alicia, third daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq. and sister to Lord Skelmersdale. She was married first to her cousin, John Hardolph Eyre, esq. who died without issue in 1817, and secondly to Mr. Gally Knight, who died in 1846. (See his memoir in our vol. XXV. p. 432.)

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

In Upper Portland-pl. aged 67, Joseph Hambro, esq. Councillor of his Danish Majesty's Court, and Knight of the Dannebrog, of the firm of Messrs. C. J. Hambro, Son, and Co. of Old Broad-st. Mr. Hambro had been established in London nearly 50 years; he leaves a large amount of wealth behind him. The firm has been engaged in active business with Russia, Denmark, Germany, and other northern countries of Europe. Mr. Hambro is said to have commenced his career as one of the clerks of the house of Heckler, of Hamburg, a firm of great consequence in its day.

Oct. 4. Jane, relict of Benjamin Bell-chambers, esq. of St. John-st.

Aged 76, Matthew Harrison, esq. of Cornhill and Highbury Park South.

In Chester-sq. P. Laurentz Campbell, esq. late secretary of the South-Western Railway. He had been long ill, which had caused him to resign, about a fortnight before his death, the office which he held with much honour to himself and advantage to the company.

In Esher-st. Milbank, aged 52, Michael Howley Fitzpatrick, esq. barrister-at-law, and many years connected with the metropolitan press. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 26, 1824.

In Dover-st. Charlotte, wife of Capt. Gawen Roberts, R.N. She was the eldest daughter of Lord Chief Justice Dallas, and niece to Sir George Dallas, Bart. was married in 1817, and had issue two sons and a daughter.

Oct. 5. In Compton-st. Clerkenwell, aged 78, Henry Ambridge, esq.

In Highbury-terr. aged 91, Catharine, relict of Mr. Edward Browne, surgeon, formerly of Raven-row.

In Great College-street, Westminster, Marianne, wife of Josiah Parkes, esq. C.E.

Oct. 7. Aged 34, Richard Hicks, esq. of Argyle-sq. King's-cross, surgeon.

In Dorset-pl. Dorset-sq. aged 65, Janet, widow of Major-Gen. John Lindsey.

Oct. 8. In Camberwell-grove, aged 22, Frederick, second surviving son of James Cox, esq.

In Great Surrey-st. Blackfriars, aged 84, Robert Mayhew Thompson, esq. late surgeon to the 14th Light Dragoons.

At Stamford-hill, the relict of John Bricheno, esq. of Shortmead, Biggleswade.

Oct. 9. In Warwick-st. Regent-st. aged 60, Richard Monins, esq. late of the 52d Regt. (Light Division).

Oct. 10. At the Mall, Kensington, aged 75, Miss Eleanor Hotchkin.

BDS.—*Sept.* 19. Aged 26, Mary-Ann, only dau. of John Thomas Brooks, esq. of Flitwick Manor House.

Sept. 29. At Bedford, aged 86, Margaretta, relict of the Rev. Sam. Raymond, of Belchamp Walter, Essex.

Bucks.—*Sept. 10.* At Reading, aged 68, Charlotte-Elizabeth-Wightman, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Dundas, K.C.B. who died in 1841 (see his memoir in our vol. XVI. p. 205.)

Sept. 17. At Long Wittenham vicarage, aged 11, Edward-Coningham, eldest son of the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck.

Oct. 3. At Windsor Castle, Ann, wife of Thomas M'Dermott, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Benj. Kennicott, of Woodhall, Northumberland.

Bucks.—*Aug. 24.* At Buckingham, aged 69, John Fellows, esq. Adjutant of the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

Sept. 26. At High Wycombe, aged 71, Mary, relict of Capt. William White, 13th Light Dragoons.

At an advanced age, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Brown, Horton rectory.

CAMBRIDGESH.—*Aug. 22.* At Cambridge, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William Marshall, Vicar of Naseby.

Sept. 12. Aged 67, Sarah, wife of Edward Huddleston, esq. of Sawston Hall.

Sept. 15. Aged 79, Samuel Newton, esq. of Croxton Park, and Pickhill Hall, Denbighshire.

CHESHIRE.—*Sept. 3.* At Chester, aged 44, J. E. O'Reilly, esq. M.B. of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Armagh Abbey, Cavan.

Sept. 10. At Adswold, near Stockport, aged 53, James Arnold, esq. formerly of Norwood, Surrey.

Sept. 21. Aged 83, Mary, relict of George Salmon, esq. of Nantwich, and formerly Governor of Fort Marlborough, in the East Indies.

DERBY.—*Sept. 18.* At Alvaston, aged 70, Henrietta-Octavia, relict of Charles Poole, esq. of the Grove, Stanmore, Middlesex.

DEVON.—*Sept. 16.* Aged 24, Marian, wife of Russell Martyn Riccard, esq. of the Nunnery, South Molton.

Sept. 19. At Shaldon, aged 76, Mary, wife of Gilbert Clapp, esq.

Sept. 22. At Cleverdon House, Bradworthy, Arabella Philippa, wife of Charles Henry Hotchkys, esq. and dau. of the late Adm. Calmady.

At Portland Villas, Plymouth, aged 84, Major George Wolfe, late of the Royal Marines.

Sept. 23. Aged 83, William Skinner, esq. of Knowle, Broadhempston.

Sept. 28. At Ilfracombe, Mary, youngest dau. of John Sommers Down, M.D.

Sept. 29. At Hayne House, Tiverton, aged 58, Anne, wife of John Blagdon, esq. of Puddington.

Sept. 30. At Pomeroy, aged 76, Juliana-Joan, youngest surviving sister of the late Reymundo Putt, esq. of Combe.

At Egland, Aliscombe, aged 83, Mrs. Elliott, relict of the Rev. Luther Groves Elliott.

Oct. 3. At the Grove, Exeter, aged 23, Harriet-Charlotte, third and eldest surviving dau. of Dr. Miller.

Oct. 6. At Stonehouse, Reginald-Fredrick, youngest son of the late Sir W. T. Pole, Bart.

Oct. 7. At Devonport, Retired-Commander John Francis Wharton (1838), who has resided for many years in that neighbourhood. He committed suicide by hanging himself to his bed-post. Lieut. Richard Wharton and Commander John Anthony Lawrence Wharton, sons of the deceased, said that he had appeared depressed in spirits for the last three weeks. On a table lay a piece of paper, on which was written, "My unhappy marriage has destroyed me; my reason has left me. J. F. W." The jury returned a verdict, "That Commander Wharton hung himself during a state of temporary derangement." The deceased officer served as a midshipman on board one of the ships in Lord Howe's action, 1st of June, 1794; also under Lord Hotham on the coast of Egypt, and was in the receipt of a "good-service pension."

At Newton Bushel, aged 61, Robert Crowther, esq.

At Okehampton, aged 33, Frederica-Eliza-Fanny-Helen, eldest daughter of the late John Edwards Carmichael, esq. of Port Glasgow, and grand-dau. of Lieut-Col. Charles Douglas Smith, of Dawlish, late Gov. of Prince Edward's Island.

Oct. 8. At his seat, Hayne, Stowford, near Lifton, aged 78, Isaac Donnithorne Harris, esq.

Oct. 11. At Ashburton, after a few hours' illness, aged 38, David Robert Banbury Mapleton, Commander R.N. He received his commission as Lieut. in 1837, and that of Commander 1847.

DORSET.—*Oct. 7.* At Weymouth, Frances-Elizabeth, relict of Thomas J. Davis, esq. late Secretary of the National Benevolent Institution.

Oct. 9. At Dorchester, at an advanced age, William Stanton, esq.

ESSEX.—*Sept. 11.* At Aveley, from an accident whilst shooting, aged 35, Thomas Fisher, esq. M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, eldest son of Mrs. Fisher, of Westcott, near Dorking. He was buried at Kensall Green Cemetery.

Sept. 14. At Greensted, aged 83, Ann, relict of Edward Clay, esq.

Sept. 22. At Layer Breton Lodge, aged 52, Marianna, wife of George Nichols, esq.

Oct. 1. Margaretta-Louisa, aged 93; and on the 6th inst. Christiana-Maria, aged 21, the second and third surviving daus. of the Rev. John L. Kirby, Vicar of Little Clacton.

GLOUCESTER.—*Sept. 9.* William Hinds Prescod, esq. of Barbados, and of Alstone Lawn, near Cheltenham.

Sept. 10. At Redland, aged 93, Ann, relict of Lieut. Harding Shaw, R.N.

Sept. 12. At Brentry, aged 46, Mary Anne, wife of William Cave, esq.

Sept. 17. At Clifton, Mrs. Burges, of Greville House, Leamington Prior's.

At Cheltenham, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. Henry Bennett Everest, late of the 6th Royals. He was appointed Ensign 1804, Lieut. 1807, Captain 1820, Major 6th reg. 1831, Lieut.-Colonel 1840. He served during the Peninsular war, and was wounded in the Pyrenees.

Sept. 19. At Howe-Croft, Stoke Bishop, aged 54, Thomas Hooper Riddle, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 75, Julia-Margaretta, second dau. of Robert Sutton, esq. of Scofton, Notts.

Sept. 21. At Bristol, aged 54, John Ferris, esq. of Truro.

Latelly. At Cheltenham, Commander Gower Lowe (1840). He was appointed in 1846 to the Crocodile 26.

At Cheltenham, Anne, wife of T. T. Edwardes, esq. and third dau. of J. Dowding, esq. of Martley, Worc.

At Bristol, aged 84, Christopher Thornhill Thornhill, esq. late of the Cape of Good Hope.

HANTS.—*Sept. 13.* Thomas Griffith, esq. of Southampton.

Sept. 16. At Whitechurch, Mary, wife of J. B. Colston, esq.

Sept. 21. At Anglesey, near Gosport, aged 68, Matthew Hale, esq. of Ely-place and Connaught-terrace, London.

Sept. 24. At Gosport, aged 79, Luke Nichols, esq.

Sept. 28. At Southsea, Juliana, wife of Capt. Provo Wallis, R.N.

Oct. 1. Aged 60, Susanna Carter, of Belmont, Ryde, dau. of the late William Carter, esq. of Portsmouth.

Oct. 2. At Ryde, aged 71, Richard Walford, esq.

Oct. 3. At Gosport, Maria, wife of Gay Shute, esq.

Oct. 12. At Southampton, aged 65, the relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. G.C.B. She was Helen, daughter of Macdonald of Garth, co. Perth, and was left a widow in 1843 (see our vol. XX. p. 654.)

At Southwick, aged 60, Nath. Hall, esq.
Oct. 13. At Havant, at an advanced age, James Marshall Maidlow, esq.

HEREFORD.—*Oct. 8.* At Putley rectory,

Loveday, wife of the Rev. P. G. Blencowe. She was the eldest dau. of Isaac Sparkes, esq. of Crewkerne, and was married in 1829.

Herts.—*Aug. 31.* At Hormead Hall, aged 86, John Chapman, esq. the celebrated fox-hunter.

Sept. 13. At St. Alban's, aged 56, Miss Elizabeth Falkland, formerly of Sloane-st.

KENT.—*Sept. 5.* At Folkestone, aged 59, Thomas Farley, esq.

Sept. 14. Aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Baker, of Bromley.

At Chilham, Henry Cobb, esq. late of the E.I.C. Service. He commanded the Company's ship Kent, of 1,400 tons, when she was destroyed by fire in the Bay of Biscay on the 1st of March, 1825, whilst conveying the 31st Reg. to India. His intrepidity and self-possession upon that trying occasion, through a course of exertion rarely equalled in either difficulty or duration, were the means, under Providence, of preserving some hundreds of valuable lives, and obtained for him the personal thanks of the Commander-in-Chief.

Sept. 19. At Southboro', near Tonbridge Wells, Mary, widow of William Hayley, esq. of Felpham, Sussex, and dau. of John Wellford, esq. formerly of Tower Dock.

Sept. 20. At Ide-hill parsonage, aged 24, Henrietta-Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev, Aug. W. Cole, Incumbent.

Sept. 27. At Woolwich, aged 16, Gentleman Cadet William Perse, R. Mil. Academy, second son of Burton Perse, esq. of Mayode Castle, Galway.

Sept. 28. At Eltham, Anne-Lauce, widow of the Rev. Hugh Hill, D.D. late of Southampton.

Sept. 30. At Ramsgate, aged 64, Thomas Dumbleton, esq. of Hall Grove, Bagshot.

Oct. 2. At Ash Rectory, aged 46, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Salwey, Rector of that parish.

LANCASTER.—*Sept. 10.* At Westdale House, near Liverpool, aged 76, James Stock, esq.

Sept. 15. At the Laurels, Pendleton, near Manchester, aged 23, Russell Scott Taylor, esq. eldest son of the late John Edward Taylor, esq. of Manchester, one of the proprietors and editors of the Manchester Guardian, with which he has been actively connected since the death of his father.

Oct. 2. At the residence of Miss Wood, Edge-hill, near Liverpool, aged 64, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Field, of Leam House, near Warwick.

Oct. 12. At Manchester, Mr. W. H. Bentley. He was well known as a natu-

ralist, and was skilled in the science of comparative anatomy. He was appointed curator of the Manchester Zoological Gardens, on their first establishment, a situation he held for some time. He was honoured by the notice of the great naturalists Waterton and Audubon.

LEICESTER.—*Sept. 4.* At Leicester, Mrs. Sheldon Cradock.

Sept. 10. At Leicester, aged 74, Joseph Wheatley, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Sept. 20.* At Alford, aged 76, Jonathan Birch, esq. of Upper Gower-st. and Padlicote, Oxfordshire.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept. 6.* At Twickenham, aged 80, Miss Elizabeth Haynes, of Stoke Park, Shropshire.

Sept. 11. At the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Glazebrook, esq. of Golder's-green, Hendon, aged 56, Mary-Ann, wife of Thomas Forbes Walmisley, esq. of Westminster, dau. of the late J. Capon, esq. architect and antiquarian draughtsman.

Sept. 22. At Staines, aged 69, John Winstone, M.D., M.R.C.S.L. late of Charter-house-square.

Oct. 1. Anna, wife of the Rev. Edward John Smith, Norwood parsonage.

Oct. 3. Hannah, wife of Henry Brien, esq. of Feltham Lodge, Feltham.

Oct. 9. At Edmonton, aged 75, Andrew Blyth, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Monmouth, aged 72, Charles H. Powell, esq. late Capt. in the Royal Monmouth and Brecon Militia.

At Larkfield, Chepstow, Jane-Alice, dau. of the late G. Gorton, esq. of Tranmere, Cheshire.

NORFOLK.—*Sept. 2.* At Great Yarmouth, in his 78th year, Francis Wheatley, esq. formerly of Mundsley.

Sept. 5. At Aylsham, Henry Kirke, eldest son of the late Rev. Neville White, Rector of Tivetshall.

Sept. 12. At Downham, aged 52, Martin Coulcher, esq.

Sept. 23. At Yarmouth, in his 73rd year, Capt. James Guthrie, after 48 years' consecutive military service in Sicily, North of Spain, and at Corunna; then in Walcheren, afterwards in the Peninsula till the peace in 1814. He subsequently joined the East Norfolk Militia, and performed the duties of Adjutant until a short time before his death.

Sept. 30. At Long Stratton, Mary, wife of T. H. Barton, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. E. Burroughes.

Oct. 4. At Diss, aged 73, Edward Mines, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug. 31.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 43, Major John Thomas Philpott, of the Hon. East

India Company's Service, son of the late Rev. William Philpott, Rector of Ewerden.

Oct. 6. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 32, Henry Gibson, esq. of Greenhithe, eldest son of the late Thomas Gibson, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

OXFORD.—*Lately.* At Oxford, aged 82, Maria, widow of the Rev. James Adams, Rector of Chastleton.

SALOP.—*Sept. 10.* At Westbury, aged 2, Mary, only dau. of the Rev. W. Curton, of Queen Anne-st.

Sept. 30. At Broom Hall, aged 69, Henry Pinson Tozer Aubrey, esq. He was the son of the late John Tozer, esq. and assumed the name of Aubrey in consequence of his marriage, in 1813, to Martha, widow of the Rev. Daniel Griffiths, of Broom Hall, and youngest daughter of Harcourt Aubrey, esq. of Clehonger, co. Hereford: which Harcourt was son of Herbert Aubrey, esq. of the same place, by the Hon. Arabella Harcourt, second daughter of Lord Chancellor Harcourt. The deceased has left no issue.

SOMERSET.—*Sept. 19.* At Yeovil, Dr. Nesbitt. He is supposed to have taken prussic acid, as a corrective to the effects of wine. An inquest was held on the body, and after hearing the evidence of four medical gentlemen, who had made a post mortem examination, the jury returned a verdict,—“That death was caused by prussic acid, but whether taken medicinally or otherwise, there was no evidence before the jury to prove.”

Sept. 24. At Bath, Catharine, wife of James Thomas, esq. of Llandilo, and second dau. of the late A. Lawrence, esq. of Tollington Park, Hornsey.

Sept. 25. At Bath, Anna-Maria-Victoria, third dau. of the late Edward Curteis, esq. of Glenburn, co. Antrim.

Sept. 26. At the vicarage, Buckland Dinham, aged 33, Louisa-Jane, wife of the Rev. Henry Clutterbuck.

Sept. 27. At Bath, aged 58, W. Lodge, esq.

Sept. 28. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 84, Titus Owen, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Bath, aged 91, John Templeman, esq. Among other instances of beneficence, this gentleman has bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* to the Salisbury Infirmary.

Sept. 29. At Clevedon, Thomas Robert Andrews, esq. of Lark Hall Grove, Clapham.

Oct. 4. Aged 37, at Bodminster, Edward, second son of the late Charles Hare, esq. of Bristol.

Oct. 5. At Bridgwater, aged 74, John William Trevor, esq. alderman of that town. For more than half a century no public event in the history of Bridgwater can be recorded without reference to this

gentleman. He was a powerful member of the old school of Toryism, and for many years town-clerk of the borough. Mr. Trevor had taken no very active part in public life since the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill. His professional practice was also mostly resigned to his two sons, whom he has seen—one filling for a time the office he held in the old corporation, the other occupying the place of chief magistrate of the borough, with credit and honour to himself, and to the town generally.

STAFFORD.—*Oct. 1.* At Tryscoll, aged 81, Sarah, relict of Henry Jesson, esq. of Tryscoll.

Oct. 7. At Oulton Cross, aged 75, Mr. Woollaston.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept. 15.* At Petistree Lodge, aged 77, Richard Brook, esq.

Sept. 28. At Withersfield Rectory, aged 88, John Winslow Mayd, M.D. of Epsom, Surrey.

Oct. 6. At Wixoe, aged 80, Elizabeth Jeannetta, relict of John Kemp Jardine, esq. of Hall House, Wixoe.

SURREY.—*Sept. 10.* At Norwood, Sarah, relict of Francis Burton, esq. M.D. of the 12th Royal Lancers, and of Cumberland-st. Bryanston-sq.

Sept. 17. At Mortlake, aged 60, Jane, relict of William Spong, esq. of Cobtree House, Bexley, Kent.

Sept. 20. At Beddington, aged 102, George Hickson, huntsman to the Carews, of Beddington. He retained his faculties to the last, and died respected by all who knew him. His father and mother were servants in the family of Sir Nicholas Carew, and he was born at Beddington in the year 1746, and when a boy was taken into the service of the family, in which he remained until his death, and has left a grandson in the same service.

Sept. 23. At his residence, Quarry-hill, aged 86, Edmund Elkins, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Sept. 14.* At Brighton, Miss Anna Maria Freshfield, third dau. of J. W. Freshfield, esq. of Moor-place, Betchworth.

At Brighton, J. C. Hewlitt, esq. of Chancery-lane, and of Brixton.

Sept. 15. At Chichester, aged 86, Mr. James Lover, a celebrated vocalist.

Sept. 16. At Brighton, aged 49, Charles Speare Tosswill, esq. of Torrington-pl. Torrington-sq.

Sept. 17. Suddenly, at Brighton, aged 87, James Burton, esq. Stamford Hill, London.

Sept. 21. Suddenly, Miss Kimber, of York-place, Brighton.

Sept. 22. At Hoxham, Miss Mary Harmes, youngest dau. of the late Michael Harmes, esq. of Isfield Court.

At Brighton, aged 64, John Charles Purling, esq. of York-ql. Portman-sq.

Sept. 24. At Brighton, aged 18, Henry, third son of the Right Hon. William Yates Peel.

Sept. 25. At Brighton, Anne, widow of Josiah Tattnall, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Robert Cooper, of Guildford-street, London.

Sept. 28. At Knepp Castle, near West Grinstead, Frances, wife of Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bart. Her Ladyship was the eldest (natural) dau. of George third Earl of Egremont, and sister of the late Countess of Munster. She married Aug. 4, 1808, and leaves a numerous issue.

Oct. 2. At Iden, suddenly, aged 46, Francis Wilson, esq. surgeon, of Rye.

Oct. 6. Aged 73, John Bent, esq. of Oat Hall, Lindfield, and of Cambridge-st. Connaught-square, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Sussex.

Oct. 7. At Hastings, aged 18, Mary Thérèse Kempson, eldest child of the late Edward Kempson, esq. barrister-at-law.

Oct. 11. At Brighton, George Frederick M'Clintoch, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, (to which he was appointed in 1827,) only son of the late Robert M'Clintoch, esq.

WARWICK.—*Aug. 27.* In her 80th year, Sarah, the wife of Samuel Rawlins, esq. of Rotton Park, Edgbaston.

Sept. 17. At Leamington, aged 83, Lucy, relict of the Rev. William Bowen.

Sept. 20. At Warwick, Mary, wife of Wm. Tunnecliff, esq.

Sept. 23. At Bearley, aged 75, John Rich, esq.

Oct. 1. At Nuneaton, aged 34, Frances-Elizabeth Conyngham, wife of George William Craddock, esq.

Oct. 2. At Leamington Prior's, aged 78, Margaret, relict of Major-Gen. Wilson.

Oct. 6. At Birmingham, Mrs. Armistage, the celebrated fat woman. The cause of her death was disease of the heart. She weighed 31 stone 11 lbs., was four feet round the waist, six feet round the bust, seven feet one inch round the hips, and twenty-two inches round the upper part of her arm.

Oct. 11. At Birmingham, where he had been confined ever since the overthrow of the express train at Newton Bridge on the 2nd Sept. Mr. Shuard, architect, of Somerton, Suffolk.—Also, previously, from the same accident, in his 72nd year, Lieut.-Colonel James Baird, of Stirling.

WESTMORELAND.—*Sept. 22.* At Storr, Windermere, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of John Bolton, esq.

WILTS.—*Sept. 13.* At Boreham, near Warminster, aged 66, Mrs. Lye.

Sept. 24. At his own residence, aged 48, Charles Francis Hellier, esq. second son of W. F. Hellier, esq. Marlborough.

Oct. 3. At Morden, aged 62, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Robert Peake, of Gloucester-pl. Regent's Park, and Lisle and Princes-street, Leicester-sq.

Oct. 6. At Salisbury, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Benson.

Oct. 11. In Devizes, at the house of his son, T. B. Anstie, esq. surgeon, Peter Anstie, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At the Benedictine convent, Stanbrook, near Powick, aged 43, Leittitia, relict of J. Rayment, esq. solicitor, of Worcester.

Aged 33, Mr. Thomas Insole, solicitor, of Worcester.

At the Palace, Kempsey, aged 48, Ann-Ursula, wife of J. B. Turner, esq. of Brockmanton Hall, Herefordshire.

At Worcester, aged 87, T. Watkins, esq.

YORK.—*Sept. 8.* At Selby, suddenly, Thomas Whowell, esq. of Barnsbury Park, Islington.

Sept. 10. At Halifax, John Fuller, esq. late of Terrington St. John, Norfolk.

Sept. 13. At Hutton Locras, near Gisborough, aged 26, Melville-Barbara, wife of George Reade, esq. second dau. of the late John Watson, esq. of Brighton.

Sept. 14. Aged 81, John Leaper, esq. of Withernwick.

Sept. 23. At Howgill, near Sedbergh, aged 21, Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Anthony Wilkinson, esq. one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the west riding of Yorkshire.

Sept. 26. Near Malton, aged 50, William Scott, the celebrated jockey. He was unparalleled for the number of times he had ridden the winning horse at great races—the St. Leger nine times, and the Derby four times.

Sept. 29. Aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Matthew Empson, solicitor, of Hull, and formerly of Beverley.

Oct. 4. At Scarborough, aged 35, Lewis Novelli, esq. of Prestwich, near Manchester.

Oct. 6. At Howden, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Turton, surgeon.

WALES.—*Sept. 6.* At Fishguard, aged 83, Jasper Still, esq. late of the Ordnance department.

Lately. At Aberystwith, aged 57, T. Johnson, esq. an old resident at the Cape of Good Hope.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept. 11.* At Balvonielodge, Daviot, N.B. aged 32, George Faulconer, esq. of Deansborough, Elgin, N.B. and Newhaven, Sussex, and late of H.M. 81st Regt.

Sept. 21. At the Manse of Kilbride,

Iale of Skye, John Snailing Wright, esq. of Great Marlow.

Oct. 3. From concussion of the brain, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage, aged 29, Francis Gardes Campbell, esq. of Troup and Glenlyon.

Oct. 10. Aged 64, Marianna, wife of John Elliot, esq. of Peebles, and of Lambourne, Essex.

IRELAND.—*Sept. 2.* At Dunlewey House, Donegal, James Russell, esq. formerly of Southwark, and the Paragon, New Kent-road.

Sept. 20. At Limerick, Anne-Howard, eldest dau. of the late Major Charles Howard Fitzmayer, of the Royal Art.

Lately. In Dublin, the celebrated Father Gentili, distinguished formerly as an advocate in Italy, and latterly an eminent preacher in the Roman Catholic Church. The Father was well known in London.

At Thornhill, Sligo, aged 70, Elis. relict of Lieut.-Col. W. Berkeley, of the Hon. E.I.C.S.

JERSEY.—*Sept. 4.* At Roslyn Cottage, aged 39, William Francis Toldervy, second son of the late James Bayley Toldervy, esq. of Eaton-hill, near Leominster.

EAST INDIES.—*July 9.* At Landour, Francis Russell Davidson, esq. Collector and Magistrate of Saharunpore. He broke his neck by falling the distance of about eighty yards down the hill at Landour.

July 14. At Ceylon, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, James Balfour Ogilvy, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, (which he entered in 1825,) son of the late Rear-Adm. Sir William Ogilvy, of Inverquhar, Bart.

Aug. 4. At Poona, whither he had proceeded for a change of air, Commodore John Pepper, senior officer of the Indian Navy, acting Naval Storekeeper.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept. 2.* At Nevis, W. T. Nicholson, esq. M.D.

Lately. At Hyde-hall, Jamaica, Henry Shirley, esq. of Craycombe-house, Wore.

ABROAD.—*June 19.* At Wynburg, Cape of Good Hope, Emily, wife of Henry W. Reeves, esq. C.S. youngest dau. of the late Robt. Nicholas, esq. of Ashton Keynes.

July 12. At Graham's Town, Retired Commander Alexander Bissett (1847). This veteran officer, on the Lieutenant list for nearly 40 years, was three times wounded (from one of which wounds his right arm was permanently injured), once shipwrecked, twice a prisoner, and engaged with the enemy in minor actions and "cuttings out," very many times in the service of his country. He married the daughter of the late full Admiral E. Tyrell Smith, who accompanied him to

the Cape of Good Hope in 1820, and who, with her family, remain in that distant colony.

July 27. Assassinated at Naples, in his 30th year, Mr. Robert Edward Whitlock Nicholl, eldest son of Whitlock Nicholl, esq. of Adamsdown, near Cardiff.

Aug. 23. At New York, aged 49, Mr. W. J. Hammond, for twenty years a comedian of no mean ability, and for a short time proprietor of Drury Lane Theatre. He was brother-in-law of Mr. Douglas Jerrold. He leaves a wife and seven children in England.

Sept. 3. At the island of Cephalonia, Capt. Arthur Onslow Creighton, of her Majesty's 36th Reg. He was appointed Ensign in the 3d. West India regiment in 1840.

Sept. 6. At Gibraltar, assassinated by a felon, Mr. Edmund Bythesea, one of the superintendents of the convict establishment, son of the Rev. H. F. Bythesea, Rector of Nettleton, near Bath, and nephew

to the Rev. G. Bythesea, of Grosvenor-pl. Bath, and Samuel William Bythesea, esq. of Freshford. He has left a widow and one child to survive his loss.

Sept. 8. Aged 67, Gustavus, Landgrave of Hesse Homburg. He will be succeeded by his brother, Prince Ferdinand.

Sept. 12. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 27, Mary-Anne, wife of Rupert Kettle, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and only dau. of John Dixon, esq. of Wolverhampton.

Sept. 18. At Madrid, aged 63, James Henderson, esq. formerly her Britannic Majesty's Consul-Gen. for the Republic of Colombia.

At Villa Perri, Bagni di Lucca, Italy, aged 40, Isabella-Christiana, wife of the Rev. John Wordsworth, of Brigham, Cumberland, and eldest dau. of Henry Curwen, esq. of Workington Hall, in the same county.

Lately. At Boulogne, aged 38, Francis-Ebenezer, third son of Ebenezer Foster, esq. of Anstey Hall, near Cambridge.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Sept. 30 .	600	452	203	2	1257	669	588	1227
Oct. 7 .	536	269	200	—	1005	502	503	1273
„ 14 .	531	319	140	1	991	470	521	1303
„ 21 .	522	307	154	—	983	503	480	1166

Weekly Autumn average of the 5 years 1843—47, 1154 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 24, 1848.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
51 4	33 4	21 0	33 0	33 4	42 2

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 27.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 23.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 4352 Calves 183
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 24,390 Pigs 395
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Oct. 27.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 26*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 47*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 49*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1848, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Sep. 26	58	63	56	29, 57	rain, cloudy	Oct. 11	53	57	48	29, 88	fair
27	58	62	55	69	fair, do. rain	12	50	55	49	93	fair, slht. rain
28	55	55	55	75	constant do.	13	50	55	49	90	do. do.
29	55	57	54	69	do. do.	14	51	50	49	8	rain, fair
30	58	63	57	71	fair, cloudy	15	50	50	47	80	do. do.
Oct. 1	57	63	52	68	do. do. fair	16	50	52	47	83	do.
2	58	63	57	64	do. slht. shrs.	17	47	49	39	8	fair, slht. shrs.
3	57	63	57	74	do. do. do.	18	36	41	39	55	snow, fair, do.
4	58	66	63	89	do. cloudy	19	45	48	41	6	slight showers
5	64	67	60	30, 14	do. do.	20	46	49	43	70	heavy rain
6	65	71	59	16	fine	21	47	50	41	78	rain, fair
7	63	69	61	11	do. cloudy	22	53	55	57	6	heavy rain
8	63	64	56	09	do. do.	23	52	56	53	61	cloudy, do.
9	53	59	50	29, 88	do. do. slt. shs.	24	53	58	52	53	fair, cloudy
10	53	59	50	68	fair, do.	25	49	56	46	49	cloudy, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			86½						32 pm.	26 29 pm.
29			86					236	28 30 pm.	26 pm.
30			86						30 28 pm.	25 28 pm.
2			86½				95½	236	28 31 pm.	25 29 pm.
3			86½					237		26 29 pm.
4			86½				94	235	32 33 pm.	26 29 pm.
5			86½					235	32 33 pm.	26 30 pm.
6			86½					235	34 31 pm.	30 28 pm.
7			86½					234		28 31 pm.
9			86½					236		29 32 pm.
10			85½							33 30 pm.
11	190	84	85½	84½	8 8½				36 33 pm.	33 30 pm.
12	190	84½	85½	84½	8 8½				36 33 pm.	30 33 pm.
13	188	84½	85½	84½	8 8½			237	36 33 pm.	33 30 pm.
14	187	84	85½	84½	8 8½		93	237	36 pm.	30 34 pm.
16	186	83½	85	84	8 8½				37 34 pm.	31 34 pm.
17	186	83½	84½	84	8 8½				34 37 pm.	31 34 pm.
18	184	83½	85	84	8 8½	80½	92½			31 34 pm.
19	183	84	85	84	8 8½				36 pm.	34 31 pm.
20	183	83½	85	84½	8 8½			237	36 pm.	32 36 pm.
21		83½	84½	84	8 8½				40 pm.	38 pm.
23	184	83½	84½	84	8 8½				40 pm.	38 pm.
24	184½	83½	84½	84	8 8½					36 pm.
25	186	84	85½	84½	8 8½			235	38 41 pm.	37 40 pm.
26	184	84½	85½	85	8 8½		94	236		37 40 pm.
27	187	84½	85½	85½	8½					42 39 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

S. communicates the following note on one of the ancient words which were the subject of our correspondent Mr. C. H. COOPER's inquiries in p. 472. "*Lobbe-fyshe*." See Walter Scott's Rob Roy, vol. i. chap. ii.—"Stockfish, titling, cropping, *lubfish*. You should have noted that they are all, nevertheless, to be entered as titlings. How many inches long is a titling?"—"Eighteen inches, sir."—"And a *lubfish* is twenty-four—very right. It is important to remember this on account of the Portuguese trade."

If MEREDUDD AP BLEDDYN (p. 450) will give his real name and address to the Publishers of this Magazine, it will give D. A. C. N. I. much pleasure to give him perusal of the largest collection perhaps ever made for the name of Davys, Davis, and Davies, &c. Thomas, fourth son of Robert Davies of Gwassaney, co. Flint, was not the same person as the Lord Mayor of London; but of this latter person, and of his children, very ample particulars down to 1703, also of his family and their pedigree for three generations, are in the collection of D. A. C. N. I.

C. K. acknowledges his obligations to our Correspondent J. A. S. for the opinion he has suggested upon the ancient house at Standen, in Biddenden, Kent, with which he should probably have coincided had not Hasted, in his vol. vii. 8vo. edit. p. 131, described Place House as situate "at the south end of the town," whereas the borough or hamlet of Standen is a full mile distant in the opposite direction. Our Correspondent adds, "Your report in the present Number for November, p. 518, of the formation at Maidstone, distant some twelve or fourteen miles from Biddenden, of an institution called the 'Kent Natural History and Archæological Museum,' encourages me to hope that at no distant period some intelligent and assiduous member of that society, in the pursuit of the objects embraced in the second division of its title, may take the trouble, should your notice of my former letter meet his eye, of investigating the

particulars, when it will give me pleasure to find the result of his labours occupying a place in your valuable and interesting miscellany."

We have much pleasure in stating that the claims of the late Sir Harris Nicolas have been so far attended to by the Government, that one of his sons has just been appointed to a clerkship in the Audit Office. This is giving a provision to the young man for life—but the widow of Sir Harris has, we contend, a still further claim on the country. Antiquaries of uncompromising honesty in research, and diligence and success in whatever they attempt, are rare individuals, and no one in this way was ever more successful than Sir Harris Nicolas.—*Athenæum*.

One more of the last trail links by which hope hung in the matter of the party who have so long disappeared with Sir John Franklin has given way. The latest of the whalers have come in—and brought no tidings. Floating or camping they have seen no trace of the lost expedition.—*Ibid*.

EDUCATION.—A statement has appeared relative to the amount contributed by the Committee of Privy Council on Education towards the erection of Schools in connexion with the Church. The total amount has been 11,219*l.* and the total cost of erection of the schools 45,741*l.*, the contributions of the Committee being at the rate of nearly two-sevenths of the whole cost. The Committee have contributed, in the shape of prizes to pupil teachers and to schoolmasters' salaries, 28,000*l.* to the annual expenses of general education in this country this year; and of this the Church has obtained about 18,000*l.*

ERRATA.—P. 484. We took great pains to give accurate and literal copies of the inscriptions on Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's tankard, but overlooked a misprint in the last line but one, where for E. B. B. read E. B. G. —P. 543. It was the late Sir Hugh Evelyn who is said (in the newspapers) to have married Miss Hathaway of Southwark, not Sir Frederick.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1848.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —Lobfish—Family of Davies—Old House at Biddenden—Sir N. H. Nicolas—Sir J. Franklin—Schools	562
LIFE OF SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON: by Charles Buxton, Esq.	563
On the Etymology of the Name of Leicester.	580
RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW. —Sir Henry Halford's <i>Nugæ Metricæ</i>	582
Chevy Chase, the older and the later Ballad	585
ORIGINAL LETTERS, No. VI. —The Fairfax Correspondence.....	590
Sepulchral Brasses (with several Engravings)	597
The Family of Lord Chancellor Booth; and genealogical errors in Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors.	608
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
On Trees, their uses, &c. by John Shepherd, 609; Birch's Philosophy and Religion of Shakspeare, 613; Campbell's Essay on English Poetry, 615; Milner's History of the Church of Christ, 617; Maskell's History of the Martin Marprelate Controversy, 620; Markham's Germany, and Miss Julia Corner's Germany, 621; Miscellaneous Reviews.....	622
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE. —Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—King's College, London—Queen's College, Birmingham—Carmarthen Training School—Dr. Bialoblotzky's Journey to discover the Sources of the Nile	625
ARCHITECTURE. —Royal Institute of British Architects—Northamptonshire Architectural Society, 628; Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society (Plymouth Branch), 629; Sackville College, East Grinstead, 630; Hursley Church, 631; Seton Chapel—Fangfoss Church	652
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES. —Roman Antiquities at Chesterford and Colchester in Essex—Ickleton, Cambridgeshire—Aldbrough, Yorkshire—Higham, Kent, 634; Sepulchral Effigies at Gonalston, Notts, 635; St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells—Wolves' Bones at Bury, 636; Art of Ancient Egypt—Ancient Canoe in the Clyde.....	637
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. —Foreign News, 638; Domestic Occurrences	640
Promotions and Preferments, 644; Births and Marriages.....	645
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of Lord Viscount Middleton; Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley; Sir Robert Harland, Bart.; Sir R. D. Horn-Elphinstone, Bart.; Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Moubray; Rear-Adm. de Starck; Capt. F. Marryat, R.N.; Rev. Richard Scott, B.D.; Francis Goold, Esq.; William Staunton, Esq.; William Bayley, Esq.; Professor Tennant; Mr. Thomas Gray . 649—	662
CLERGY DECEASED	662
DEATHS, arranged in Counties.	663
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 671; Meteorological Diary—Stocks.	672
Embellished with several Engravings extracted from the Reverend Charles Boutell's Works on MONUMENTAL BRASSES.	

volence, unclouded virtue and piety, unaffected goodness, and simplicity and singleness of heart: we would have no act unrecorded or word forgotten which could illustrate Sir Thomas Buxton's character, which would remove any popular error, or enlarge and improve any favourable conception; but we would endeavour to produce this effect in the smallest possible compass. We think that the materials of the volume might be considerably reduced, while the result was improved. We would omit any unnecessary details of public matters, as presuming them to be already known; and we would never deviate far from that thread which conducts us through the personal narrative with ever-increasing interest, whether that narrative opens on us with the early picture of the quiet and "home-felt joys" of the domestic circle at Cromer, or places us amidst the animated discussions of the contending senate, amidst the conflicts of honourable ambition and the triumphs of manly eloquence, and there points out to us the figure of one distinguished among the foremost by his ability and exertion, selected by every consenting voice as the chosen champion of freedom, and whose name was to descend to posterity with those of Clarkson, and Wilberforce,* and Hoare.

Mr. Buxton, the subject of this memoir, was born at Castle Hedingham in Essex, on the 1st of April, 1786. The family of Buxton had resided in the middle of the sixteenth century at Sudbury in Suffolk, and Coggeshall in Essex. They were related by marriage with the Fowells of Devonshire and the Hanburys of Essex. Thomas-Fowell was six years old when his father died; he is described as of a bold determined character, "a little man in petticoats." At a very early age he was sent to school at Kingston, and afterwards to Dr. Charles Burney's, at Greenwich. The Doctor, as all know, was a first-rate Grecian, but he did not inspire his pupil with much fondness for study, for he had a rival in Abraham Plastow,† the

* Mr. Wilberforce gained on Mr. Buxton, as he did on every one that knew him, the longer the acquaintance. He says, "We had a pleasant dinner party at the Duke of Gloucester's yesterday. I had spent the morning with *Wilberforce*, who was quite delightful. I begin to think that of all men he is the most subjected and controlled, and invariably in the right frame of temper," &c. (See p. 110.) And again, p. 113,—"Wilberforce dined with me on Tuesday last, and was quite delightful.—He gave us a long account of his early life and friends, and said one thing, which has much stuck by me. I asked him who was the greatest man he ever knew? He said, 'Out of all comparison, *Pitt*! but,' he added, 'I never think of his superiority without reflecting, that he who is least in the kingdom of God is greater than he.'" See also p. 135:—"You cannot think how affectionate and loving Wilberforce was when I called on him yesterday. I think it odd that we should suit so well, *having hardly one quality in common*." See p. 145, from a letter of Wilberforce to Mr. Buxton, for this passage: "I have found *books* steal away my heart from the *Sursum corda* habit (spirituality of mind, I mean, living among invisibles,) more than worldly business." Yet in his Memoirs by his Son it is said he always carried a *Shakespeare* in his pocket.—*Rav.*

† "My 'guide, philosopher, and friend' was Abraham Plastow, the gamekeeper; a man for whom I have ever felt and still feel very great affection. He was a singular character; in the first place this tutor of mine could neither read nor write, but his memory was stored with various rustic knowledge. He had more of natural good sense, and what is called mother-wit, than almost any person I have met with since: a knack which he had of putting everything into new and singular lights made him, and still makes him, a most entertaining and even intellectual companion. He was the most undaunted of men. I remember my youthful admiration of his exploits on horseback. For a time he hunted my uncle's hounds, and his fearlessness was proverbial. But what made him particularly valuable were his principles of integrity and honour. He never said or did a thing in the absence of my mother of which she would have disapproved. He always held up the highest standard of integrity, and filled our youthful minds with sentiments as pure and as generous as could be found in

gamekeeper, and under him he early acquired a love of field sports which he retained through life, amidst all the anxieties of business, and the engagement of parliamentary duties and discussions. From his mother he seemed to have derived a good deal of the decision and energy of his character. Her rule of education was that of "implicit obedience, unconditional submission;" but it was obedience to authority founded on reason, submission to commands suggested by a true affection, and enforced on the highest principles of duty. At the age of fifteen, after passing eight years at Dr. Burney's, he was allowed to return and reside at home. Light reading, and amusements as light, filled up his somewhat careless time. His manners were rough and boyish, and it might be questioned how a young gentleman who preferred his gun to his Gradus, and his shooting pony to his Sophocles and Seneca, might turn out; "but," says his Biographer, "the germ of nobler qualities lay below, a genial influence was alone waiting to develope it, and that influence at hand." He became acquainted with the well-known family of the Gurneys of Earlham Hall, near Norwich, and from this visit a remarkable change in the whole tone of his character may be dated. He received a stimulus in the formation of studious habits and intellectual tastes, while the influence of seven young ladies would not fail in assisting to the refinement of his disposition and manners. With them he sketched, he read, he sang, he danced, for these young ladies were rather Quakeresses in *posse* than *esse*. No wonder that his visit was alike agreeable and advantageous. He says it gave a colour to his whole life, and the Miss Gurneys succeeded in two months in doing what Dr. Burney had failed in for eight years,—instilling into his mind a desire of improvement, and animating it to higher and better purposes. Without this he might have settled down as a Norfolk squire, celebrated for his double-barrelled gun and fishing-rods, curious in his pheasants and port, and particular about his four-year-old mutton. As he was expected to inherit property in Ireland, he was sent in 1802 to Dublin to complete his education. Here he acted up to all his better resolutions; he studied hard, regained the ground he had lost, and desired his uncle Hanbury to

the writings of Seneca or Cicero. Such was my first instructor, and, I must add, my best; for I think I have profited more by the recollection of his remarks and admonition, than by the more learned and elaborate discourses of all my other tutors. He was our playfellow and tutor; he rode with us, fished with us, shot with us upon all occasions."

This faithful servant died in 1836, and is buried in Earl's Colne churchyard, in Essex.—See the note.—REV.

As we are on the subject of game, we may mention that to another of Mr. Buxton's keepers we are partially indebted for the introduction into England of that fine bird the Capercailzie, after it had been extinct more than a century. We are told Mr. Buxton engaged a relative resident in Sweden to provide as many live birds of this kind as he could as a present to Lord Breadalbane. Accordingly advertisements were sent up the country to the villages, which were read after the service from the pulpits. By this means thirteen cocks and sixteen hens were procured, which were placed under the care of Mr. Buxton's Irish gamekeeper, by whom they were safely conveyed to Taymouth Castle. After a time they were all turned out in the larch woods of Taymouth, in which they have thriven so well, that they are now stated to be about 2000: and, as other proprietors have imitated the example, this fine bird will again be naturalized in Scotland. In 1842, on the Queen's visit, the first of these birds was killed. They were so wild that it took the whole day to get six shots, &c. . . . Some few years ago we saw some birds of this species in the park of Sir Thomas Maryan Wilson, at Charlton, which he had brought from Sweden, but we do not know their fate.—See on the chase of this interesting bird, Lloyd's Northern Sports.—REV.

be told that no two clerks in his brewhouse were together so industrious as he was, for he read morning, noon, and night, passed his examinations honourably, was the *first* Englishman who had gained a premium * at the Dublin university, and formed an intimate friendship with Mr. John Henry North, afterwards distinguished at the Irish bar and in the House of Commons, which he closely maintained during Mr. North's life. But his hopes and his heart were centred at Earlham; the smiles of Miss Hannah Gurney were the desired reward of the young student's mental labours; it was her "bright eyes" that "rained influence and adjudged the prize;" and in March 1805 Hymen was engaged to finish the work that Minerva had begun,—they were engaged to be married, which engagement was fulfilled in May 1807. His expectations of wealth having been disappointed, he found that his fortune must depend on his own exertions, and he accepted a situation in Truman's brewery in Spitalfields, offered him by his uncle, with the prospect of being a partner after three years' probation. There he resided, attentive to his new business, yet finding time for the study of English literature, and especially of political economy. "My maxims are," he said, "never to begin a book without finishing it, never to consider it finished till I know it, and to study it with a whole mind." He had even thus early indulged in a distant idea of entering Parliament, and in consequence contrived to practise the art of public speaking in a debating club of which he was a member.

His former schoolfellow, Mr. Horace Twiss, thus describes meeting him at this time:

"We had been at school together at the celebrated Dr. Burney's of Greenwich, and were very intimate. Buxton was then, as in after-life, extraordinarily tall, and was called by his playfellows *Elephant Buxton*. He was at that time, as afterwards, like the animal he was called from, of a kind and gentle nature; but he did not then exhibit any symptoms of the elephantine talent he afterwards evinced. I myself very often did his Latin lessons for him, and as he was somewhat older and much bigger than I was, I found him, in many respects, a valuable ally. When I was about twenty, I became a member of the 'Academics,' a Society in London, like the 'Historical' in Dublin, and the 'Speculative' in Edinburgh, where the topics of the day were debated. There I heard, on my first or second evening of attendance, a speech of great ability, from

a man of great stature; and I should have been assured it was my old schoolfellow I saw before me, but that I could not suppose it possible, so dull a boy could have become so clever a man. He it was, however; and I renewed my friendly intercourse with him, both at the society and in private. Our *chums* were poor North, afterwards distinguished in Parliament and at the Irish Bar, who died at between forty and fifty, and Henry, the younger son of the great Grattan. We afterwards sat all together in the House of Commons, with some others of our fellow-Academics, the two Grants, and Spring Rice. Horner had been an Academic, but he was before our time. Of late years Buxton was chiefly resident in Norfolk, but our mutual goodwill continued to the last."

Mr. Buxton lived in great intimacy with Mr. Samuel Hoare, of Hampstead, his brother-in-law, and with Mr. and Mrs. Fry at Plashet in Essex. In 1811 he was admitted as partner in the brewery, and during the ensuing seven years was almost exclusively devoted to his business. His senior partners, struck by his energy and force of mind, placed in his hands

* He obtained thirteen premiums, and the highest honours of the university; the gold medal and four silver medals from the Historical Society; and a proposal was made to him to come forward as candidate for the representation of the University.—*Rev.*

the task of remodeling the whole system of management, and for two or three years he was occupied from morning till night in prosecuting step by step his plans of reform: among these was his insisting on the education of the men, and his maintaining the strict observance of the Sunday. "The success (it is said) which crowned Mr. Buxton's exertions in business materially paved his way to public life. He was gradually relieved from the necessity of attending in person to the details of its management, although he continued throughout his life to take a part in the general superintendence of the concern." During these years of occupation in secular concerns, an increased power of religious principle was growing in Mr. Buxton's mind; but his first *real acquaintance* with the doctrines of Christianity, he attributed to the ministry of Mr. Josiah Pratt, of Wheeler Street Chapel, Spitalfields. "It was much," he said, "and of vast moment, that I learned there from Mr. Pratt. Whatever I have done in my life for Africa, the seeds of it were sown in my heart in Wheeler Street Chapel."

In 1815 he removed from London to a house at North End, Hampstead, that his children, now four in number, might have the benefit of the country air. The following is an extract from his Common Place Book referring to events about this time:—

"I now sit down to recall some marked events, which have lately happened. First then, Friday, July 7th, was an extraordinary day to me. In the morning, I ascertained that all the hopes we had indulged of large profits in business were false. We were sadly disappointed, for I went to town in the morning some thousands of pounds richer in my own estimation than I returned at night. This was my first trial; next, about 9 o'clock, a dreadful explosion of gunpowder took place in a house adjacent to the brewery; eight lives were lost, and great damage done. For a long time it seemed beyond hope to keep the fire from the premises. The morning changed me from affluence to competence, and the evening was likely to have converted competence into poverty. To finish all, at night my house was robbed. This, if we had heard it, might have seriously alarmed my wife, in her present delicate state of health. How easily can I bear the transitions of for-

tune, and see without murmuring, and even with cheerfulness, my golden hopes blighted; but 'bitter indeed, and intimately keen,' would any wound be that affected *her*. . . . On the following Tuesday I went to Weymouth, and found the affairs of a friend, in whom I am sincerely interested, in a very bad state. This is to me a subject of much anxiety; but on my return home I had another and a deeper trial. I found that it was necessary to investigate — 's business, which seems involved in much difficulty. These two events together have been very mortifying to me, but I have endeavoured to meet them with submissive fortitude. Yet I find that I can suffer my own misfortunes with comparative indifference, but cannot sit so easily under the misfortunes of those that are near to me; but in this I hope to improve, and to be enabled to look upon trials, in whatever form they appear, as visitations from the merciful hand of God," &c.

He had a plan after a few years to live somewhere quiet in the country, and go to town for one week in a month: he did not find change from one employment to another unsettled him; for he could brew one hour, study mathematics the next, sport the third, and read poetry the fourth, without allowing any of these pursuits to interfere with the others.

"This habit of full engagement of the mind has its advantages in *business* and other things, but is attended with this serious disadvantage, that it immerses the mind so fully in its immediate object, that there is no room for thoughts of higher importance and more real moment to creep

in. I feel this continually,—the hours and hours that I spend in utter forgetfulness of that which I well know to be the only thing of importance. *How very great a portion of one's life there is, in which one might as well be a HEATHEN!*"

These are excellent words,—worthy of remembrance,—and not the worse for coming from a brewhouse in Spitalfields!

During the summer of 1816 an incident occurred which is mentioned in the beginning of the fifth chapter of the work; and indeed the account of his extraordinary coolness, courage, and regard for the lives of others, in the case of one of his dogs that went mad, is too striking a trait in his character entirely to omit.

“When I got into Hampstead (he writes the account to his wife) I saw *Prince* covered with mud, and running furiously, and biting at everything. I saw him bite at least a dozen dogs, two boys, and a man. Of course I was exceedingly alarmed, being persuaded he was mad. I tried every effort to stop him or kill him, or to drive him into some outhouse, but in vain. At last he sprang up at a boy, and seized him by the breast. Happily I was near him, and knocked him off with my whip. He then set off towards London, and I rode by his side, waiting for some opportunity of stopping him. I continually spoke to him, but he paid no regard to coaxing or

scolding. You may suppose I was seriously alarmed, dreading the immense mischief he might do, having seen him do so much in the few preceding minutes. I was terrified at the idea of his getting into Camden Town and London; and at length, considering that if ever there was an occasion that justified a risk of life this was it, I determined to catch him myself. Happily he ran up to Pryor's gate, and I threw myself from my horse upon him, and caught him by the neck. He bit at me and struggled, but without effect, and I succeeded in securing him without his biting me.”

He afterwards gives some more frightful particulars:—

“When I seized the dog, his struggles were so desperate that it seemed at first almost impossible to hold him, till I lifted him up in the air, when he was more easily managed, and I contrived to ring the bell. I was afraid that the foam which was pouring from his mouth in his furious efforts to bite me might get into some scratch, and do me injury; so, with great difficulty, I held him with one hand, while I put the other into my pocket, and forced on my glove; then I did the same with my other hand, and at last the gardener opened the door, saying, ‘What do you want?’ ‘I’ve brought you a mad dog,’ replied I; and, telling him to get a strong chain, I walked into the yard, carrying the dog by his neck. I was determined not to kill him, as I thought if he should prove not to be mad it would be a great satisfaction to the three persons whom he had bitten. I made the gardener, who was in a terrible fright, secure the collar

round his neck, and fix the other end of the chain to a tree; and then, walking to its furthest range, with all my force, which was nearly exhausted by his frantic struggles, I flung him away from me, and sprang back. He made a desperate bound after me, but, finding himself foiled, he uttered the most fearful yell I ever heard. All that day he did nothing but rush to and fro, champing the foam which gushed from his jaws. We threw him meat, and he snatched at it with fury, but instantly dropped it again. The next day, when I went to see him, I thought the chain seemed worn, so I pinned him to the ground between the prongs of a pitchfork, and then fixed a much larger chain round his neck. When I pulled off the fork he sprang up, and made a dash at me which snapped the old chain in two. He died in forty-eight hours from the time he went mad,” &c.

He adds—

“I did this from a conviction that it was my duty, and I never can think that an over-cautious care of self, in circumstances where your risk may preserve others, is so great a virtue as you seem to

think it. I do believe that if I had shrunk from the danger, and others had suffered in consequence, I should have felt more pain than I should have done had I received a bite.”

Another instance of his courage and resolution when others were in danger, is given in a succeeding part of the narrative. On the 31st of October, 1823, there was a terrible storm on the Norfolk coast.

"About twelve o'clock a collier-brig, the *Duchess of Cumberland*, ran upon the rocks off the Cromer lighthouse. The life-boat was immediately brought out, but so tremendous was the sea that no persuasion could induce the fishermen to put off. Once when a wave ran up the beach and floated her, Mr. Buxton, hoping to spur them on by his example, sprang in, shouting to them to follow him, but without effect. Captain Manby's gun was repeatedly fired, but the line fell short of the vessel, in which nine sailors were seen lashed to the shrouds. At length a huge sea burst over her, and she went to pieces, blackening the waters with her cargo of coal. For an instant the spectators looked

on in silent awe. 'Poor dear hearts! they are all gone now,' exclaimed an old fisherman; but at that moment Mr. Buxton thought he saw one of them borne upon the top of a wave. Without waiting for a rope he at once dashed into the surf, —caught the man—flung himself upon him, and struggled against the strong drawback of the retiring billow, until others could reach him, and he was dragged to land with his rescued mariner, both of them in a state of utter exhaustion. The deed was considered by those on shore to have been one of extreme peril and daring. He said himself that he felt the waves play with him as he could play with an orange."

We must pass over the time that elapsed, till in the spring of 1808 a dissolution of Parliament took place, and Mr. Buxton was elected member for Weymouth. His attention was at first directed to the different forms of judicial punishment, and when a motion was made by Sir James Mackintosh for a committee on the criminal laws, it was seconded by Mr. Buxton, whose speech met with success sufficient to dispel his fears of uselessness in the House of Commons. Generally of his parliamentary oratory it is said:—

"The eloquence of Mr. Buxton's speeches in Parliament was less remarkable than their force; they were deeply stamped with his own character, which, as Mr. Wilberforce once remarked, was that of 'a man who could hew a statue out of a rock, but not cut faces upon cherry stones.' His speeches were not sparkling or splendid; their end was utility; their ornaments, clearness, force, and earnest feeling. He was not one of those orators described by Lord Bacon, 'that hunt more after words than matter, and more after the choiceness of the phrase, the sweet falling of the clauses, and the varying and illustration of their words with tropes

and figures, than after the weight of matter, worth of subject, or soundness of argument.' He usually bestowed much care in preparation; not in embellishing the style, but in bringing together supplies of facts, and marshalling them in one strong line of argument. Speaking as he did from the heart, and for the most part on subjects which appealed to the feelings, as well as to the judgment, he sometimes rose into passages of impassioned declamation; occasionally there was a burst of indignation, and not unfrequently a touch of playful satire; but the usual character of his oratory was a lucid and powerful appeal to the reason of his audience."

In a letter to his friend, Mr. North, about this time, he gives his opinion of the qualities necessary to make parliamentary speaking successful.

"Perhaps you will like to hear the impression the House makes upon me. I do not wonder that so many distinguished men have failed in it. The speaking required is of a very peculiar kind: the House loves *good sense and joking*, and nothing else; and the object of its utter aversion is that species of eloquence which may be called *Philippian*. There are not three men from whom a fine simile or sentiment would be tolerated. All attempts of the kind are punished with general laughter. An easy flow of sterling, forcible, plain sense is indispensable; and this, combined with great powers of sarcasm, gives *Brougham* his station. *Canning* is an exception to this rule. His reasoning

is seldom above mediocrity; but then it is recommended by language so wonderfully happy, by a manner so exquisitely elegant, and by wit so clear, so pungent, and so unpremeditated, that he contrives to beguile the House of its austerity. *Tierney* has never exerted himself much in my hearing. *Wilberforce* has more native eloquence than any of them, but he takes no pains, and allows himself to wander from his subject. He holds a very high rank in the estimation of the House. And now let me tell you a secret. These great creatures turn out, when viewed closely, to be but men, and men with whom you need not fear competition," &c.

There is soon after another letter on the same subject, which is of interest sufficient to allow a partial quotation.

"We have had a wonderful debate (on the Manchester Riots); really it has raised my idea of the capacity and ingenuity of the human mind. All the leaders spoke, and almost all outdid themselves. But *Burdett* stands first; his speech was absolutely the finest, and the clearest, and the fairest display of masterly understanding that ever I heard; and with shame I ought to confess it, he did not utter a sentence to which I could not agree. *Canning* was second; if there be any difference between eloquence and sense, this was the difference between him and *Burdett*. He was exquisitely elegant, and kept the tide of reason and argument, irony, joke, invective, and declamation flowing without abatement for nearly three hours. *Plunkett* was third; he took hold of poor *Mackintosh's* argument and gripped it to death; ingenious, subtle, yet clear and bold, and putting with the most logical distinctness to the House the errors of his antagonist. Next came *Brougham*;—and what do you think of a debate in which the fourth man could keep alive the attention of the House from three to five in the morning, after a twelve hours' debate? Now what was the impression made on my mind, you will ask. First, I voted with Ministers, because I cannot bring myself to subject the Manchester magistrates to a parliamentary inquiry; but nothing has shaken my con-

viction that the magistrates, Ministers, and all have done exceedingly wrong. I am clear I voted right; and, indeed, I never need have any doubts when I vote with Ministers, the bias being on the other side. Did the debate inflame my ambition? Why in one sense it did. It convinced me that I have the opportunity of being a competitor on the greatest arena that ever existed; but it also taught me that success in such a theatre is only for those who will devote their lives to it. Perhaps you will admire the presumption which entertains even the possibility of success. I am, I believe, rather absurd; but I hold a doctrine to which I owe—not much, indeed, but all the little success I ever had—viz. that with ordinary talents and extraordinary perseverance all things are attainable. And give me ten years in age, ten times my constitution, and oblivion of the truth which paralyzes many an exertion of mine,—that 'vanity of vanities, all is vanity,' and especially that fame is so,—I say give me these things, and I should not despair of parliamentary reputation; but to one who cannot bear fatigue of mind, who loves sporting better than glory, who will not enlist under the banners of party—to such a being fame is absolutely forbidden. I am well content; I cannot expect the commodity for which I will not pay the price," &c.

In 1820, the Parliament being dissolved on account of the death of the King, he again stood and was elected for Weymouth. The subjects which he was anxious to bring forward then, and on which he says he means to study hard, are,—the Criminal Law; the Prisons; the Police; Botany Bay; the Slave Trade; the Burning of Widows in India; Lotteries; Colonization, &c. "Thus far," it is said, "Mr. Buxton's career had been one of unchequered prosperity; as a Member of Parliament, a man of business, a husband, the father of a large and promising family, his heart's desires had been fulfilled. His public undertakings were becoming daily more important and engrossing, and his home was a scene of unclouded happiness." This happiness however was about to be clouded over by a succession of visitations. In the compass of five weeks he lost his son and three infant daughters. "Eheu! Eheu!" was the simple epitaph he placed upon the tomb of his four children,* to express his sense of the great bereavement.

* In the new chancel of Overstrand church, is a tablet inscribed with the name of this son, of his brother, and his four younger sisters who had died previously; with the following lines, which we give as a proof that Mr. Buxton was not wanting in the power of clothing his thoughts in poetical expression, though probably not much practising the art. They are more correct than the lines which *Canning* wrote on a similar affliction—the loss of his son—and which may be read in Kensington churchyard.

Full of bright promise, youthful, courteous, brave;
Grace in the form, mind beaming from the eye;
All that a mother's fondest wish could crave
Were lent awhile by Heaven, and here they lie.

In the autumn of 1820, freed from his close attention to the brewery, and wanting rest and change, he gave up his house at Hampstead, and became a resident at Cromer in Norfolk; first at an old seat of the Wyndham family—Cromer Hall, and subsequently at a smaller residence at Northrepps. In 1821 he made his speech on the Criminal Law—a speech which called forth numerous expressions of approbation. Sir James Mackintosh said, “it was the most powerful appeal that he had ever had the good fortune to hear within the walls of Parliament,” and Mr. (Lord) Denman remarked, “that more of wisdom, more of benevolence, more of practical demonstration, he had never heard in the course of his parliamentary career, than was centered in the energetic speech of his honourable friend.” The evening after the delivery of this speech, Mr. Buxton was anxiously and affectionately requested by Mr. Wilberforce in a letter, which we recommend to our readers, to second him in advocating the great cause—the condition of the negro slaves in our colonies—a subject to which his attention had been early drawn, and which, indeed, had been impressed on his mind most strongly by a remark of his mother’s—“While we continue to commit such a sin, how can we ask forgiveness of our sins?” From other friends he received valuable assistance in this undertaking, among whom the names of Hoare and Gurney are distinguished, as indeed they were never wanting in cases where active benevolence was employed in promoting measures to repair the injuries committed by unequal and unjust laws, and to bring the enactments and institutions of the country into more close and willing subjection to the divine commands. In May, 1823, the first debate on the subject of Negro Slavery took place. He writes, “I am in good health, in good spirits, with a noble cause, and without a fear. If I am only given a nimble tongue I shall do.” It is, however, entirely out of our power to enter at all on this subject, partly from the great length to which it would lead us, if we were to do justice to it, and because it may be read at leisure in this volume as regards Mr. Buxton’s share of it, and as the whole has in many and various shapes become matters of history. His task was one of immeasurable difficulty; ardently opposed—partially supported—and deserted at his “utmost need,” by those on whose powerful assistance and concurrence he had depended for success. We think this great cause could not have been committed to better hands. If firmness of will, decision of judgment, and that reasonable temperance and moderation which, having surveyed its future path, often pauses that it may hereafter advance with greater certainty of success;—if these are the qualifications of an advocate of

Here lies the wreck, the spirit wings her flight—
The ransomed spirit, to the realms above;
Ranges unfettered through the fields of light;
Rests in the bosom of eternal love;

Beholds the unnumbered host of angel powers,
Who, round Jehovah’s throne, their anthems sing,
And joins that kindred band, those lovely flowers,
Cut down and withered in their early spring.

Scenes by no tear disturbed, no sin defiled,
Scenes nor by heart conceived, nor tongue confessed,
Unveiled to thee, dear spirit of our child;—
And we are comforted, for thou art blessed!

These want nothing but a little alteration in the last stanza, to make the verse the perfect expression of the feeling.—REV.

such a cause as this, they were pre-eminently to be found in him from whose lips the voice of afflicted humanity was heard pleading for the reparation of its wrongs. We must now pass over a considerable period of this very interesting life, but which will be found full of valuable instruction and entertainment; and whether Mr. Buxton was engaged in advocating the cause of the negroes, in lecturing country parsons on their duty, in riding blood horses, or bringing down the Holkham pheasants, he contrives by his powerful character to throw an interest on all he does.

The account of the dinner at the brewhouse, June 1831, by Mr. Gurney, when several members of the Government dined there *simply* on beef-steaks cooked in one of the furnaces, is too graphical and entertaining to omit, and is told with spirit and liveliness, though probably the passages which lie unrevealed under the asterisks would be the most brilliant.

"The Premier, grave and thoughtful as he seemed, did great justice to our dinner. 'Milord Grey,' cried the Spanish General Alava to him, as he was availing himself of a fresh supply of beef-steaks (pronounced by the Lord Chancellor to be 'perfect') 'Milord Grey, vous êtes à votre *sizième*.' The contrast between Lord Grey and Alava was curious; the former, the dignified, stiff, sedate British nobleman of the old school; the latter, the entertaining, entertained, and voluble foreigner. He had been the faithful companion of the Duke of Wellington through most of his campaigns, and now had displayed his usual energy by coming up all the way from Walmer Castle, near Dover, in order to help in devouring the product of the stoke-hole in Spitalfields. The Lord Chancellor was in high glee: he came in a shabby black coat, and very old hat; strangely different from the starred, gartered, and cocked-hat dignity of the venerable Premier. * * * * It was my agreeable lot to sit between Lord Grey and Dr. Lushington, and the latter being occupied by his friend on the other side, I was left to converse with the Premier, which I had the pleasure of doing for nearly two hours. * * * * We talked of his long political course, and Lord Shaftesbury, who sat next to him, on the other side, complimented him on the subject. Lord Grey. 'I came into Parliament for Northumberland when I was two-and-twenty, and I have been forty-five years a senator.' Of course it was easy to draw the inference that he was 67 years of age. On my expressing the interest I felt for him, and even sympathy, under the burden he was bearing, he replied,—'I am much too old for it. I

would have refused the undertaking, if I could have done so consistently with my duty.' Our next subject was parliamentary eloquence. I asked him who, amidst the variety of orators whom he had been accustomed to hear, appeared to him to be the best speaker and most able debater. Lord Grey. 'Beyond all doubt and comparison, Fox. His eloquence was irresistible. It came from his heart, and produced a corresponding effect on the hearts of his hearers.' I asked his opinion of *Sheridan*. The answer was, 'He was very able, but could not speak without preparation.' I ventured to insinuate that there was no part of the Premier's office more responsible than that of making bishops.* He assented, adding, 'You know I have had none to make at present.' We talked of the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Bathurst). Lord Grey expressed his admiration of his conduct and character, though he only knew him in his public capacity. 'I fear the Bishop is too old to accept any offer that I can make him, but I assure you that the very first and best thing that I have to give away shall be at his service.' This declaration has since been fully verified by his offering to the Bishop the see of Dublin, which the latter, as had been anticipated, refused; observing, in the words of old Erasmus to the Emperor of Austria, that dignity conferred upon him would be like a burden laid on a falling horse: '*Sarcina equo collabenti imposita*.' When the dinner was ended I quitted my post by Lord Grey, and joined Buxton, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Richmond at the top of the table. Buxton was telling a story on the subject of reform (the only way in which that subject

* Responsible as it is here acknowledged to be, Lord Grey seemed to consider *politics* not piety to be the ground of selection, as much as any minister preceding or following him. The delight of the *Low Church party* at the last appointment shows the *animus* with which it was made.—REV.

could be mentioned, as the dinner was not a political one, and Tories were present): 'A stage-coachman,' said he, 'was driving a pair of sorry horses the other day from London to Greenwich. One of them stumbled, and nearly fell. 'Get up, you *borough-mongering* rascal, you!' said the coachman to the poor beast, as he laid the whip across his back.' The Chancellor laughed heartily at this story. 'How like my Lord — there was the old horse,' said he to me, laughing, and putting his hands before his face, — Lord — * sitting opposite to us. . . . Something led us to talk about *Paley*, and I mentioned the story of his having on his death-bed condemned his Moral Philosophy, and declared his preference for the *Horæ Paulinæ* above all his other works. This led Brougham to speak of both those works.

'Did you ever hear that King George III. was requested by Mr. Pitt to make *Paley* a bishop? The King refused, and, taking down the Moral Philosophy from the shelf, he showed Pitt the passage in which he justifies subscription to articles not fully credited, on the ground of expediency. 'This,' said the King, 'is my reason for not making him a bishop.' Lord Grey† overheard the Chancellor's story, and confirmed it; 'but,' added the Chancellor, 'I believe the true reason why George III. refused to make *Paley* a bishop was, that he had compared the divine right of kings to the divine right of constables.' * * * The Chancellor was very cordial, and we were all delighted with his entertaining rapidity of thought, ready wit, and evident good feeling," &c.

But we have not yet done with the Chancellor; for the following portrait of Lord Brougham is more to the purpose than any *Punch* ever delights hebdomedally to draw:—

"The Chancellor lost not a moment; he was always eating, drinking, talking, or laughing; his powers of laughing seemed on a level with his other capacities. * * * Talking of grace before dinner, he said, 'I like the Dutch grace best; they sit perfectly still and quiet for a minute or two. I thought it very solemn.' Again, 'I am a great admirer of the Church; but the clergy have one fault,—they grow immortal in this world. *You cannot think how they trouble me by living so long.* I have three upwards of ninety years old; bedridden, bereft of understanding, incapable of enjoyment and of doing duty; but they will live, and are keeping men I long to provide for out of their benefices. There is Wilberforce's son, and Macaulay's, and Austin; I am waiting for an opportunity of shewing that I do not forget them; but these old gentlemen thwart me; surely there is no sin in wishing that they were gathered to their fathers.' He then went on to speak of *Austin*. 'He is exactly the man who deserves the patronage of government. The Bishop of —, who is as good a man as can be, but as simple-hearted as good, came to me the other day, and told me that there was a clergyman in his diocese of excellent character, who had suffered from the West Indians; his name was

Austin; probably I had never heard of him, though his name had been mentioned in Parliament. I soon convinced him that I knew more of *Austin* than he did, and I mean to send him the debate on Smith's case. I think he might pick up some good principles in it. But as for *Austin*, I do not forget what you said to me last December, and you shall soon see that I do not. If I have not done something already, blame not me, but *these everlasting parsons.*' * * * He inquired about the wages of the draymen. I told him about 45s. weekly; and we allow them to provide substitutes for a day or two in the week; but we insist on their paying them at the rate of 96s. a week. 'Yes,' said he, 'I understand; these rich and beneficed gentry employ curates, and the curates of the draymen get about as much salary of those as the clergy.' After dinner we took them to the stables to see the horses. Somebody said, 'Now the Lord Chancellor will be at a loss; at all events he knows nothing about horses.' However, fortune favoured him, for he selected one of the best of them, and pointed out his merits. Some one proposed that he should get upon his back and ride him round the yard, which he seemed very willing to do; and thus ends my history of the Lord Chancellor," &c.

* Probably Lord Sefton or Lord Shaftesbury was meant.—REV.

† Mr. Buxton had a very high opinion of Lord Grey. "If you talk with him for half an hour (he remarked on one occasion) you find his intellect a head higher than anybody's else. He has more mind than any one in this country." He is not, however, to be compared to Lord Grenville, for instance, in extent and variety of knowledge; and in the elegant attainments of the scholar he was inferior to Fox, Lord Wellesley, and other of his contemporaries.—REV.

We are now arrived at the year 1834. The Bill for the abolition of slavery had passed and received the royal assent. Mr. Buxton was more at leisure after his long toils. He gives the following graphic account of a dinner party at Mr. Fry's, at which he was present. The actor was a celebrated one, and it is something more than idle curiosity that makes us gratified in a peep behind the curtain, for there we see written, "*Valentior omni fortunâ animus est, et in utramque partem ipsas res ducit.*"

"We yesterday dined at Ham House, to meet the Rothschilds, and very amusing it was. He (Rothschild) told us his life and adventures. He was the third son of the banker at Frankfort. 'There was not,' he said, 'room enough for us all in that city. I dealt in English goods. One great trader came there, who had the market to himself; he was quite the great man, and did us a favour if he sold us goods. Somehow I offended him, and he refused to show me his patterns. This was on a Tuesday. I said to my father, 'I will go to England.' I could speak nothing but German. On the Thursday I started. The nearer I got to England the cheaper goods were. As soon as I got to Manchester I laid out all my money, things were so cheap; and I made good profit. I soon found that there were three profits—the raw material, the dyeing, and the manufacturing. I said to the manufacturer, 'I will supply you with material and dye, and you supply me with manufactured goods.' So I got *three* profits instead of *one*, and I could sell goods cheaper than anybody. In a short time I made my 20,000*l.* into 60,000*l.* My success all turned on one maxim. I said, I can do what another man can, and so I am a match for the man with the patterns, and for all the rest of them! Another advantage I had: I was an off-hand man—I made a bargain at once. When I was settled in London, the East India Company had 800,000*l.* worth of gold to sell. I went to the sale, and bought it all. I knew the Duke of Wellington must have it. I had bought a great many of his bills at a discount. The Government sent for me, and said they must have it. When they had got it, they did not know how to get it to Portugal. I undertook all that, and I sent it through France; and that was the best business I ever did.' Another maxim, on which he seemed to place great reliance, was, never to have anything to do with an unlucky place or an unlucky man. 'I have seen,' said he, 'many clever men, very clever men, who had not shoes to their feet. I never act with them. Their advice sounds very well, but fate is against them: they cannot get on themselves;

and if they cannot do good to themselves, how can they do good to me?' By aid of these maxims he has acquired *three millions of money*! 'I hope,' said —, 'that your children are not too fond of money and business, to the exclusion of more important things. I am sure you would not wish that.' Rothschild, — 'I am sure I should wish that. I wish them to give mind, and soul, and heart, and body, and everything to business; that is the way to be happy. It requires a great deal of boldness, and a great deal of caution, to make a great fortune; and when you have got it it requires ten times as much wit to keep it. If I were to listen to all the projects proposed to me, I should ruin myself very soon. Stick to one business, young man,' said he to Edward, 'stick to your brewery, and you may be the great brewer of London. Be a brewer, and a banker, and a merchant, and a manufacturer, and you will soon be in the Gazette.' * * * One of my neighbours is a very ill-tempered man; he tries to vex me, and has built a great place for swine close to my walk. So, when I go out, I hear first, grunt, grunt, squeak, squeak: but this does me no harm. I am always in good humour. Sometimes, to amuse myself, I give a beggar a guinea. He thinks it is a mistake, and for fear I should find it out off he runs as hard as he can. I advise you to give a beggar a guinea sometimes; it is very amusing.' The daughters are very pleasing. The second son is a mighty hunter, and his father lets him buy any horses he likes. He lately applied to the Emperor of Morocco for a first-rate Arab horse. The Emperor sent him a magnificent one, but he died as he landed in England. The poor youth said, very feelingly, that was the greatest misfortune he ever had suffered; and I felt strong sympathy with him. I forgot to say, that soon after M. Rothschild came to England Bonaparte invaded Germany. 'The Prince of Hesse Cassel,' said Rothschild, 'gave my father his money; there was no time to be lost; he sent it to me. I had 600,000*l.* arrive unexpectedly by the post; and I put it to such good use that the prince made me a present of all his wine and his linen," &c.

As life advanced, Mr. Buxton seemed more and more to delight in

leaving behind him the toils, and cares, and political anxieties of London, and to enjoy the leisure and tranquillity of his Norfolk woods and downs.

"His system on coming into the country was, after a thorough arrangement of his personal affairs, to abandon the first few weeks to the relaxation of field sports. Towards the end of October, when Mr.

Hoare usually left Norfolk, Mr. Buxton resumed his settled occupations, and was strict in devoting to them the best hours of the day. He thus adapted to himself the well-known lines of Sir William Jones,

Secure six hours for thought, and one for prayer,
Four in the fields for exercise and air,
The rest let converse, sleep, and business share.

Six hours may appear a large proportion of his day to give to reflection, but his singular power of sustained and concentrated thought was unquestionably the most remarkable feature of his mind. Not, indeed, that he had a turn for meditation upon speculative or philosophical questions; but when (as very often happened) his decision was required upon practical matters of an intricate character, he would wrap his mind in reflection upon them with an intensity not often equalled. He could not, like some, take a question by storm, and in a moment put every doubt to flight; he seemed to give every difficulty its fullest weight, and to balance the arguments on one side against the arguments on the other with accurate care, giving them such close attention that, whatever might be going on around him, his mind could scarcely be diverted by anything from its track. When going to London with various important matters on hand, he would often take a list of them with him, and, going regularly through it, would clench his mind upon them one after the other, till, by dint of strenuous thought, he had mastered all their bearings, and made up his mind for ever. Once decided, he seldom turned to the question again. His character may be said to have been formed of a *durable material*, so that an impression, once effectually made, seemed never to be obliterated, scarcely even to lose the sharpness of its edge, by the lapse of years. This quality was seen in lesser as well as in greater matters, and in no instance was it more displayed than in the important point of *order*. The love of order, and power to maintain it, had certainly not been given him by nature. For many busy years of his life his study, wherever it might happen to be, seemed a chaos of confusion,

crowded with heaps of books and papers, letters and documents, unsorted and unlabelled,—nor would he allow any one to touch them. But in the year 1827 he was vividly impressed by a casual view of the order and precision maintained in one of the Government offices. After the illness of that year, when he could not bear mental application, a favourable opportunity presented itself for carrying out his resolution to have 'his papers in subjection.' For three weeks he devoted himself with his domestic helpers to this task; every document in his possession, public and private, was looked over, folded to a certain size, with its contents accurately indorsed upon it, and then classified. The parcels of papers were tied up in boards made to the same size, legibly marked; the more copious subjects, such as *Slavery*, filling many of these packets, under different subdivisions. Pigeon-holes in his bookcases, and other expedients, were provided, by which these packets were so placed as to be instantly accessible. The work once accomplished, he never relaxed in it again; from this time to the end of his life every paper that came into his hands was subjected to the same regulations; and his various secretaries will remember the playful but unremitting strictness with which he required the execution of his plans in this respect. The same principle extended to all his pecuniary affairs. He had some unalterable rules about money matters, which preserved him from the dangers that might otherwise have resulted from his natural tendency to free expenditure. In his private accounts he was exact, but not minute; and once a year he thoroughly investigated the whole state of his property. At the beginning of his private ledger the following sentences were written:—

Quid refert igitur quantis jumenta fatiget
Porticibus, quantâ nemorum vertetur in umbrâ,
Jugera quot vicina foro, quas emerit ædes?
Nemo malus felix.

* * * * *

He was an excellent man of business, handling minute details with ease and unflinching patience, yet always keeping his

eye fixed on their general scope and bearing. Before undertaking any thing he would ponder over the matter for days

together, weighing it and examining it again and again before he put his shoulder to the wheel. But, though he was too deliberate to be a vehement man, he was in the highest degree energetic. He feared neither fatigue nor labour. Where he gave his mind he gave the whole of it.

When once resolved to act he threw his whole heart and soul into the attainment of the object before him; every wish and feeling became swept into the vortex; nothing else seemed capable of attracting his interest, nor would he leave it till it was done, and done well."

The outline of his domestic life is thus sketched :—

"Except that his hospitalities were more bounded by want of room, his life at Northrepps was much the same as it had been at Cromer Hall, domestic, yet social. The mornings were spent, as has been said, in his study or with his gun; and after dinner he usually lay upon the sofa, while some one read aloud to him from the passing literature of the day. Reading, in fact, filled up every leisure hour; he never tired of listening to it. 'Well, what shall we read?' was the first question upon his entering the drawing room; and he paid the closest attention, being always able to repeat the words that terminated the passage read on the previous evening. He had a great taste for biography, perhaps still more for works of humour; but especially he had, as he said himself, 'an insatiable thirst for military adventure.' His love

of poetry has been alluded to before, and he endeavoured to cultivate the same taste in those about him. Every Sunday evening his children were expected to repeat a passage of poetry, and he always required the utmost fluency and accuracy in the repetition: he insisted also on the reciter looking him full in the face while going through the task. He distributed his rewards with his usual open-handed generosity, and sometimes his guests were playfully invited to join in the exercise, and received their half-crown with the rest. His frequent quotations (especially from Shakspeare, Pope, and Dryden) shewed how thoroughly his mind was imbued with the writings of the principal English poets. Johnson's *Vanity of Human Wishes* was a favourite with him. On the well-known lines—

In life's last scene what prodigies arise,
Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise;

'I take that,' he remarked, 'to be one of the truest things ever said in poetry; but,' he added, 'the word *'last'* should be omitted. Life is crowded with 'fears of the brave and follies of the wise.' With Cowper's poems he became acquainted somewhat late in life. He was with a shooting party at Marham (the seat of Mr. Villebois, in Norfolk), when, being driven in by rain, and thoroughly wetted, he retreated to his room. It happened that there was no book there but a volume of Cowper's poems. He read them for

hours, and ever afterwards took the greatest delight in them. For more modern poetry he had less taste; but to that of Sir Walter Scott he would listen with the keenest enjoyment. When tea was finished he usually walked into his study, and returned after a time with any letters or papers connected with his undertakings that he might have received or written in the course of the day, and the reading of these, with the discussions upon them, which he encouraged, usually occupied the remainder of the evening," &c.

We must pause a little longer over the family picture, in the calm, serene colouring in which it is shown.

"His family were early trained to take an interest in his pursuits, and to share in his hopes and fears: he encouraged the remarks and the criticisms even of its younger members, and would accept from them the most trivial assistance. Indeed, he seemed to have a strong feeling of personal gratitude to any one who would share his solicitude for the welfare of his black clients. 'From the time that I became closely connected with him,' we are told, 'I saw how much of his time and mind were given to his great objects in his domestic circle, as well as in his study. He had a happy art of imbuing all those

around him with his own feelings, and of inducing them to give him their most strenuous aid. He was indeed a delightful chief to work for, so stimulating, yet so indulgent, and so ready to repay, with lavish liberality, every effort, however trifling, made on behalf of those to whom he was devoting not labour only, but his itself. * * * His generosity, in fact, was unbounded,—he seemed to watch for opportunities of heaping kindness upon those he loved.' The extreme tenderness of his feelings was especially shown if any of them were in sickness or distress; or when he received them again under his roof

after any lengthened absence.—‘Never, I think,’ observed one, ‘was such a welcome seen on any human face.’ His papers bear witness to his unremitting, untiring ‘labours in prayer’ for the members of

his family; they are individually mentioned, on every occasion, with discriminating affection, and striking, indeed, was the solemnity and the fervour with which he poured out his supplications.”

It was not his habit, we are told, to give direct admonitions, or formal advice; but there is one excellent letter to his son on entering Trinity College, Cambridge, full of good instruction, on important matters for the outset of life, by which the remainder is generally governed or much influenced. Among other qualities necessary to success, he mentions that of *Punctuality*.

“I do not mean the merely being in time for lectures, &c. but I mean that spirit, out of which punctuality grows; that love of accuracy, precision, and vigour, which makes the efficient man; the determination that what you have to do *shall be done*, in spite of all petty obstacles, and finished off at once, and finally. I believe I have told you the story of Nelson and his coachmaker, but you must hear it once more. When he was on the eve of departure for one of his great expeditions, the coachmaker said to him, ‘The carriage shall be at the door punctually at six o’clock.’ ‘A quarter before,’ said Nelson; ‘I have always been a quarter of an hour before my time, and it has made a man of me.’ . . . *Sheridan* was an example of the want of this quality. In early life he got into a grand quarrel and duel, the circumstances of which were to his credit (always excepting the fighting the duel), but they were misrepresented. He came to town resolved to set the British public right; and as Perry, the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, was his

friend, he resolved to do so, through the channel of that paper. It was agreed between them that *Sheridan*, under a fictitious name, should write a history of the affair, as it had been misrepresented, and that he should subsequently reply to it in his own name, giving the facts of the case. The first part he accomplished, and there appeared in the *Chronicle* a bitter article against him, written, in fact, by himself; but he could never find time to *write the answer*, and it never was written. ‘The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting.’ All the men who have done things well in life have been remarkable for *decision* of character. Tacitus describes Julius Cæsar as ‘*Monstrum incredibilis celeritatis atque audacis*’; and Bonaparte, having published to all the world the day on which he should leave Paris to meet Wellington at Waterloo, did actually start on that day; but he had so arranged matters, and travelled with such expedition, that he took the British army by surprise.”*

Some of Mr. Buxton’s political remembrances are given, as taken down by one of his friends. The first is of Lord Castlereagh. He says,—

“Huskisson gave me a melancholy account of Lord Castlereagh’s last days. He had taken up the idea that none of his colleagues would speak to him. It made him miserable, and nothing could drive it from his mind. At length he was obliged to give a Cabinet dinner, but he was confident that none of the ministers would come, and most unhappy the idea made him. Huskisson was the first to arrive; and he was received with such extravagant

warmth and cordiality as was quite incomprehensible to him. The rest came, and every thing went on smoothly, till at last he counted them, and said, ‘There is one too few—Palmerston is not here: the others are all my private friends; but you see Palmerston won’t come.’ His gloom instantly returned, and he did not speak again the whole evening. A day or two after he put an end to his life.”

Now this story depends for its solution on another story, which might serve to explain it, and in a future edition we should advise its omission altogether. Some time before this the King had observed Lord Castle-

* This story, once commonly current, has been completely refuted, in a most clear and convincing statement in a passage in the *Quarterly Review*, we think by Sir George Murray.—REV.

reagh's strangeness of manner and absence of mind, and had mentioned it to his friends.

The next character is *Canning*, of whom it is said,—

"Nothing ever was so delightful as to hear *Canning* make a fine, rich, poetical speech, and then Tierney pull it to pieces. But Tierney has no name, wonderful as he was; that is, because he never *did* anything; but to be sure his talents were surpassing. He had the most delicate wit; every body we hear now is coarse, blunt, and gross compared to him. The House was extremely fond of him: let him rise when he would, it would listen to him with eagerness. He deserted his party and joined Lord Sidmouth's government at last. It was, however, inscribed on his tomb, or proposed to be so,—'He lived without an office, and died without a

debt.' *Canning* could be extremely entertaining, too; but his speeches were evidently prepared and polished. He was the first man I ever heard speak in the House, and I remember asking my neighbour who it was. There was also when I first went into Parliament another man of remarkable talents—Mr. Ward, afterwards Lord Dudley and Ward. He, too, finished his speeches down to the minutest comma; and he only made one or two in a year. You know the epigram *Lady Holland* made on him. Some one said he was a man of no heart: she at once replied,—

You say Ward has no heart; but I deny it,
He has a heart—and gets his speeches by it.

It is curious that this book has gone to a second edition without the blunder relating to this epigram being corrected. It was not written by *Lady Holland*, who, however she was in the habit of repeating epigrams, we believe did not indulge her genius in making them; and the first half of the first line is quite incorrectly given. Mr. Ward's despatches, when he was Under Secretary to Mr. Canning, were said to be models of style; by Madame de Stael, and Benjamin Constant, and that society, he was thought very brilliant in conversation. Indeed, he was so everywhere, except in his correspondence with the Bishop of Llandaff!

"Sir Robert Peel's Currency Act is said to have enormously increased the national debt. It certainly was one of the boldest measures that have been done in our time, but probably the author of it scarcely foresaw the whole result. But it was, perhaps, an act of justice. When Attwood brought forward his bill for its repeal, Mr. Grote said he was like the unjust steward in the parable, 'How much owest thou? An hundred measures of oil. Then take thy bill, sit down quickly, and write fifty.'"

"I lately dined in company with Sir

James Scarlett. I asked him what was the secret of his pre-eminent success as an advocate. He replied that he took care to press home the *one* principal point of the case, without paying much regard to the others. He also said that he knew the secret of being *short*. 'I find,' said he, 'that when I exceed half an hour, I am always doing mischief to my client; if I drive into the heads of the jury important matter, I drive out matter more important which I had previously lodged there.'"

The last anecdote we can find room for is the following, which in a little matter is an illustration of the same decision which distinguished Buxton in the more important.

To him who seeks nor wealth nor fame, 'tis plain
That Kings may sue, and Queens may kneel in vain.

"His delight in horses was remarkable. I may relate an anecdote which he told me himself, in connexion with one of his favourites. 'Poor old Abraham,' he said, 'was the finest horse I ever had in my life. At the time when George IV. was very unpopular, I was riding through St. James's Park, just as the King passed, surrounded

by an immense mob. The shouts and groans and yellings were terrific, and there was I wedged in among the multitude, in the midst of noises which might have frightened the most courageous animal. But my noble-spirited horse pricked up his ears, distended his nostrils, curved his neck, and stood immovable. The next

day came the Marquess of —, to endeavour to buy my horse. I said I did not wish to sell him, that he was a great favourite of mine, and perfectly suited my purpose. Nothing daunted, the Marquess held his ground, made me first one offer and then another, and at last told me that he was not endeavouring to buy the horse for himself, but was authorised to go as far as 500*l.* for a friend. This offer I still refused, when, as a last resource, 'The fact is, Mr. Buxton,' said he, 'it is the King who has sent me to buy your horse, and

I hope you will not refuse to sell him to his Majesty.' This took me rather aback, but I had made up my mind; so, with very many apologies and regrets, and in the politest manner imaginable, I maintained my ground, and thus the matter ended. What I meant, though I did not think it exactly civil to say so, was, 'You may tell his Majesty that I'm happy to hear he's so fond of a good horse; but so am I, and having got one I mean to keep him.'"

Those who want a more elaborate character of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton may turn to Mr. Cunningham's letter at the end of the volume; but we prefer making our last extract from the homelier and more vivid recollections of Mr. Nixon.

"His generosity," says his secretary, "was unbounded. I remember when we were at Bath, his chief pleasure was to look into the shops, and see what he could buy for his family, his grandchildren, or his friends. His manner too of making a present was the most agreeable and delicate imaginable. In looking over things he would sometimes say, 'Well, I do not know which to choose. Which do *you* think is the best, Nixon?' And, on my pointing out which I thought the most desirable article, he would say, 'Oh! you think so, do you, Sir? well then put that on one side for Mr. Nixon.' His public liberality, which is so generally known, was only equalled by his private acts of generosity and charity—acts which were known only to myself and the recipients of his bounty. He appeared totally *unable* to deny relief where it seemed to be required, although he might feel it had not been merited. Sometimes, when he had relieved the same person several times, he would give me directions to write a rather sharp note, stating that he could attend to no further applications. In the course of the day he would ask me whether I had sent the note. He would then hesitate, read over the applicant's letter once again, and then, leaning back in his arm chair and raising his spectacles upon his forehead, would look me steadily in the face. 'What do you think of it, Nixon? The poor old *villain* seems to be in a bad way, shall I send him a trifle more?' On my declining to give an opinion he would continue, 'Well, then, send him another sovereign; and as this is the *seventh* time he has promised never to apply to me again, tell him that I give him a trifle *this once*, but only on condition that I am never to see his handwriting any more. I do not wish to hurt the poor old fellow's feelings,

but explain to him, in the *civilised terms imaginable, that I'll see his neck stretched before I send him another halfpenny.*' Then rising to go out of the room, he would look back before shutting the door, to beg of me 'not to put it *too sharp*,' and to let him see the letter before sending it off. Such was the man—he could not bear to give a moment's pain. I hardly ever saw such affection towards little children as his was. Though engaged in the most difficult business, he could hardly make up his mind to turn them out when they came to him in the study, without a present of sweetmeats or cakes, which he used often to hoard up for them; and if he happened to hear a child cry in the far-off regions of the nursery, he used to jump up, leaving, in the midst, the most important letter or paper, and could never rest till he gained relief from this, to him, painful occurrence. It would sometimes happen, that a little cause of dispute arose between us, generally some difference of opinion; and I, unfortunately, could seldom restrain myself from saying precisely what, at the moment, I felt. This used to vex him; but he would say nothing till the next day, and then, when I thought the whole matter had passed off (having perhaps received great kindness in the mean time), he would all at once say, 'What a silly fellow you were, Nixon, to put yourself in such a passion yesterday! If I had spoken then we should most probably have parted. Make it a rule never to speak when you are in a passion, but wait till the next day.' If, at any time, he happened to transgress this rule himself, he was seriously vexed and grieved, and could not rest till he had in some way made amends for his want of self-restraint," &c.

We have now performed our task; and, if we have designedly passed

over in silence most of the devotional portions of the volume, it is because we think such subjects should be treated with a discreet reserve before indiscriminate readers, and that a devout spirit is a consecrated thing, which should be presented only to those who will look on it with the respect and reverence it deserves. But we have endeavoured in this brief abridgment of Sir Fowell Buxton's Life to show what was the prevailing tone of his mind and feelings in those relations of life which form the foundations of morality. We have given proof of the depth and energetic decision of his character, his moderation in opinion uniting with his firmness in conduct, and of that enthusiastic earnestness which gave such a charm and light, even to the pursuit of the most hard and conscientious truth. We have disclosed, too, some interesting scenes of domestic life, and of the observation of parental care and affection. We have shown how a tenderness of heart and earnestness of purpose united to shed a graceful and serene colouring over the most ordinary events and common occupations, and an elevation of mind which imparted to the daily transactions of business a dignity and grace, and protection from all undue anxieties and harassing cares; and which gave to every duty and pursuit its proportion and weight, according to that moral scale by which things remote and apparently discordant are placed in harmonious conjunction,—the occupations of the present made to combine with the demands of the future,—and where one great law, requiring a sincere obedience to its commands, at the same time proves that in that obedience, justly due, and willingly paid, the welfare, and security, and purpose of life, will be alone attained.

ON THE ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME OF LEICESTER.

WILFORD, one of the British residents in India, the most learned in Sanscrit lore, and of most diligent research, gives, in his *Essay on the Sacred Isles in the West*, the following etymology of the word Leicester:—

"On the highest grounds in *Lleogyrr* was a city of that name, called afterwards *Leger-Ceaster*, *Legora-Ceaster*, *Legar-Ceaster*. It is now called Leicester for *Leir-cester*. The learned SOMNER says that the river which runs by it was formerly called *Leir* by the same contraction, and it is probably the river *Liar* of the anonymous geographer. Mr. Somner, if I be not mistaken, places the original town of *Ligora* near the source of the *Lear*, now the *Soar*, on the most elevated spot in England, and centre of the *Chandra-mandalam*, or sacred road of *Lunus*."*

Thus decisive is the learned essayist as to the etymology propounded by him. The grounds on which he thus takes his firm stand will not be gene-

rally understood without a statement of some of the principles of ancient mythology, which is now offered.

Nothing is more certain than that the heathen world was divided by the schism of the worshipper of the male and the worship of the female, the generative and the productive powers of nature. The schism began when the sons of men undertook to rear the tower of Babel. The dispute was what is termed in holy writ the confusion of tongues; it was, in reality, a squabble about doctrine. Such was the irreconcilable animosity, that it was accompanied with war and bloodshed, and the sects separated far and wide over the face of all the earth. The rent was never healed, and the consequences were felt through all ages till the religion of the Gospel reclaimed many from the paths of error, and it then seemed, even to the heathens themselves, a time of indifference when the male or female principle was more pre-eminent.

* *Asiat. Res.* vol. ii. No. 2.

Till then the Babel dispute was steadily sustained, as the history of the antiquities of nations clearly show.

In India the *Suryavansas* and *Chandravansas*, the sons of the Sun and the sons of the Moon, long constituted opposing and conflicting sects of religionists. In other countries, the former maintained their pre-eminence and established their mode of worship. In Asia, which owes its name to the worship of fire, the latter were generally driven far westward, and the female principle was worshiped in Egypt in the personification of the water of the Nile; but in the provinces of Europe in the person of a female deity variously denominated, but always a personification of the moon, or some imaginary influence proceeding from that interesting satellite of the earth. It not unfrequently happened that sects arose laying claim for their god to the double property of the male and female powers. Hence the moon, *Luna*, is occasionally denominated *Lunus*, as if it were a male divinity.

The primal and patriarchal doctrine of a heaven and a hell was never lost, but maintained a place in all the heathen systems of religion. The heathen, the slave of sense, imagined and believed that heaven being on high was a high place, and, consequently, on the summit of a mountain. Agreeably to this notion, the Indian taught that there was a paradisaical place called Mount *Meris*; the Trojan had his Mount Ida, the Greek his Olympus, the Scandinavian his Asgard, and the European on the west of Rome, as the Sanscrit essayist affirms, his Loegyr, which, like all the places above-named, was a Mount *Meris*, the abode of God and the paradise of departed spirits. It is presumed that the name Loegyr is extant in the books of the Sastra, otherwise it were difficult to conceive how the attention of Mr. Colebrooke could have been led to Leicester, and his researches serve to the exposition of the etymology of the name. This word, according to the learned essayist, is compounded of two words, *loer* and *ghir*. This latter is the Sanscrit *ghir*, which signifies the summit of a lofty eminence. *Loer* is the name in the Celtic of Cornwall

form for the same, is found in the Greek *λαειρα* of Hesychius.* These two words, *loer* and *ghir*,† when compounded, form the *Loegur* or *Liegur*, "celestial mountain," which is in the Orphic hymn to the moon, in the verse of the following import, written Loceire: "Bright in thy *Loceire* thy suppliants save."‡

In this verse the Orphic poet offers a prayer, that the suppliants of the goddess may be received into the security and paradisaical enjoyments of her mountain abode.

The geographers shew that northern Italy was generally known by the name of Liguria. The essayist affirms that the whole of western Europe was anciently designated by the same. The syllable *ia*, or *aia*, is a term signifying country, and, with the added *Liegur*, becomes *Liguria*, indicating that western Europe was a country in which *Liegur* mounts were frequent. The river Loire, in the south-western departments of France, was known to the ancient geographers by the name Liger or Ligeris; whence it is inferred that there was in the high country from whence that river flows a *Loegur*, or *Liegur* mount of some celebrity. The essayist observes that the letter *g* is not sounded in the modern name of Loire. From a parity of reasoning, it is to be inferred that the same letter, the *g*, became obsolete, and was not spoken in the name of the British Loegur or Leigur, and it became *Leir*.

It happens that there is a village of that name, *Leir*, a few miles distant from Leicester, and in a situation which may be regarded as the most elevated in the county of Leicester and the adjoining counties; for the waters of the Nen, the Avon, and the Soar, flow from its vicinity, and reach

* Hesych. *ad voc.*

† Lest it should seem strange that a Sanscrit word should be compounded with a Celtic, it may be proper to observe that many Sanscrit words are used in England at the present day. *Naga*, in the Sanscrit a snake, is, in Sussex dialect, a *nag-worm*. *Ratha*, a wheeled carriage, is the origin of the word *rut*. *Vahana* is our *waggon*. A Sanscrit scholar would cite many like instances. An etymologist would easily

the sea from opposite shores of the island; which justifies the opinion that the country in the vicinity of Leir is of the highest level of England, and such at least as render it a proper locality for a Celtic Olympus, a British *Liegur* or *Leir*.

As in France the river Loire may be presumed to have taken its name from a *Loir*, a Celtic Olympus in the country whence the waters flow, so the name of Leir was most assuredly given to the present Soar,* because the waters flow from the vicinity of the British Olympus. This must have been a sufficient reason with the Britons for such designation. The river being thus known by the name of *Leir*, the Romans, having conquered and holding the island in complete subjection, constructed a fortress or camp by the side of the river. This military station would naturally, not to say necessarily, be designated by the name of the river,—would be called *Leira-Castrum*—would be designated in different ages, and under different circumstances, by the different names

under which, according to antiquarian authorities, it has been known, *Leira-Castrum* by the Romans, *Caer-Leirion* by the subdued Britons, *Legercaester* and *Leircester* of the early Saxons, and the *Leicester* of the more modern. The Roman milestone of the age of Hadrian, found about sixty or seventy years ago near the Roman fossroad, signifying the distance of one *milliare* or mile *a Ratis*, from Leicester, shews that *Rata* was a part of the town distinct from the *Leira-castrum*, and most probably inhabited by the Britons. The name is evident by the Celtic *rhath*, a word in the Welsh language, a *cleared spot*, such as it is well known were the abodes or towns of the Britons, who built their rude huts in such cleared places, rendered difficult of access by the trees and thickets which grew around. This circumstance explains the etymology of several villages in the county, as Ratcliffe, Ratby.

JOHN DUDLEY, Author of
Naology, &c.

Sileby, Oct. 14.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Nuga Metrica. By Sir Henry Halford, Bart. (Not published.)

THIS learned and popular physician might justly say, "*Carminis et medicæ Phæbe repertor artis*." The god of physic and of song visited him with the full effulgence of his tutelary favour, of which some specimens are preserved in the little volume before us. We have made a few extracts, which we think will bear a comparison with similar productions of his learned contemporaries, as Lord Grenville, Marquess Wellesley, Lord Holland, and others who delighted to walk—" *Latio redimiti tempora lauro*."

Collins's dirge in *Cymbeline*. "To fair Fidele's grassy tomb," &c.

Ritè tuum ad tumulum, dilecta Fìdèlia ! flores,
Liliaque et violas purpureasque rosas,
Et quicquid dederit ver suavius, ordine tristi
Et nymphæ et juvenes dona suprema ferent.

Nulla leves turbare feris ululatus umbras
Spectra, nec audebunt sollicitare locum ;
Ast hic, fassa puella suos, et pastor amores,
Vota dabunt faciles, accipientque fidem.

* The present name of the river Soar is a different form of the word *sewer*, given because it is, in a certain sense, the sewer by which the waters of by far the greater portion of the county flow into the Trent and the sea.

Hic nulli lemures, obscœna venefica nulla
 Ducent nocturnos, gens odiosa, choros ;
 At Dryades, sylvæ mitissima turba, sepulcrum,
 Spargent rose novo, sole cadente, tuum.

Presto erit, et sociam miscere *Rubecula* * curam
 Vespere sub sero, cum silet omne nemus.
 Ille, ubi cara jaces, viridi sub cespite, virgo,
 Frondibus et musco, condecorabit humum.

Cum tempestates coelique tonitrua terrent
 Ventorumque ruit vis, agitatque lares ;
 Cum sylvas inter venando ludimus, ad te
 Mens redit, ad fidam fida memorque tui.

Ah ! quoties tua forma mihi, loca sola petenti
 Obvia se comitem fert, lacrymasque ciet !
 Flebilis heu ! dum vita placet, miserandaque semper,
 Donec erit terris pulsus et exul amor.

Goldsmith's,—“ When lovely woman stoops to folly,” &c.

Si lapsa in vitium virgo pulcherrima amantis
 Sit serò amissam flere coacta fidem,
 Dic, quibus illa modis possit mulcere dolorem,
 Quâ labem, infelix, eluat arte mali ?

Infelix ! quâ sola gravem lenire dolorem
 Effugere opprobrium, dissimulare nefas.
 Flectere perjuri malefidum pectus amantis,
 Et lacerare potest, ars ea sola—*mori*.

From Sheridan's *Duenna*,—“ Had I a heart for falsehood framed.”

Si violare fidem mihi cor proclivius esset,
 Crede mihi, me non posse nocere tibi,
 Quenquam etenim tua verba fidem me nulla rogassent,
 Fecissent fidum forma decusque tuum.

Ergo pone metus, et fraudem parce vereri
 Neu timeas fictos in tua damna dolos ;
 Cunctos nempe senes inter numerabis amicos,
 Nec juvenis, qui te non amet, ullus erit.

Et cum te socio tandem devinxeris uni,
 Protenus ardentis cætera turba, Proci.
 Demittent æstum, stimulosque cupidinis omnes,
 Fraternalque dabunt pignora amicitiae.

From Pope,—“ The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,” &c.

Anne dapes quem jam poscunt, epulæque parandæ,
 Provida si fuerit mens sibi, ludat ovis ?
 Lætus ad extremum florentia pabula carpit,
 Lambit et armatas in sua colla manus.

From Shakspeare,—“ To be, or not to be : that is the question,” &c.

Num vivam, moriarve omnis ! præstantius utrum
 Esset, id in dubio est—num tela deceret iniquæ
 Fortunæ, plagasque pati—num opponere pectus
 Torrenti, finemque malis adhibere domando.
 Quippi mori—dormire—interque oblivia somni
 Quot mala cunque, silent vitæ, sævique dolores
 Diffugiunt : miseris meta exoptanda laborum.

* Redbreast.

Quippe, mori—dormire—esto, dormire,—sed ultra
 Quid ? quod si excipiant lethalem somnia noctem,
 Cum semel exuerit vitiosæ carnis amictum
 Conscia mens, culpasque vacet revocare priores
 Quotquot longa dies, nimium, fors, longa tulisset—
 Hinc desiderium, terrorque hinc temporis acti !
 Ni foret, annorum casus questusque senectæ,—
 Turpe supercilium, atque odium crudele tyranni,
 Ambages, moramque fori, fastusque superbi
 Prætoris, spretique immitia tormina amoris,
 Jactaque ab indignis convicia foeda merenti.
 Quis tulerit ? quis qui miseram sibi sistere vitam
 Posset acu ? quis Clitellas sudare vehendo
 Se sineret fassum ? nisi quod mens inscia fati
 Et perculsa metu venturi littore in illo,
 Unde redux nemo, vestigia nulla retrorsum,
 Hæreat, et notos malit tolerare labores
 Quam temerè in tenebras ruere, ignotumque futurum.
 Sic facit ignavos omnes mens conscia, forti
 Si quid inest animo durum, et par fortibus actis,
 Protenus ambiguae meditant grandia curæ
 Succedunt, validæ vires et mascula virtus
 Pallescent,—incerta sibi mens quo sit eundem
 Ægra manet, tandemque ingentibus excidit ausis.

“I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth ; and though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.”—*Job*.

Esse Redemptorem agnosco, cunctisque daturum
 Jus, illo quotquot sint fuerintve die.
 Et licet absumar prorsus, tellure repostus
 Vermibus, haud ulla parte manente mei,
 Ipse meis, tamen ipse oculis, coramque videbo
 Vestitusque iterum carne, videbo Deum.

Lines suggested by Mr. Haydon's picture of Buonaparte, in the possession of Sir Robert Peel. Buonaparte is represented as standing at the edge of the rock of St. Helena with his arms folded, contemplating a white sail in the horizon, his back turned towards the spectator,—the sun setting.

Tristis, iners, solusque abrupto in limine rupis
 Stat circumspectans exul, si forte ratem quam
 Unda vehat, reditûs spem, perfugiumque ferentem.
 Circum cuncta silent, non vox, non murmura ponti
 Percepta, occiduas dum sol se condit in undas.
 Ah ! miser ! ille diem referens, vitamque resurget
 Splendidior cras, mane novo. Tu sanguine fuso
 Criminibusque satur, solio detrusus ab alto
 Divulsusque tuis, veluti sub rupe Prometheus
 Fixus inaccessâ, morbo vexatus et irâ
 Conficière miser !—mortemque optabis acerbam.

These specimens will be sufficient to show the learned physician's taste and talent in Latin versification, inspired by his patron deity—nam carminis Author APOLLO.

B—II.

J. M.

CHEVY CHASE.

IF ninety-nine persons out of a hundred were at this day to be asked how "Chevy Chase" began, they would in all probability answer—

God prosper long our noble King,
Our lives and safeties all;
A woeful hunting once there did
In Chevy Chase befall.

Of the fine old original ballad* itself, which Sir Philip Sidney says, "he never heard but he found his heart more moved than with the sound of a trumpet," they know nothing. It is quite forgotten; a result perhaps to be attributed to Addison's well-known papers on the subject in the *Spectator*, in which the modern version is taken, and seems to have been the only one he was acquainted with. Now it is, doubtless, nothing short of literary high-treason to impugn the taste and judgment of such a man as Addison; but we must say, we never could agree with him. We never could perceive in the version he gives the beauties he professes to point out. It always struck us, even before we knew his copy was not the original, that there was something tame and spiritless about it—something very much in the Tate and Brady, Sternhold and Hopkins style. The mysterious charm of originality—which is too volatile to grasp—which we feel but cannot define—which is to works of art what life is to the human body—was wanting. It is certainly consolatory to inferior minds to find men of the highest critical acumen thus sometimes deceived; but it is the more surprising Addison should have been so, when, as he himself tells us, he found a writer like Sir Philip Sidney, more than a century before, describing the ballad, as "being so evil appurvelled in the dust and cobwebs of the uncivil age" in which it was written,—a description wholly inapplicable to the copy in the *Spectator*.

* Both copies are given by Percy in his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, vol. I. The old one is the first ballad in the volume. The papers in the *Spectator* are too well-known to make reference necessary.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

Addison commences his critique by a proposition, in which every one, we think, will agree. He says, that "whatever is universally tested and approved by a multitude, though they are only the rabble of a nation, must have in it some peculiar aptness to please and gratify the mind of man." But this, though it may be fairly used as an argument to show the intrinsic excellence of the old ballad, does not apply to the later copy, which, from the style of the language and some peculiar expressions, that are said to fix its date, is generally thought not older than Elizabeth's reign, and probably was produced by the very remarks we have quoted of Sir Philip Sidney.

Addison then endeavours to institute a comparison between the ballad and the great epic poems of Homer and Virgil, as conveying a moral beyond the mere event it commemorates; an attempt we cannot but deprecate. The two do not admit of any comparison. The one is a rude gothic structure of rough hewn stone—the others, temples built in the highest order of architecture, of the finest polished marble. The ballad of Chevy Chase is a spirited sketch of one of the conflicts continually occurring in a state of border warfare, nothing more. It was one of those subjects which above all others suited the taste and manners of the age in which it was written, and hence its popularity. The stanza quoted by Addison in support of his theory does not exist in the old copy. Neither in that is any superiority in the contest ascribed to either party. Both quit the field, but neither "flee," and the number killed on the one side is nearly as great as that on the other. The only difference is in the manner in which the two kings, Henry and James, receive the news.

But we will turn to the ballads themselves, and compare the old copy with that given in the *Spectator*. The latter, as we have already mentioned, is generally thought not to be older than the reign of Elizabeth; the other, from the broad northern dialect in which it is written, and from several things in the ballad itself, is probably

of the time of Henry the Sixth. In one stanza, speaking of the conflict, it is said—

Old men, who know the ground well enough,
Do call it the battle of Otterbourn.

But in another place we are told the Kings to whom the news was brought were Henry the Fourth of England and James of Scotland. Now the battle of Otterbourn was fought in the year 1388, in the reign of Richard the Second in England, and there was no monarch of the name of James on the throne of Scotland until 1421. Previously to this James the First had been kept a prisoner in England, but in that year he was set at liberty by Henry the Fifth, returned to Scotland, and was crowned. In the following year the last-mentioned monarch died, and was succeeded by his son Henry the Sixth, in whose reign there were two more Jameses successively upon the throne of Scotland, so that James was probably used by the bard, who does not seem remarkable for his accuracy, as a general name for any Scottish king. There are some, perhaps, who may not think this of sufficient antiquity to confer the title of an "old ballad," but these persons would do well to remember that there was no such language as the English much before Henry the Sixth's reign. Such was the enmity between the Normans and the Saxons, that for above a century after the Conquest they remained two distinct people, and it was nearly three centuries before they had anything like a common language. The Normans spoke French, or what was more properly termed the *Romana lingua*, or romance tongue; the Saxons their old language. But the conquerors were again destined to give up their own tongue for that of the conquered nation; not so absolutely, perhaps, as they had done in Normandy, still very nearly so; for, though the modern English in sound and character bears but little resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon, it is from this source that full three-fourths of it are derived. Here and there a word of French and Latin derivation is to be met with, but that is all, the rest is Anglo-Saxon. If we would trace the progress of this change from one language to another, we have only to compare the last chapter of the

old Saxon Chronicle, which closes at Stephen's reign, with the language in which the same work is written at the time of the Conquest. Though unintelligible to us at the present day, it differs nearly as much from the old Saxon as it does from the modern English. A charter of Henry the Third, 1216, which is extant in the vulgar tongue at that time, shows a still nearer approach. In that century for the first time we find poets composing metrical romances in the new language, which now begins to grow more and more like the modern English. It was not, however, until the end of the following century, the fourteenth, that the work was perfected by Gower and Chaucer, and even these writers are not always intelligible to us.

Notwithstanding the greater antiquity, however, of the old copy, and its uncouth style, it far surpasses the more modern version, not only as being a more spirited composition, but also in the manner in which the drama of the story is worked out. It is divided into two parts, or Fits, as they are called. The one contains the description of the hunt, the other of the battle. In the modern version, as the reader knows, both these events are blended together.

The latter, after the stanza already given, proceeds:—

To drive the deer with hound and horn,
Earl Percy took his way,
The child may rue that is unborn
The hunting of that day.
Lord Percy of Northumberland
A vow to God did make,
His pleasure in the Scottish woods
Three summer days to take.

Now the first of these two stanzas evidently seems misplaced, and we shall see it is presently. The old version begins with the last.

Lord Persè of Northumberlande,
A vow to God mayde he,
That he would hunt in the mountayns
Of Cheviatt within days thre[e],
In maugre of mightie Doglas,
And all that with him be.

Here we have the gist of the whole story. It was to be a day's hunting taken in defiance of Earl Douglas, the lord warden of the Scottish Marches, of all which no mention whatever is made in the other copy. We may observe, too, in passing, that the use of

the nominative absolute, which occurs in the first line, is a pure gallicism, and would of itself go far to prove the antiquity of this copy, as showing the language still retained very much of the character which the Normans had given to it. The original then proceeds:—

The fatteste hartes of all Cheviatte
He saide he wold kill and carry them
away.

By my feth, saithe the Earle Duglas,
I will let that huntinge if I may.

The determination of the two parties being thus made known to the reader, one of them is next described as setting out, and here we have the stanza which, oddly enough, is placed as second in the later version:—

The Persé out of Bamboro cam,
With him a mighty meanie,
The child may rue that is unborn,
It was the more pitté.

The two last lines are intended, we apprehend, merely to express the melancholy reflection which naturally arises when we see a number of fine fellows, full of life and spirit, bound on an adventure from which the large majority of them will in all probability never return. Unborn generations, says the poet, will mourn for those who fall to-day. Alas that it should be so! It is the same idea which Lord Byron so beautifully expresses in his *Childe Harold*, when speaking of the allied troops on their march to Waterloo:—

And o'er them Ardennes waves her fresh,
green leaves,
Dewy with Nature's teardrops, as they
pass
Grieving, if ought inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the unreturning brave. Alas!
Ere morning to be trodden like the grass
Which now they tread upon.

The hunt follows, and what in the later version occupies four stanzas is here described in two, and that much more vividly and dramatically. Now nothing perhaps is so characteristic of originality, or shows true genius more, whether it be in the painter or the poet, than to be able by a few strokes of the pencil or the pen to present the picture in all the reality of life. Take the sketches, for instance, of any of the great masters in painting. How true to nature they are, and yet with

how few strokes the effect is produced; not one could be spared.

In the same manner how few words a good writer, Sir Walter Scott, for instance, will use, and yet how perfect will be the picture. But the reader shall judge for himself:—

The drivars thorowe the woodes went,
For to rease [rouse] the deer,
The bomen bickarte [skirmished] upon
the bent [field]
With their broad arras clear.

Then the wold [deer] thorowe the woodes
went,

On every side shear [through];
Greahondes thorowe the greaves [bushes]
gent [glanced]
For to kyll their deer.

After killing a "hondrith fat hartes," which they had done by noon, they collected their game together, as sportsmen would do at the present day, dress it, and put it into proper order for taking home. This was termed the "bryttlynge," and is thus described:—

The[y] blewe a mort [death of the deer]
upon the bent.

The[y] [as]sembled on sydes-shear
[on every side],

To the [quarry] the Persé went
To see the bryttlynge of the deer.

It is while engaged in the bryttlynge, the whole party being collected together, some employed in dressing the deer, the others, and the greater part, as we may suppose, looking idly on, and talking over their day's sport, that Lord Persé, in the midst of them all, makes his boast that Douglas durst not meet him. At this moment that chieftain is seen approaching at the head of a numerous band of followers armed:—

Both with spear, bylle, and brande,
It was a mighte sight to se[e]!
Hardyer men of hearte and hand
Were not in Christianté.

On seeing this Persé immediately orders his men to leave off the bryttlynge and stand to their arms, and now it is that Douglas challenges the Percy, and a parley ensues.

But all this is omitted in the other version; or, rather, it is given differently. The writer seems not to have known what was meant by the "bryttlynge," for, instead of attending to that, he makes the whole party go to dinner, after which they begin hunt-

ing again. Percy then rides to a quarry to see "the tender deer,"—why tender we do not quite see,—and there it is, according to this copy, where in all probability there would not be more than one or two of his party to hear him, he makes his vaunt in regard to Douglas. The rest is the same in both copies, and the two parties prepare to decide the question by arms. Here ends the first Fit in the old ballad, and in the next we have the battle.

On the account of this in the old ballad, as compared with the more modern copy, we cannot perhaps do better than quote Bishop Percy. "The circumstances of the battle," says that writer, in the *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, "are more clearly conceived, and the several incidents more distinctly marked, in the old original than in the improved copy. It is well known that the ancient English weapon was the long-bow, and that this nation excelled all others in archery, while the Scottish warriors chiefly depended on the use of the spear. This characteristic difference never escapes our ancient bard, whose description of the first onset is to the following effect.

"The proposal of the two gallant Earls to determine the dispute by single combat being over-ruled, the English," says he, "who stood with their bows ready bent, gave a general discharge with their arrows, which slew seven-score spearmen of the enemy, but, notwithstanding so severe a loss, Douglas, like a brave captain, kept his ground. He had divided his forces into three, which, as soon as the English had discharged the first volley, bore upon them with their spears, and, breaking through their ranks, reduced them to close fighting. The archers upon this dropt their bows, and had recourse to their swords; and there followed so sharp a conflict that multitudes on both sides lost their lives. In the midst of this general engagement at length the two great Earls meet, and, after a spirited encounter, agree to breathe, upon which a parley ensues, which would do honour to Homer himself."

Nothing can be more pleasingly distinct and circumstantial than this, whereas the modern copy, though in general it has great merit, is here unluckily both confused and obscure.

Indeed, the original words seem to have been totally misunderstood.

Yet bydis the yeri Douglas upon the bent, which occurs at the commencement of the second Fit, evidently signifies "Yet the Earl Douglas abides in the field," whereas the more modern bard seems to have understood by "bent" the inclination of his mind, and accordingly runs quite off from the subject:—

To drive the deer with hound and horn

Earl Douglas had the bent.

But our remarks are exceeding the limit we had assigned them. We will therefore content ourselves with giving one or two extracts from both copies, and then conclude; and we will first take the stanza, in which the severity of the contest is described in the old copy, but which is omitted in the other:

There was never a freake [combstant] one
foot wold fle,
But still in stour [in battle] did stand,
Hewing on yeke other [each other] while
the[y] might dre,
With many a bal-full brande.

The description of the fate of Witherington, in the course of which the expressions occur which have been ridiculed in *Hudibras*, and excite a smile even now, is quite different in the old copy. It is but fair, however, to the author of the last copy to state, that the phrases above alluded to are said in Elizabeth's time not to have been considered as in any way ludicrous, and this is one reason for referring the composition of it to her reign. In the latter, as we all know, it stands—

For Witherington needs must I wayle,
As one in doleful dumes,
For when his legges were smytten off
He fought upon his stumps.

But in the original it is:—

For Wetharyngton my hart is wo,
That ever he alayne shuld be, [two,
For when both his leggis wear hewyne in
He knyled and fought on his kne[e].

The account of Montgomery's death is also altered, and, we think, not for the better. A soldier, it is said, in the more modern copy:—

Had a bowe bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree;
The arrow, of a cloth-yard long,
Up to the head drew he.

Against Sir Hugh Montgomery
So right the shaft he sett,
*The grey goose wing, that was thereon,
With his heart's blood was wet.*

The corresponding stanzas in the original are—

An arro, that a clothyard was lang,
To the harde stele hayld he ;
A dynt, that was both sad and soar,
He set on Sir Hew the Mongonbyrry.

The dynt it was both sad and soar
That he on Mongonbyrry sete,
*The swane feathers, that his arrows bar,
With his hart-blude the[y] wear wele.*

We cannot see there is any improvement in substituting "the grey goose wing" for "the swan feathers," nor do we think Addison himself would have thought so had he been acquainted with the original. There is, however, one part in which we must admit the latter is altered for the better, and that is where Lord Percy commiserates Douglas's death. The last copy has,—

Then leaving life Earl Percy took
The dead man by the hand,
And said, Earl Douglas, for thy life
Would I had lost my land ;

whereas in the old copy Lord Percy, we must confess, displays a very niggardly disposition in the regret he expresses for his noble rival's death,—

The Persè leanyde on his brande,
And saw the Duglas de,
He tooke the dede man by the hand,
And sayd wo is me for the !

To have sayd thy lyffe I wold have partyd
with

My landes for years thre[e],
For a better man of heart, nare of hand,
Was not in all the north countrie.

The day after the battle the widows are represented as going for the dead bodies of their husbands, an incident which reminds us of the battle of Hastings, where the same thing took place. Every school-boy will remember the story of the manner in which Harold's body was discovered. That it was long sought for in vain, and it was only at last that, despoiled of his armour, disfigured by wounds, and covered by blood and dirt, it was recognised by the eye of woman's love lying indiscriminately among the others.

The more recent version concludes with the following lines, on which Addison relies for his position, which we have already alluded to.

God save the king, and bless the land
In plenty, joy, and peace,
And grant henceforth that foul debate
Twixt noblemen may cease.

This is, however, a mere interpolation of the writer's own. The old version concludes :—

There never was a tyme in the Marches parts,
Sen the Duglas and Persè mete,
But it was marvele and the rede blude
ronne not,

As the rean does in the strete.

The above extracts, few as they are, well show the truth of Sir Philip Sidney's remarks, both as to the ruggedness of the diction, and the "spirit-stirring style" in which the old ballad is written.

We will, in conclusion, quote the last remark of Addison, in which we perfectly agree, merely premising that the term "Gothic" is used in a somewhat different sense from what we attach to it now. When he wrote, the Grecian style of architecture was beginning, for the first time, to be introduced into this country, and so great was the rage for it that every other kind fell into disrepute. All the buildings which had been erected by our ancestors, and which we so much admire, presenting, as they did, so strong a contrast to the chaste severity of the former style, were by way of contempt denominated Gothic, Vandalic, as being the work of mere barbarians.* When Addison uses the term of "Gothic," therefore, he means to imply anything merely fantastical, out of proportion; a very different meaning from what we attach to it now, and by which he meant only to designate the far-fetched conceits and affectation of poets like Cowley, a school then very much in vogue. Addison says, "if this song had been written in the *Gothick* manner, which is the delight of all our little wits, whether writers or readers, it would not have hit the taste of so many ages, and have pleased the readers of all ranks and conditions." A proposition, if we understand the term Gothic in the sense we have explained it then to bear, strictly true. It is only the vitiated palate that finds gratification in spices and seasonings; a healthy appetite likes plain, simple food.

F. F.

* Vide Sir Christopher Wren's *Panthea*.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. VI

THE FAIRFAX CORRESPONDENCE.—*Memoirs of the Reign of Charles I. Edited by George W. Johnson, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. 8vo.*

THE history of these Fairfax Papers is curious. In the spring of 1822, Mr. Martin, the possessor of Leeds Castle, in Kent, set apart for sale a quantity of useless furniture, and amongst it an old oak chest crowded to the very lid with Dutch tiles. The oak chest was bought for a few shillings by a shoemaker residing in the neighbouring village of Lenham, and was borne away to the shoemaker's cottage, whose hearth its contents were designed to ornament. But Mr. Shoemaker was disappointed. On inspecting his bargain he found that the chest really contained only a few layers of cleanly tiles, and that underneath them was pressed and stowed away a closely packed deposit of dirty old writings. Annoyed at this untoward result of a promising speculation, the chest was cleared out, and the writings ignominiously consigned to the corner of a cellar, ready to be used for waste paper as occasion should arise. And when occasion did arise the old papers were not forgotten. Every now and then a skin of parchment was cut into strips for shoemakers' measures; the children of the village covered their drum heads with grants of abbey lands to the courtiers of Henry VIII.; the dress-makers found the old letters extremely serviceable as thread-papers; and gentlemen's servants had many a pair of mended shoes sent home in substantial wrappers of scribbled paper—orders for the movements of the Parliamentary army, and accounts of regiments of horse. This multifarious dispersion brought some of the papers within the keen scent of Mr. Jadis and Mr. Upcott, great autograph hunters; but the actual deposit in the corner of the cellar was never lighted upon by any MS. Nimrod. How long the collection remained subject to this process of utilitarian conversion does not appear. It ultimately reached the ears of the shoemaker that there was a banker at Maidstone who had a taste for investing money in paper of that description. It seemed incredible, but an application was made to the banker-antiquary; he delightedly discounted the shoemaker's securities; the papers

turned out to be old correspondence and private documents of the family of Fairfax, to whom Leeds Castle at one time belonged, and the result is now before us in two volumes, which are to be the precursors of others.

So much for the history of the papers. We will now consider their contents. The family of Fairfax has many claims upon the memory of Englishmen, and not a few of a special kind, as appealing to antiquaries and lovers of literature. The ancient history of the family is touched very lightly by the editor of the present work, and part of a pedigree found amongst the shoemaker's collection is printed so inaccurately as to be almost useless. Richard Fairfax is said to have possessed the manor of Askham, co. York, "in 1204-5." His grandson William, who was high-bailiff of York in 1249, purchased Walton, and one of his descendants, who was described as of Walton, was created Baron Fairfax of Emely, in Tipperary, in 1629. One of the same family, a Sir Guy Fairfax, was one of the judges of the King's Bench in 1478, and established his family residence at Steeton, in the parish of Bolton Percy, near York. Sir William Fairfax, "the heir of Sir Guy," was a judge of the Common Pleas, and his heir, another Sir William, acquired Denton by marriage. This second Sir William is said to have disinherited his second son Sir Thomas (the eldest dying without issue), "because he assisted at the sacking of Rome in the beginning of the Reformation." The will, as published, may, perhaps, prove the disinheritance, but it negatives the assigned reason. The sack of Rome took place in 1527, the disinheriting will was made in 1557, and we are told that the testator made a previous will, in which there was no disinheritance, in 2 Edw. VI. that is, in 1549. Must we not infer then that the cause of disinheritance occurred, not so far back as 1527, but between 1549 and 1557?

The disinherited Sir Thomas was not altogether at the mercy or subject to the caprice of his father. He succeeded to Denton in right of his mother,

and there founded a new and distinguished stock. Of his sons, Edward was the poet, the translator of Tasso; Charles was governor of the English forces in Ostend, and was killed there during the great siege; and Thomas, the eldest, was both a soldier and a diplomatist, having been employed by Elizabeth as an ambassador to Scotland, served under Leicester in the Low Countries, and been knighted by the Earl of Essex before Rouen. (*Journal of the siege*, p. 71.) Thomas succeeded his disinherited father at Denton in 1599, and was created Lord Fairfax of Cameron, in Scotland, in 1627. Of his sons, four were killed in one fatal year—1621; William and John in the war of the Palatinate; Peregrine at Rochelle; and Thomas in Turkey. Henry was in the church, and passed a quiet life in the family living of Bolton Percy. Charles, a lawyer and antiquary, and donor of MSS. to Lincoln's Inn, founded a new branch of the family, the Fairfaxes of Menston; and Ferdinando succeeded, upon the death of his father in 1640, to the title and the estate at Denton. The second Lord Fairfax was father of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general, who succeeded in 1648 as the third Lord Fairfax; but his fame was acquired as "Sir Thomas," and by that name, rather than by the title of his peerage, he seems destined to live in popular and historical remembrance.

The letters which are here published commence with the first Lord Fairfax, and the earliest of them relate principally to the management of his estate, and the supply of the pecuniary necessities of his sons. A few, relating to the adventures of the young soldiers warring in the service of the Palatinate, are of interest. In one of them Sir Edward Vere comes nobly forward to appease the anger of Sir Thomas Fairfax at the extravagance of Vere's young officer William Fairfax. All the family were religiously interested in the success of the Elector Palatine, whose triumph they thought would be that of Protestantism. Even Sir Thomas himself donned his armour in the cause.

"The report of Spinola's intention to prevent our passage has brought my white-headed father into the Low Countries, who, since his coming amongst us, is

grown forty years younger than he was before. He resolves to make one, and to that end has provided himself of horse and arms, and all other necessities. He is received here with very great respect; the memory of his former actions, as well in these parts as in France, being the chiefest cause thereof. If it shall please God that he return no more alive, my request shall be to Mr. Selden to grace him with an epitaph; a better quill than his can never be set on work, and to employ a meaner were but to detract from him that doth deserve so well." (i. xxxvi.)

The brave youth who writes thus of his father was a collector of books, MSS. and coins, and a great venerator of Selden.

"What was sent me from hence, I know not," he writes, "but understand that most of my chiefest books were left behind; yet in whose custody I cannot learn, neither why they staid behind their fellows. Those that come into your hands I refer to your disposing, only I desire that my ancient manuscripts and Roman coins may be from me presented to the famous Selden, to whom I entreat my best respects may be remembered. It was told me my kinsman and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Vere had sent for my best antiquities, as well books as coins. If he have, there will be nothing left worthy of Mr. Selden's view; howsoever, let him know the fault is none of mine, for not only what I have, but even myself I vow unto his service. Desire him to remember my best respects to those whom he knows I most desired to be made known unto. But that my occasions are extraordinary at this instant, I would have written to him." (ibid.)

Two interesting letters contain the particulars of the deaths of this brave fellow and his equally gallant brother, John. The latter was killed in defending an outwork of Frankenthal on the same night William Fairfax received a pike-thrust in his body.

"This wound in his body made him keep his lodgings a week, so as that Friday sennight which he was hurt, towards the evening he came down into the ravelin the English guarded, and there meant to watch all night, though many persuasions were used to him to the contrary, for his strength was not fit for it, yet he would have his own will; and to show he was strong and well, he would go to the wall to shoot off a piece; at which instant, one of the enemy's cannon gave fire and pierced the parapet, lighted on his thigh, and broke the bone, so as that night, towards the morning, he died . . . They

'died,' concludes Sir John Burrough, writing to the bereaved father respecting both his departed sons, 'with a general fame of honest men and valiant gentlemen.'" (i. xlv.)

An inscription to their memory still stands (we hope) upon a monument in the Dutch church at Frankenthal. It is here printed, but very inaccurately. When Prince Rupert was on his march to York in 1644, he lay a night at Denton. He there saw a portrait of one of these young heroes, and nobly testified his sense of their exertions in his father's cause, by commanding that the house should not be injured for William Fairfax's sake.

Two papers here published give a minute account of the death of Peregrine. His daring spirit induced him to accompany a person who was sent to carry tidings into Montauban through the French camp. They were intercepted. The messenger escaped. Peregrine Fairfax was seized by a body of musketeers.

"They took from him a red coat lined with fur, and laid with gold buttons, as also his hat and feather, and put their hands into his pockets, taking out his money, which when they had done, (and perceiving him a follower of the ambassador's) feared to be questioned, one of them cried out 'Let us kill him!' whereupon one other of them laid a musket to his breast to have shot him instantly, which he perceiving, cast it up with his hand as he was giving fire, and the bullet by that means went over his shoulder, but the powder burned his face very sore. Then he drew his sword and said, 'I will not die alone;' and making at them he was knocked down, when instantly there came up certain horsemen and took him from them."

He was carried into Montauban, where, after fourteen days, he died of his wounds.

A paper of services of the first lord, upon pretence of which, but really upon consideration of 1,500*l.*, his peerage was granted, sets him forth as having been slighted by Elizabeth on account of his known affection for James. When solicited to give him an appointment at Berwick, she fiercely replied, that "she would put no Scots there whilst she lived." The transaction respecting the peerage was sufficiently disgraceful. After having bought his honour, for a sum which it was stipulated should cover all ex-

penses, he was called upon for further payments, which he very stoutly, and, as far as appears, successfully, resisted.

The old lord enjoyed his dignity until a very advanced age. Several letters to him from his son Ferdinando, reporting the parliamentary intelligence, show the continued interest he took in public affairs, and present us with what may be regarded as the views of the moderate amongst the opposition members, in reference to the disputed questions of the time. The following is of this kind, and valuable; it relates to Charles's second parliament:—

"The King hath writ to the Speaker, to put us in mind of our promise to relieve him, in so ample a manner as to make him secure at home and feared abroad. Indeed, our hopes of ease in grievances drew from the Commons this large promise, which he is pleased to require without conditions, yet puts us in hope of a kindly care to redress them. If we give nothing, we not only incense the King, who is in his own nature extremely stiff, but endanger a ruin of the commonweal, as things now stand. And if we do give, it may perhaps not be employed the right way, and the more we part with the more we shall want another time to bestow. If we give nothing, we must expect to be dissolved and live in apparent danger from abroad; if we give little, we must expect little from his Majesty in case of our requests, and not be secure from our enemies. The proportion must make all things well or ill, and what this will be I yet know not, for Monday next is the day appointed to begin this business, and without any intervening matter to proceed till we make an end." (i. 25.)

The result is too well known. No grievances were redressed, no supply was granted, the Parliament was dissolved, and the King proceeded to levy money in the most irregular way. A paper in this volume gives an account of an interview between the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of York, acting as commissioners for procuring a benevolence to be granted to the King, and the people of the district for which they acted. The transaction occurred in 1627. After stating that they had complied with their instructions, and "enforced the necessities of supplies with our best persuasions," the commissioners relate the result thus:—

"After some silence of the people, and

every man refusing to speak for himself, they required a conference; which had, they did all (but one man, whose offer was unworthy the mentioning) agree in the negative, pleading their poverties, and alleging the occasions of their wants, which is, by the late dearth of corn, the present dearth of cattle, and the want of trade in this poor part of the country, much of it consisting of a barren forest. Whereunto they did add the great number of armies imposed upon them, lately renewed, and their charges of training soldiers; and some, in our private persuasions, complained of the great charges towards the relief of certain towns in this division, and the great cost that year. Lastly, they did mention the late payment of the subsidies, as well to his Majesty of blessed memory deceased as to his Majesty now reigning, yet all, with much alacrity, expressing in their words their forwardness to defend his Majesty with their lives, and with their goods when God shall enable them. Thus, sorry that our endeavours have had no better success, we most humbly take our leave." (i. 74.)

The dissatisfaction of the people, specially with the Duke of Buckingham, and generally with the conduct of the court, is strikingly illustrated by a letter dated the 24th February, 1627-8, which gives, moreover, a curious piece of city history.

"The mariners behaved themselves so insolently towards the Duke that he and my Lord of Holland wounded divers of them, insomuch that since that time the Duke, dining at the Lord Mayor's, was guarded thither and to the Court with a strong company of musketeers, doubting some outrage should have been offered by them. The citizens have chosen their knights and burgesses, which were of them that suffered for the loan; they have with great disgrace rejected the recorder, who prescribed for this election since the Conquest, but for all that antiquity they would not endure to have him in the nomination, for they find he hath relation to whom they do not affect. They have elected for knights Aldermen Moulson and Clitherowe; and for burgesses Captain Waller and one Brunti (?)." (i. 89)

The editor queries this odd name, as well he might; but he did not take the trouble to ascertain that the name of the person whom the citizens elected; the name which he could not read, was Bunce; James Bunce, who had been imprisoned for resisting the forced loan. We have here an explanation

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

of why the citizens of London have immemorially returned four members to parliament. London, being a county as well as a city, returned two members as knights for the county, and two as burgesses for the city.

Old Lord Fairfax was "a lame man," and rode in a litter for many years of his life; but he kept up, as we have observed, his interest in the affairs of his country and family to the latest period of his life. Unable himself to execute the active duties of his station, his son Ferdinando was his deputy, and reported very minutely to his father. His letters generally contain instructive particulars. Thus, when the king went to York in 1639, Sir Ferdinando waited upon his Majesty with his followers, and afterwards wrote to his father thus:—

"The King is come hither with a very small train; none of the lords attending him save the Lord of Lennox, the Earls of Arundel and Holland. I was with the general (the Earl of Holland) yesterday morning and attended him to court. I acquainted him with your lordship's infirmity and weakness, which he was very sorry for, wishing you had been in the best state of health at this time. There was warning yesterday morning that the Lord Lieutenants and Colonels should attend his Majesty at two of the clock in the afternoon. The King expressed his thanks for our willingness to this action, and required us to be ready for a march on a sudden. . . . The Scots have taken the castles of Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Stirling, and divers others, and have *with their impure hands* carried away the crown, sceptre, and other regal ensigns, to places of their own. Here are some few lords, with their servants, come to bring ill tidings, stolen out of the kingdom, which is now wholly of the Covenant side, save those few at Aberdeen, towards whom about six thousand persons are marched, and those given [out] to be lost, not so much by the sword as by converting to the Covenant, which all of that kingdom readily incline to. To-morrow (as the post yesterday brought word) is the day that ten thousand are appointed to meet near unto Berwick, and there stay and expect the English forces. It is thought they will take that town if they find any fortifying of it, which will force our sudden march. The King now finds that his ears have been abused by pretensions of great forces on his side in that kingdom, whereas none now appears." (i. 352.)

Four days afterwards he writes :

"My Lord of Essex entered into Berwick with 1400 on Tuesday last, and my Lord Clifford had 500 good soldiers sent him into Carlisle the same day, which came out of Ireland. The country people come into both towns, and raise works which are not yet hindered by the enemy ; they were then marched to Aberdeen, which is now said to be taken, and about 3000 good arms, lately sent by his Majesty to his own party, they got ; likewise forty good pieces of cannon, and other artillery, in the castle of Edinburgh, with good store of powder there and at Dalkeith. The Marquis Huntley is gone further north, to a castle of his, where he remains with some small strength about him. It is thought he will not be attempted, but the forces brought to the borders, there to attend the movings of the English." (i. 359.)

On the 9th May he writes :

... "my Lord of Lindsey is got to his government at Berwick. All the present regiments by the latter end of this week will be got about Alnwick, which with those that are drawn up to the frontiers, will make 17,000 foot, besides 3,500 horse. Sir John Melton told me that my Lord of Northumberland desires those gentlemen that hold land of his manors should now show their affection to him. His earnest suit to his Majesty was to have come along this journey, but it was not granted, so as this new troop is to be commanded by Mr. Henry Percy his brother, who requires only man and horse complete, who shall presently enter into pay without any further charge to the owners." (i. 359.)

On the 17th May Sir Ferdinando writes, that "on Monday last the Scots showed themselves about 20,000, near Berwick, but attempted nothing. Yesterday, at Newcastle, war was proclaimed against that nation," (i. 361 ;) and on the 3rd June, Sir Thomas Widdrington, son-in-law of Sir Ferdinando, writes thus, after a visit to Berwick :—

"The King himself lodged at Berwick two nights, the army being planted very near him. And upon Monday last the King himself went with the army to a place called the Birk, and westwards, two miles up the river from Berwick, and there left it, where it yet remains. The army was in some want of provision in the march, which made them do much harm in the country : this want was occasioned by the negligence or ignorance of those who were to make it ; but they are now well sup-

plied. The King himself came [back] into Berwick upon Monday night last, and lodgeth in the palace ; and that same night Sir Simon Harcourt landed, and his regiment, being 3,000, landed the next morning at the Holy Island. The Earl of Holland and the horse-quarter were placed with my brother Selby at Twisell, which is a finer seat than I could have imagined to be in that place. General Lealie himself was at Aton, within five miles of Berwick, upon Wednesday se'nnight last, being only attended with some 30 horsemen." (i. 368.)

Sir Ferdinando Fairfax and his regiment were shortly afterwards commanded to march "towards Carlisle." Two letters from "Perith" (which the Editor says is "beyond Appleby in Westmoreland," which no doubt it is, but which means "Pearth" in Cumberland, the *e* in the original MS. having, we have little doubt, the mark over it which indicates the omission of an *u*.) describe the condition of Sir Ferdinando's troops as most miserable. Without "ammunition and pay, having neither powder nor match, nor money from the treasury," it was difficult to keep them together at all ; and alike happy were the distressed colonel and his weary troops when the pacification gave occasion for their withdrawal.

Sir Ferdinando returned to Denton in time to close the eyes of his aged father, who died on the 1st May 1640. The new peer was returned as one of the members for Yorkshire in the Long Parliament. From this time the principal letters are from a Mr. Thomas Stockdale, a sort of bailiff or agent to Lord Fairfax, who was most virtuously anxious to think that every thing done by his noble lord and the parliament was "wisest, virtuous^{est}, discretest, best." The only really valuable letter of this very prosy letter-writing-echo is one in which he describes the oppression to which the country was subjected by the soldiers stationed in the north. (ii. 203.) If the shoemaker had converted the letters of this worthy into measures he would have saved the world a very grievous infliction of valueless paper and print. These paste jewels, set by the Editor in what is termed "Memoirs," bring the narrative down to the breaking out of the civil war, Ferdinando the second Lord Fairfax being still alive, and his son Sir Thomas, the future parliamentary

general, having just presented to the King, on the pommel of his saddle, on Heyworth Moor, the very obnoxious petition of the freeholders of Yorkshire, praying him to return to his Parliament.

Of Sir Thomas we hope to hear more in future volumes. He was born at Denton on 17th January 1611-12, and for a short time studied at St. John's college, Cambridge. But his taste led him to prefer the camp to the court, the bar, or the church; and in 1629, upon the advice of Lord Clare, he was sent to join Lord Vere's company in Holland. "He may there," writes his father, "practice arms, fencing, dancing, and study the mathematics." His course of life seems to have been principally determined by the advice of his grandfather and godfather Thomas, the first lord, who was evidently fond of the boy, although he treated him sternly, and deemed him so intolerably proud that he looked forward to his bringing ruin upon the family. After quitting the army of the Palatinate, young Thomas Fairfax went into France, where he remained for some time learning the language and studying the art of war. In 1632 he wished to join the Swedish army, but does not seem to have been able to prevail upon his grandfather to give his consent. Three years afterwards he entered upon a treaty for a marriage with a daughter of his late friend Lord Vere. The business was conducted in due form, and after two years he carried off the bride, whose portrait illustrates the second volume of the present work. A long illness followed, from which he recovered just in time to command a troop of horse in the King's northern army in 1639. Upon that occasion his grandfather, then touching his eightieth year, wrote to him as follows:—

"To my very loving grand-child, Thomas Fairfax, captain of a troop of horse in his Majesty's service.

"Tom,—I desire you to be mindful to serve God with all your soul and the King with all your heart. You know in what obligations you are bound to my Lord-General, therefore apply yourself to him with your best respects, and I do not doubt he will regard you. Avoid private quarrels as much as you can, and show your valour upon the common enemy; the first will but show your pride and bring

you hatred, the second give you honour and reputation. I write this, because amongst so many as you shall converse with you shall meet with men of various humours. I have by this messenger sent the bay-gelding to the honourable Mr. Percy, praying him to accept him, and to place some of his own servants on him, for you may tell him that mine are so divided between your father and you as I have not one to spare. Nickson did offer himself to go, but when it came to it alleged his wife and children could not spare him. Let me hear from you as often as you can, for where I dwell I hear nothing of those affairs. My prayers shall always be for the King and the good success of the army; and thus, with God's blessing upon you all, I am, your very loving grandfather,

"THOMAS FAIRFAX."

The treaty with the Scots was a subject of hearty rejoicing to the young captain. "Scarce was there any," he writes, "that had an ear to hear it, which had not a heart to praise God for it; and I beseech God he would be pleased to preserve it from a relapse, which, if it were in the power of some, I might fear it would fall into." Here the present volumes leave Sir Thomas Fairfax, with the addition only of a notice of the birth of a daughter, who was afterwards married, very unfortunately, to the Duke of Buckingham, and a similar notice of his interference to present the Yorkshire petition to the King, which we have before mentioned.

There are in these books several new letters of Lord Strafford's; and one fact, although not derived from the Fairfax papers, is disclosed respecting the death of Lord Strafford's second wife, which is very curious. Every body knows Lord Strafford's allusion to her in his defence, one of the most touching passages in that eloquent harangue. Baillie, one of the Scotch commissioners, whose account of Strafford's trial, bitter and prejudiced as it is, is almost the best we possess, remarks that when Strafford, carried away with grief and passion, paused and burst into tears, after the delivery of that allusion to his wife; "some took it for a true defect of memory; others, and the most part, for a notable part of his rhetoric; some, that true grief and remorse at that remembrance had stopped his mouth; for they say, that his first

[second?] lady, the Earl of Clare's sister, being with child, finding one of his whore's letters, brought it to him, and chiding him therefore, he struck her on the breast, whereof shortly she died." This vulgar, monstrous tale has been universally disbelieved, but the actual fact has never been known until now. It appears in the following passage of a letter of Ferdinando Fairfax to his father:—

"I waited yesternight on my lord president, whom I found in very pensive case, and sufficiently sensible of his loss, which at that instant was more stirred by reason of those newly returned that attended the body to its burial, which was embalmed, and the child taken out and wrapped beside it, and sent to Woodhouse to be buried. His lordship told me the occasion, much after the manner it was related to you by my brother. The strange fly he brought out of the garden unperceived into my lady's chamber, who, hastening to wipe it off, it spread a pair of large wings, somewhat fearful to her; at which she stepped back and gave a little wrench of her foot; but my lord did not think that any occasion of her sickness, but rather the fright, not being used to the sight of such vermin. I staid above half an hour with him, and would have staid longer, but that the discourse of his loss bred but his father's sorrow, and after I had seen his sweet children I came away. . . . In truth he is much cast down by his great loss, and the whole city generally has a face of mourning. Never any woman so magnified and lamented even of those that never saw her face." (i. 237.)

There is a characteristic letter of the celebrated Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, at i. 265, and a poem of Edward Fairfax on the death of James I. at i. 3, but we have not space for further quotations. Those we have given have shown that there is good stuff in these volumes, but it bears a small proportion to the magnitude of their contents. The Editor's voluminous additions are in the style of his former works, and his blunders very conspicuous. A few examples will suffice.

Vol. i. p. xxxiii. "What you write

send to my nephew. Ask his chamber, because I am uncertain of my lodging." It should be, "send to my nephew Aske his chamber, because," &c. At vol. ii. p. 181, we have, "My cousin Aske and his wife remember them to you. . . . He is in his lodging again in the Temple, and in reasonable practice."

At vol. i. p. 254, we are told, as the result of a Star-chamber case, "my lord is dismissed and fined 40*l*. Per Judie Clamore!" It is probably "*per judicium clamorem*," in the original.

At vol. i. p. 78, "D. D." an ordinary direction for delivery on the address of a letter, is said to mean, "*Dono dedit*!"

At vol. i. p. lxvi. "tell my brother Richard, Marris is dead." There was no brother Richard, and every one acquainted with the persons referred to knows that it was "Richard Marris" whose death was alluded to. At p. 247 is a letter from this same Richard Marris, but his signature is printed Richard Morris. The proper names are often sadly mangled; at i. 371, we have Unsall for Uvedale; at ii. 207, Stafford for Strafford; at i. 293, Luywe for Mason, as the name of the Recorder.

At vol. i. p. xvii. we have "grass houses" for "glass houses;" at p. xxx. the Archbishop of York is made to sign "Tobias Eborren;" at p. 89 the common word "withall" is printed "with, all," and the sense strangely vulgarised; at p. 158, "much disturbance" stands "such disturbance," which in that position is nearly nonsense; in one place we have the good word "*censured*" for "*sentenced*" struck out, as if it were a mistake; in another place it is allowed to stand.

Such errors, and the number might be increased indefinitely, shake one's confidence in the accuracy of the papers as they stand, and make the reader suspect some blunder at every turn. The notes and memoirs contributed by the editor are full of far graver mistakes, but we do not think it necessary to comment at all upon those portions of the work.

SEPULCHRAL BRASSES.

- A Series of Monumental Brasses. By J. G. and L. A. B. Waller. Parts I.—XIII. Folio.*
- List of Monumental Brasses. By C. R. Manning, Esq. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. 1846. 8vo.*
- Monumental Brasses and Slabs: an Historical and Descriptive Notice of the incised Monumental Memorials of the Middle Ages. By the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. Rector of Downham Market, Norfolk, one of the Secretaries of the St. Alban's Architectural Society. 1847. Royal 8vo.*
- A Manual for the study of Monumental Brasses, with a Descriptive Catalogue of Four hundred and fifty Rubbings in the possession of the Oxford Architectural Society. 1848. 8vo.*
- The Monumental Brasses of England: a Series of Engravings upon Wood, from every variety of these interesting and valuable Memorials. By the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. Royal 8vo. Parts I.—XI. 1848.*

THE scythe of Time is surely directed with more than ordinary malice against sepulchral monuments, and its attacks are generally seconded by the cold indifference of that posterity for whose observation and attention such memorials were especially designed. It seems as if the vanity and self-esteem of mankind were doomed to be perpetually chastised by the recurrence of the same qualities in their successors, so ostentatious, apparently, is recent grief, so faint historical memory. Monuments, in order to fulfil their object, are necessarily obtrusive, and therefore it would seem that men determine to disregard them. The living generation is occupied by its own cares and its own pursuits. It is impressed with a sense of its own importance, its own advance in politics, in science, or, at least, in fashion. It has little sympathy with the dead, and it regards their monuments as belonging altogether to them, and possessing no interest for themselves. Meanwhile Time is continuing his unwearied attacks. The once perfect sculpture is mutilated, the splendid colours fade, the gilding is tarnished, the inscription obscured. No one save the poring antiquary cares to decypher its record, no one save he whose experience enables him, according to the old proverb, to recognise *ex pede Herculem*, can appreciate the disfigured relic. At last, it is altogether removed. It has perhaps become a source of inconvenience to the existing generation; or it stands in the way of some fancied improvement: perhaps it merely offends their altered taste; or perhaps

they have some memorial of their own fleeting career to occupy its place. The children of to-day inscribe their names on the sea-sand; another tide flows onward, and the record is obliterated for ever.

It is from the tomb itself that we have recovered much of the information we now possess respecting the early ages of the world. Treasures which Time seemed to have consigned to utter oblivion have been rescued from the sepulchres of the Egyptian, the Etruscan, and the Roman: nor has it been deemed improper to intrude into graves of much more recent generations, however exalted the rank of the party, (the higher, indeed, the rank, the less apparently has been their immunity,) if any information could thereby be obtained, or even any curiosity gratified. On the whole, we certainly feel that there has been too much of this heartless investigation. But in the mean time much of that instruction which might have been derived from the monuments which, as we before said, were actually *intended* for the instruction of posterity, has been allowed to fade away, under the eyes of guardians at once ignorant of their historical value, and unable to appreciate their artistic merits.*

* Mr. Boutell remarks (p. 169), "The once gorgeous marble may now, at first sight, but too often appear but little better than a misshapen mass of those modern barbarisms, house-paint, white-wash, and plaster; but by trouble, and care, and labour, it may be disencumbered of these cases, and the beauty of the original, if not restored, may at least be

Even the attempts which were formerly made to preserve on paper some memorials of these monuments of the olden time, were wholly inadequate to their object. In making the transcript of a work of ancient art, anything like "improvement" is as much to be depreciated as inferiority. To convert the figures of a mediæval church - painting into the muscular forms of Raffaele or Michel Angelo,* conveys as little useful information as to delineate a sepulchral brass or an ancient seal in the rude tricking of our old heralds. The latter, it is true, may now be restored with some confidence, even in cases where the originals are lost; but that is only because examples of a similar date and fashion are preserved, and the succession of style is at length so perfectly understood, by careful delineation, close observation, and comparison, that a system is the result, in which the forms of art, like those of the natural world, are assigned without hesitation to their right places by those who have mastered the science.

It was very different in the days of Mr. Gough. With great zeal for our historical memorials, with some appreciation of the excellent in art, and with much patriotic liberality, he formed his magnificent work on "*Sepulchral Monuments*;" but so little was he skilled in the criticism of chronological style, whether in architecture or in costume, that he in some cases has admitted without dispute a vulgar error which assigned a monument even centuries away from its real era.

The minute chronological criticism to which pointed architecture is now subjected is notorious. It appears from the works before us that the same discriminative observations may be equally successful in other departments of art. We may cite, by way of example, what the critics have to say respecting the brass of Sir John de Northwode at

distinguished." We had the pleasure of noticing in our last Magazine, p. 531, such a work of restoration at present in progress at Elford in Staffordshire, under the care of Mr. Richardson, the restorer of the effigies in the Temple church.

* See an instance of this in a Last Judgment found in a church at Salisbury, engraved by Henry Moses for Sir R. C. Hoare.

Minster in the Isle of Sheppey. One point of criticism with regard to it is, that, from certain peculiarities of habit and equipment, this figure is concluded to have been engraved in France. But a more remarkable observation that has been made is this, that the lower part of the figure, which evidently does not fit well to the upper, is the work of a second and inferior hand, and on a metal of somewhat different composition.† The legs are crossed, an attitude which has not been observed on the continent; but, as the original legs have been removed, and others substituted, the observation that cross-legged figures are only found in this country remains undisturbed, whilst the appropriation of the upper part of the figure to French art is confirmed by the fact of this alteration having been required.

It is evident that conclusions such as these can be attained with certainty only after a long course of study, and that those who have qualified themselves to form them, must also be well able to furnish an historical review of the whole subject; and any desire for information on this branch of art which may be entertained is now well supplied. The Messrs. Waller have led the way in some valuable observations and judicious criticism; whilst both to Mr. Boutell's "*Historical and Descriptive Notices*" and to the *Oxford Manual* (whose titles we have given at the head of this article) are prefixed introductory essays, at once full and satisfactory. The following extracts will be principally derived from the latter, because the author has had the advantage of the previous dissertations on the subject. The objects of the writer‡ are stated to be as follow :

† "The lower portion of the brass Mr. Waller has shown to be a modern restoration, which is clear from the different composition of its metal, and from the inferior execution of the legs, which were evidently not crossed in the original design. From the cross-shading beside the sollerets, and from the resemblance of the lion to that beneath the feet of Piers Gerard, esq. 1492, Winwick, Lancashire, the restoration appears to have been made at the close of the fifteenth century, at which time the body and left elbow of the figure were probably curtailed." *Oxford Manual*, p. 46.

‡ The Preface is signed H. H., the

"To endeavour to trace the origin of brasses, by an inquiry into the monuments that preceded them; to furnish an account of the material of which they were made, and the introduction of it and of its manufacture into England; to give some details of their execution, of the peculiarities which distinguish those of England and the continent, and of their distribution over different parts of Europe, and this country in particular; to describe some criteria of their dates, and some practices in the mode of placing them in churches; to furnish some notice of their cost; to give a general description of the designs on them, comprising the figure, the ecclesiastical and judicial vestments, and the accessorial devices; and lastly, a history of the successive changes in execution, ornament, and costume."

The author introduces the subject with a remark that the Monumental Effigies of England may be divided into three classes: 1. those carved, either complete, or in greater or less relief, in stone, or occasionally wood; 2. representations of such effigies on brass plates, or incised slabs; 3. paintings in glass or on wooden tablets. Of these three classes, the figures in glass, which were formerly numerous, are now, from their perishable materials, the most reduced in number; whilst of the second kind, from the durable nature of brass,—though in many places its intrinsic value has led to appropriation and destruction, there are still abundant examples. They have also this further advantage over the more costly effigy, that, admitting of every gradation of size and expense, they have been used as the memorials of all ranks of society, and accordingly present a corresponding variety of costume. Nor were they always the resort of the sparing or economical: for they were often highly enriched both in workmanship and in enamel, and frequently accompanied by large canopied tombs and mortuary chapels, on which no expense was spared.

Sepulchral Brasses do not range so early in date as some carved monuments; but in the early stone effigies it has been observed that portions of the design are represented by *incised*

initials of Mr. Henry Haines, of Exeter College; and we presume the compilation of the Introductory Essay has been the work of the same gentleman.

lines. A monument at Bitton in Gloucestershire, probably that of Sir Walter de Bitton, 1228, affords an example of both methods united; for the upper portion of the figure is in low relief, and the lower is portrayed by incised lines on the flat stone, thus exhibiting distinctly the transition from bas-relief to the flat-engraved effigy.

As to the use of brass-plates, some of the earlier works of Limoges manufacture seem to lead directly to them. Various sacred utensils, shrines, and reliquaries, were ornamented with engraved metal plates, either partially or entirely enamelled; and portraits in this material are known to have been made in France in the twelfth century, one memorable example of which, that of Geoffrey Plantagenet, the immediate ancestor of our royal race, is engraved in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

"It appears then that stone monuments on the pavements of churches were gradually assuming, as more convenient, the flat form at about the same period that the beauty of enamelled metals had attracted the attention of artists for monumental purposes. But the small size, the frailty of structure, and the great expense of these enamels, soon led to the widely extended use of brass, which possessed most of their advantages without their faults; for when its deeply incised lines were filled with cements of various colours it formed a substitute, not, indeed, quite so beautiful, but as much more durable as it was less costly."

The brass plate unengraved was brought entirely from the continent, as there were no mills which could make it in England until the reign of Elizabeth. From the usual place of export being Cologne, it was commonly called "Cullen plate;" but the artistic workmanship, with a few exceptions, is English. Those executed by foreign artists are now perfectly well known from their difference in style. The more remarkable are two exceedingly fine brasses at Lynn, an abbat at St. Alban's, a merchant at Newcastle, and, besides a few others of less importance enumerated in the essay before us at p. x., a merchant at Newark. These Flemish brasses usually retain the appearance of a square picture with back-grounds,

whilst our English brasses are commonly cut round to the figures represented. Though the effect of the latter is altogether less splendid, some advantage is gained in respect of distinctness of outline.

The head of a Bishop or Abbat, represented in one of the accompanying Plates, is a specimen of the Flemish brass. It is a small portion only of a large design, and is now in private possession at Ramsgate. Its date is assigned in the Oxford Manual to about 1350, by Mr. Boutell to about 1375. In the tabernacle-work above the head of the deceased his soul is represented, as a small figure naked, but wearing a mitre, received in a sheet into the hands of the Heavenly Father. In the niches are figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and two other saints.

We now pursue some of the general remarks of the Oxford Introduction:—

"Brasses of the same date present a great similarity of design and execution; figures in churches distant from each other many miles are so like in form and features as to produce conviction that they are the work of the same artist. For instance, knights at Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey (1327), and Westley Waterless, co. Cambridge; at Cheddar, co. Somerset, and Westminster Abbey (1457); priests at Fulbourn, co. Cambridge, Hayes, Kent, and Crowell, Oxon (1469); ladies at Erith, Kent, and Stamford, Lincolnshire (1471), &c. A peculiar character often prevails in the design of brasses of certain churches or districts, or of those belonging to a particular family. Thus at Burford, Oxon, we find in one church that there were four 'bracket-brasses' (three of them lost), whereas, perhaps, the whole county does not present as many more. At Tattershall, Lincolnshire, the brasses are distinguished by the singularity of their canopies. The explanation is found in the directions to executors contained in wills, to have tombs made like specified examples."

Brasses are found in far greater numbers in England than in any other part of Europe.

"The whole number still remaining here is probably not less than four thousand, and traces of as many more, which are now destroyed, may be found. On the continent the specimens are far from numerous: some fine examples exist in the churches of St. Sauveur, Notre Dame, and the cathedral, Bruges; a late mural one remains at St. Bavon, Ghent, and it

is not unlikely that several might be discovered in the country churches in Belgium. In France very few seem to have survived the Revolution. One of the fifteenth century is in Amiens cathedral. Some are to be seen at the cathedrals of Aix-la-Chapelle, Meissen, and Constance, and in other parts of Germany. One fine example from Seville, in Spain, is described in the latter portion of this volume (No. 228). There are a few in Funchal cathedral, Madeira; and in Denmark there are known to have existed some of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Italy is entirely without them; but some incised slabs are to be found at Rome.

"Most of the brasses in England are found in the counties on its eastern side, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent. Many are to be seen in Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Middlesex, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Surrey, and Sussex: but in the western and northern counties they are more rare. Various reasons have been assigned for this peculiarity. It has been supposed that, as the plate was brought over from Flanders, it was mostly used in the counties more particularly related to that country, both by geographical position and mercantile intercourse. Something is perhaps due to this cause: but we find brasses of Flemish work as far as Wensley and Topcliffe, York, and Newark, Notts. It will also be observed that the majority of the Suffolk brasses are of a date subsequent to the introduction of the manufacture of the metal into England. Again, the earlier brasses of other counties are exactly similar to those of Norfolk and Suffolk; and it does not appear that there were local artists until a late date. Another explanation, which has recently been given, is the scarcity of stone in the eastern part of England, in proof of which is urged the very extensive use of flint in the building of churches. The abundance of stone, especially alabaster, in some districts, may have prompted its use for monuments, to the exclusion of brass: thus in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and other midland counties, incised slabs of stone are numerous, and brasses scarce; but those who had neither stone nor brass at hand would be as likely to send to a distance for one as the other; and in the counties where stone is plentiful we find that the founders of the churches and chantries were frequently commemorated by brasses. Others, with much more probability, have attributed the frequent use of brasses, which were the chief memorials of the middle classes of the country, to the greater wealth of the

people, especially the clothiers of these districts, which enabled them to leave such magnificent monuments of their piety in the fine churches abounding in the same parts where brasses are most numerous. The wealth of Kent was proverbial.

"Very few brasses are to be found in Wales; Beaumaris, Swansea, Ruthin, and Whitehead, possess the best: there is a Welsh inscription, c. 1400, at Usk, in Monmouthshire. One example only is at present known to exist in Scotland, namely, in Glasgow cathedral. Dublin cathedral contains two of the commencement of the sixteenth century,* which are all that have hitherto been found in Ireland.

"The earliest brass of which we have any record was that of Simon de Beauchamp, who died before 1208.† Several others of the thirteenth century, now lost, are enumerated by Gough. At the present time, the earliest brass known is that of Sir John D'Aubernoun, 1277;‡ one other

* These brasses are engraved in Mason's History of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

† We think it possible that this monument, like others to founders of monasteries, may not have been contemporary with the death of the person represented.—REV.

‡ "The brass of Sir John d'Aubernoun, at Stoke d'Abernou, Surrey, is considered to be the earliest example of this kind of sepulchral monument now in existence; it is the only example of the time of Edward I. that is not cross-legged. He is entirely enveloped in a suit of interlaced chain mail; the body is covered by a hauberk with sleeves, a hood or coif-demaillies is drawn over the head, and chausses protect the legs and feet; at the knees are genouillères of plate ornamented with roses, and the spurs are of the plain pryck form. Over all is worn a loose surcoat with a fringed border; it is confined at the waist by a plaited cord, below which it opens in front, and falls on either side in ample folds. An enriched guige, passing over the right shoulder, supports on the opposite side a heater shield, emblazoned with armorial bearings, (the blue enamel of which still remains;) the ornament on the guige consists alternately of a rose and the 'fylfot.' A broad belt slightly ornamented suspends the sword, the pommel of which is curiously worked with a cross in the centre; the scabbard is plain. A lance passes under the right arm, the shaft resting on the ground; immediately below the head is affixed a pennon charged with the arms of its owner, Azure, a chevron or. The feet rest on a lion couchant, who holds the bottom of the lance between his paws, and grasps the GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.



of the same century still remains at Trumpington, near Cambridge. From this period their numbers gradually increased until about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they became less common: the latest observed example is at St. Mary Cray, Kent, 1776.§ It is remarkable that the earliest brasses are quite equal, in beauty of form and execution, to any of a later date. From the early part of the fifteenth century a gradual decline of the art is visible, and towards the end of the sixteenth century it became utterly degenerate."

We need not remark, to those at all acquainted with antiquarian pursuits, or the meetings of architectural and archæological societies, that the collection of rubbed impressions of sepul-

staff with the teeth."—Oxford Manual, p. 43.

§ More recently some brasses have been designed by Messrs. Pugin, Waller, and others; but they are chiefly copies of old works. A list of them is given in the Oxford Manual at p. 186.

chral brasses has of late years become a very favourite pursuit. We have even had such a collection exhibited to London sight-seers in Regent-street; which, indeed, scarcely found the encouragement its merits would probably have commanded had it been opened, on some appropriate occasion, in a more secluded locality.

Nor have there been wanting many excellent reduced copies of the best examples. Besides some which were very well engraved by Mr. Gough, and others which cannot be surpassed, the work of Mr. Blore in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, and of Mr. W. King of Chichester in the History of Western Sussex, there have been the whole of those in Westminster Abbey by Mr. Harding, and series of those in Norfolk and Suffolk by Cotman, of those in Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, &c. by Fisher. Then we come to the works which it is now our business to notice. Mr. Waller's engravings are on a scale somewhat larger than most previous plates; whilst for faithfulness and minute accuracy they may be entirely relied upon. In the works of Mr. Boutell and the Oxford Society the art of wood-engraving is called into play, representing the brasses on a scale much reduced, but still reduced with that care, and accompanied with such fidelity and delicacy of execution, as to convey a most favourable reflection of the fine drawing, as well as the boldness of outline, by which the originals are generally characterized; and though the beauty of the design is possibly increased, in some instances, by its reduction to the miniature size, still that is a result which is unavoidable, and which can only be considered as reflecting fresh credit on the harmonious taste of the first designers.

Besides his complete volume on the subject, Mr. Boutell is now proceeding with the publication of a series of the most interesting and least known examples, which is in the course of publication in numbers, at an exceedingly moderate price. He has kindly allowed us to make, in illustration of the present remarks, a selection of his engravings, which will convey no mean idea of the value of brasses in conveying an acquaintance with the form and figure of our ancestors.

The costume exhibited by these portraits of the English of the older times may be divided, so far as concerns the male figures, into four principal classes,—the Ecclesiastical, the Military, the Civil, and the Official. For female figures there is no other classification than the usual gradations of rank and the never-ending varieties of fashion. The latter influence had also, it must be allowed, a corresponding effect on the male attire; for even the style of armour was subject to constant alteration and supposed improvement: nor was the churchman's costume entirely free from change, although the simpler ecclesiastical vestments descended from century to century.

Of the ordinary attire of a priest a very pleasing example is that of William Byschopton at Great Bromley in Essex, of the period of Henry VI., represented in one of the accompanying plates. He is distinguished by the priestly tonsure. Round his neck is a linen amice, having the broad ornamented edge or apparel, which takes the appearance of a stiffened collar. His alb, or under garment, of linen, has an apparel of the same pattern at his feet, and the like at each wrist. Over this, in front, depend the two ends of his stole or scarf, which having been passed over his neck, crossed at his breast, and confined to his waist by a girdle, is nearly concealed by the chasuble, an ample vestment without sleeves, raised at the sides by the elevation of the wearer's hands. On his left arm hangs the maniple, originally a linen cloth or handkerchief, but afterwards, like the stole, a mere ornament. From the mouth of this figure proceeds a scroll containing an ejaculation to the Virgin, *Mater dei memento mei*. Below him are these not uncommon funeral verses:—

Quisquis eris qui transferis, etc., perlege, plora;
Sum quod eris, fueram quod es; pro me precor
ora.

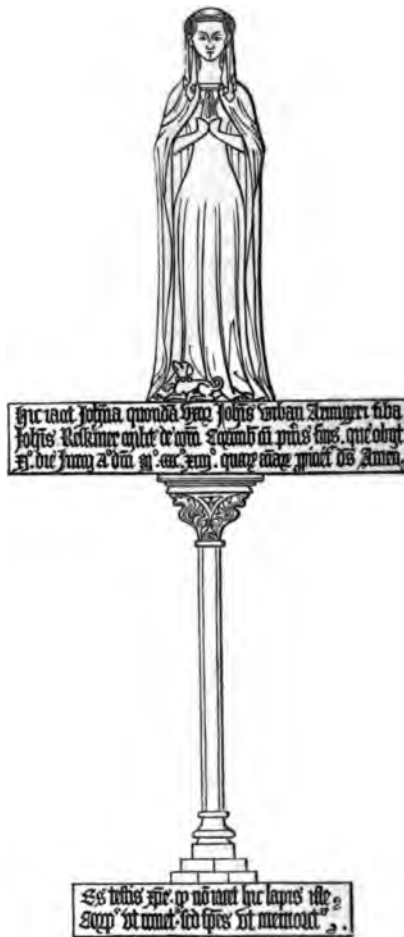
Es testis, Christe, quod non jacet hic lapis iste
Corpus ut oneretur, sed spiritus ut memoretur.

This brass lies on the pavement of the chancel at Great Bromley; the height of the effigy is three feet, and that of the entire composition 5 feet. The pinnacles and finial of the canopy, which are now imperfect, have been restored by the engraver from a con-



c. A.D. 1433.

WILLIAM BYSCHOPTON,
GREAT BROMLEY CHURCH, ESSEX.



under the breasts, and had very deep sleeves, close, and edged with fur at the wrists, and in early times fastened there with a single button. It had also a stiff collar buttoned close under the chin, or in later instances falling on the shoulders. The great cuffs of Lady St. Quintin are, we imagine, very uncommon, if not singular. Her head attire is a modification of that called the *crepsine*, which was a netted caul worn over the forehead, confining the front hair over the forehead, and in two bunches above the ears (as worn by Joan Urban). Over this a veil or kerchief was thrown, which fell down be-

hind, and on the shoulders at each side. About the year 1415 the side-cauls were made larger, and frequently square, like those of Lady St. Quintin; and subsequently their outer edges were elevated, so as to form those extraordinary attires called horned, mitred, and heart-shaped head-dresses.

The first of the heads in the next page shows the more simple coiffure of the reign of Edward III. It is that of Lady Johanne de Stapleton, formerly in Ing-ham church, Norfolk. She wears her hair in broad heavy plaits on either side the face, and has a coverchief falling over her shoulders from the back of



A.D. 1364.



A.D. 1430.



A.D. 1460.

the head; her head-gear is also encircled by a bandeau of jewels. The dress of this interesting figure is a close-fitting coat-hardi with long pendent lappets, displaying the buttoned sleeves of the under-dress; in front of her outer dress pockets are introduced, like those of the Princess Blanche de la Tour, in her statuette at the side of Edward III.'s monument in Westminster Abbey, who stands with both hands in her pockets.

A fine example of the more stately head-dress of the following century is shown in the second cut, which is at Horley in Surrey. The date of this is about 1430; but the name of the original owner is gone, and a second inscription appended, commemorating Joan Fenner in 1516.

The third head-dress is of the decided horned form.* It belongs to an unknown lady at Ash in Kent.

The varieties of peaceful or civil costume, although it was never adopted by the higher ranks for their sepulchral effigies, are still to be traced from the attendant figures of relations or mourners, placed at the side of tombs, and in some few brasses,† and

from the memorials of the more rich and luxurious members of the mercantile class. We have already mentioned the brasses of the Lynn merchants, which are unsurpassed in workmanship and enrichment, both in the dresses and in other accessory ornaments. The figure of which the annexed head is part, is also supposed to be one of the works of the same artist.



This is part of the effigy of Thomas de Topclyffe, at Topcliff in Yorkshire. Mr. Boutell has marked it with the date 1391, which is that of the death of his widow; but, supposing it to have been really the work of the same hand as those at Lynn and Newark, and the priest at Wensley in Yorkshire, it is more likely to have been

* This very head-dress is, we believe, that to which the name *mitred* has been given, but this we may observe is not an old name for it, but one taken from the modern and incorrect notion of the shape of a mitre.

† No other instances of brasses with mourners occur to us than that of Thomas duke of Gloucester in Westminster Abbey and that of Sir Hugh Hastings at Elsing, Norfolk. The form is roughly represented in Sandford's *Genealogical History* of

England, but is now wholly despoiled; and the latter unfortunately is considerably injured. But there are also small figures in the costume of peace in the borders of the Lynn and Newark brasses, and some early figures of *children* elsewhere.

executed upon the death of Thomas de Topclyffe himself, who died in 1365. After describing the memorial of Alan Fleming at Newark, Mr. Boutell remarks :—

“The brass at Topcliff is of considerably smaller dimensions, but its merit as a work of art is of the very highest order. It represents, beneath a doubly arched canopy, the effigies of a civilian and his lady, both attired in long tunics and mantles; the man wears at his right side an anlace. Tabernacle work, with figures of angels playing upon musical instruments, appears on either side, and rises above the effigies into clusters of niches, pinnacles, and rich tracery. The effigies are placed upon a ground of diaper of a flowing pattern, and beneath their heads are embroidered cushions, each supported from above by an angelic figure with out-spread wings.”

Of the ordinary costume in the fifteenth century a curious example is given by the figure of a notary in the church of St. Mary Tower at Ipswich.

“This plate, probably engraved about A.D. 1475, represents the deceased functionary in the long full-sleeved gown and low side-laced boots of the period; his hands are uplifted as in prayer; from his girdle depends his official badge or distinction, the ink-horn with its accompanying pen-case; the head is bare, but on the left shoulder rests a cap of a peculiar character, in high fashion with all classes during the reign of Henry VI. and not unfrequently worn throughout the remaining years of the fifteenth century.* In form this cap was circular, somewhat resembling a turban, being composed of a roll of cloth or other richer material, from which on one side a broad long band or scarf hung down to the ground, unless tucked in the girdle or wound round the neck, while on the other side of the cap a species of loose hood was attached, which fell negligently about the head and shoulders. In this brass the long scarf is represented as hanging down in front of the figure, and possibly it might have con-

* Mr. Boutell adds in a note that the same hood is represented in the effigy of the celebrated William Canynge at Bristol, which is engraved in Hollis's *Effigies*. It is still part of the costume of the Garter; and we may add that it is *represented*, as it were in shadow, by a piece of cloth sewed upon the modern livery gowns of citizens.



cealed the gypciere. On the breast is a scroll thus inscribed,—

*Reposita est hec spes mea in sinu meo,
Sancta Trinitas dominus Deus miserere mei.*”

There is a second notary in the same church, and others at Holmhale in Norfolk, Great Chart in Kent, and New College chapel, Oxford.

The monumental stone of Judge Coke at Milton in Cambridgeshire (which we print as a separate plate) affords at once a good example of legal costume, and a favourable representation of the not very becoming female dress of the days of King Edward the Sixth. There is something, however, very pleasing in the features both of the worthy judge and his lady. This William Coke esquire (for we have

inadvertently accompanied Mr. Boutell into its error of styling him *Sir William*, a title contradicted by the inscription), was not related to the more celebrated Chief Justice of the next century, for their armorial bearings are totally different. He was a very short time on the bench, having been appointed on the 16th Nov. 1552 (Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*), and dying in the month following the accession of Queen Mary. It is not improbable that that occurrence hastened his death: for we find he was one of those who signed the letters patent settling the crown on the Lady Jane,* and that he was in consequence committed to the Tower, together with the chief justices Cholmley and Montagu.† This was on the 27th of July; on the 24th of the following month he died. The reader has only to reverse the print to read the high eulogium on his character contained in the Latin verses.

The introductory memoir of the Oxford Manual is followed by a descriptive catalogue of 450 rubbings in the possession of the Oxford Architectural Society, accompanied by copies of such inscriptions as remain attached to them, and the blazon of their shields of arms, &c. In the descriptive abbreviations we regret to observe one term purposely misemployed, viz. "knt., knight, used of any figure in armour." This is something like Sir E. L. Bulwer's determination to style the great Earl of Warwick "the last of the Barons," and is a freak less justifiable in an antiquary than a novelist. There ought to be that harmony between the labourers in kindred branches of the same science, that the archaeologist of art should hesitate before he says to the archaeologist of family history, "I set your distinctions at defiance." A like carelessness occurs in p. 83, where the Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, the father of Queen Anne Boleyn, is termed only "Sir Thomas Bullen."

In the decyphering of the inscriptions there has been a little want of that peculiar skill which has received the name of palæography. They are full of unfortunate misprints, which, in

correcting the press, are particularly liable to escape an eye inexperienced in the black-letter. But, besides this, they also abound in misreadings, which must have arisen rather in the original transcription than in the printing, and many of them from inattention to the customary modes of contraction,‡ though these are for the most part correctly explained in the Introduction. Sometimes even surnames have suffered from this circumstance, as, from inattention to the contraction for *er*, we have Meptyshale for Mepertyshale (p. lxxxvii.), and Capp for Capper (p. cii.). From disregarding the contraction for *es*, Andrewes is twice made Andrewe, in pp. 72, 122. Geoffrey Fyche, in St. Patrick's Dublin, was evidently called *Finch*, from that bird on his armorial shield. In another case, where a letter has been supplied, a wrong one is chosen. John Lēenthorp, buried in St. Helen's Bishopsgate, was doubtless a Leventhorpe, not Lementhorpe. The name of the canon of Christchurch engraved at p. xxxiv. is in the inscription plainly Coorthoppus, which in English is Coort-hopp or Courthope, not "Coothorp." Verieu at p. 13 should probably be read Verien.

Without descending to notice mere literal errors, which will be obvious to any attentive reader, it may be serviceable if we point out some other misreadings which really mar the sense.

P. 6. Sepmi. for Septem.

P. 24. Coniuis H^{III} for Coniugis H^{III}.

P. 25. Eithesie for Ecclesie.

— deno q3 quo for quoq3 deno.

P. 26. urām for n(ost)ram.

P. 36. Tempore Edificaciōis noue tūm ihū for Tempore Edificaciōis noue ale istius [? We conjecture only.] It is at Fovant, Wiltshire.

‡ In explanations of these contractions, given to Mr. Boutell's book by the Rev. Mr. B. it is stated that "The form of the letters is so clue whatever to the can alone be taught by p vation." On which di that whilst its f true, as many u rained by what are called letters," val in and l e tions, ary in "

* Printed in Cobbett's *State Trials*, vol. i., but his name is there misprinted Croke.

† Machyn's *Diary*, p. 38.

P. 37. *princeps et eeni Contubermoli for Contubernalis (?)*, the memorial of Edmund Croston, principal of Brazenose.

P. 38. in viroq; *Jure for utroque*.

P. 39. *Largithnisque for Largithusque*. On this brass, that of Sir John Dyve at Bromham, reference should have been made to the explanatory remarks in the Topographer and Genealogist, vol. i. p. 160. The impaled arms are neither bears nor dogs couchant, but lions sejant.

P. 73. *Rardis palmar' for Ramis palmarum*,—Palm sunday.

P. 95. *Tomynw*, a name misread for Twynynw or Twynyhoe.

P. 105. the dey of seynt Paul *coñcio read seynt Paules cōu'ciō, i. e. conversion*.

P. 134. *Buleley for Bulcley, tue for hāc, reddidit' for redditus (i. e. rents), and stabilūt for stabiliit*. This involves a misapprehension of the name. The lady was the wife of William Bulkeley esquire, who bore for his arms three *bull's* heads, not "horses' heads bridled."

MR. URBAN,

Southampton,
Nov. 15.

LORD CAMPBELL, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, states that Lawrence Booth, Bishop of Durham, who was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1478, "had risen by merit from obscurity;" and that, although "he gained great distinction for his proficiency in literature, law, and divinity," having been elected head of his house (Pembroke Hall, Cambridge,) and Bishop of Durham, he was nevertheless "equally inefficient in the Court of Chancery and in Parliament;" and that, "to console him" for the deprivation of the great seal in 1474, "he was soon after translated from Durham to York."

If Lord Campbell know no more of the Bishop's qualifications as Lord Chancellor than he appears to do of his origin, the whole of the above passages would be a tissue of barefaced and gross assumptions, palmed upon the public in the garb of truth. He might have learnt that Chancellor Booth's ancestors for five generations are recorded as persons of note and territorial possessions in Cheshire and Lancashire. His grandfather was a knight living in the reign of King Edward the Third, and his grandmother was of the ancient family of Workesley of Workesley. His mother was of the family

of Savage, of ancient and honourable descent, at Clifton or Rock Savage in Cheshire. Of his brothers, the eldest was created a knight in 14 Henry VI. and was ancestor of the Booths of Barton; another was Sir Robert Booth, knight, of Dunham Massey, patriarch of that line, which was elevated to the peerage by King Charles the Second; the third, from being Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died Archbishop of York in 1464; another was founder of the family established at Sawley in Derbyshire; and the youngest was a prebendary in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Among his nephews and nieces may be reckoned a dean of York, a bishop of Exeter, a bishop of Hereford, and a countess of Westmorland, who were all Booths.

Is this an *origin* which Lord Campbell would define as *obscure*? If Lord Campbell's statement as to the Bishop's origin be not a wilful perversion, it is as gross a mistake as that of his calling Lord Chancellor Arundel and Archbishop of Canterbury, "son of Robert Earl of Arundel and Warren" (vol. i. p. 290), or that of Edmund Stafford, bishop of Exeter, "*brother of the present earl*," or that of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, "*son of the Earl of Stafford*" (vide same volume). Such want of accuracy is very damaging to his Lordship as an author and historian, and tends to verify the complaints which have been made of the hasty and superficial manner in which he has compiled his biographies, especially the early chancellors.

He is blamed for want of candour in acknowledging his obligations to other authors, and quotations from their works, and for the absence of a complete and uniform statement of proofs and authorities. His native shrewdness of character was never more usefully displayed than upon this point, where, culpably neglecting *original* records and authorities, he has copied wholesale from Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, unwinnowed of its numerous errors. His gross inaccuracy in genealogical data invests with doubt all his other statements and assertions, which therefore require further proof before they can be credited.

Yours, &c.

B. W. G.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

On Trees, their Uses, &c. By John Shepherd. (*Lectures delivered at Bristol.*) 12mo.

A PLEASING and instructive little work, containing an account of some of the most remarkable species of trees as well as individuals, accompanied with interesting remarks on their uses to man, and illustrated with plates.

P. 16. It is very true that when the author "travelled, thirty-two years since, over the mountainous tract between Nice and Genoa, towards the Bocchetta, he was assured that the population had chiefly subsisted on the fruit of the beautiful Spanish chestnut tree, of which these vast forests are principally formed, and that the potato was only of recent and partial introduction." Not only in this tract, but wherever the Apennines extended, the chestnut was the peasant's food. The consequence, however, of this was the most deplorable famine and misery in the years when the fruit was scarce or did not ripen. The poor had no other resource, for this was the *lowest* food, and the introduction of the potato has been a boon of incalculable value. We believe that the inhabitants of these mountain districts have ceased to rely on the chestnut as their staple food altogether, though of course they still make use of it as supplemental to the foreign root, which *hitherto* has given them a far better supply.

P. 18. "The singular fact is adduced by McCulloch that this Sago-palm, *when young, is covered with prickles*, to protect it from the wild hog and other animals. These drop off when the enlarging plant ceases to be a tempting food." A similar change of leaf is often observed in the holly, which forms the subject of one of Southey's smaller poems, the Holly Tree. Is it generally known that the shape of the *ivy-leaf* changes when it leaves the ground, and hangs in airy festoons from rock or tree, and that it loses its angular form, and becomes rounder?

P. 20. "It may here be mentioned that one of our European pines (*Pinus*

Pinea) has eatable kernels, which are sold in our Italian warehouses." The cones of the stone-pine ripen their seeds well in England, though inferior in size to the Italian. This pine attains no size in England; the largest we know are at Fulham; nor is it a native of Italy. It is the "*pinus culta*" of the Latin poets. We are not sure whether the forests of Ravenna and Rimini are of the stone-pine or pinaster. We think Mr. Loudon told us they were of the latter tree. The squirrel, we think, is particularly fond of this tree, and in our plantation selects it in preference to the other pines, doing much mischief to the young shoots and smaller branches.

P. 20. "There is a fine specimen of this tree (the '*Araucaria Imbricata*') in the botanic garden at Leipsic, and in our own country at Kew and Dropmore." The finest specimens of this *Araucaria* in England are at Kew (the oldest), Dropmore (two very fine), Bicton in Devonshire (Lady Rolle's), Pince's nursery in Exeter, and some at Bayfordbury near Hertford, Mr. Baker's seat. They are said to grow faster in Devonshire than elsewhere in England. There are some near us in Suffolk, planted by a gentleman who, seeing one of the native women coming down from the hills with her apron full of cones, bought them, and brought them over to England. The *Araucaria* in the Chiswick Horticultural Gardens is from one of these very seeds. There are some handsome specimens in the neighbourhood of Windsor, and a good one at Steeplehill in the Isle of Wight. This tree appears to us to thrive best in an open space, and to be injured by being placed in close plantations. Lord Harrington has composed his avenue to his castle at Elvaston of a double row of *Araucarias* and *Deodora* cedars.

P. 27. "The Camphire Laurel of Borneo and Sumatra grows to the size of our oak." A fine specimen of this beautiful tree, of moderately large size, may be seen in the royal gardens of the Caserta, near Naples.

P. 34. The Banyan tree. "The briefer touches of Milton are more truly picturesque, when he conducts us beneath that tree which

In Malabar or Deccan spreads her arms."

In our last Magazine (p. 501) we pointed out the botanical error in Milton's description of this tree.

P. 52. The cause of the oak, when bearing the mistletoe, being so revered by the Druids, seems to be, that the growth of this parasite, common on other trees, is so extremely rare on the oak as that its existence is still disbelieved by some, who require proofs as strong as holy writ. Some years ago the Society of Arts offered a reward for the discovery of it, and it was found somewhere in Gloucestershire. Subsequently, we believe, other specimens have been seen. This plant (the mistletoe) seems comparatively rare in the eastern parts of England, where the climate is dry, and delights in the humid atmosphere of the west and south. There are two distinct species of plants passing under this common name.

P. 60. "Certain conical protuberances produced on the roots of the deciduous cypress (*Taxodium*) in the southern states of America, sometimes two feet high and four feet in diameter, hollow, and covered with reddish bark, are used by the negroes for *bee-hives*." The *Taxodium Distichum*, which grows in some of the northern as well as southern States, but which seems to arrive at its greatest size in Mexico, and which covers with its close foliage the swamps, in conjunction with the "white cedar," has the peculiarity mentioned by the author. The use and intention of these protuberances is not ascertained. Some persons have thought that they were intended to preserve the tree against the blocks of ice, that come down in the wintry floods with such force that Mr. Lyall says he has seen trees nearly sawn through by them. This, however, may be founded on too partial a cause. In a conversation with our late friend Mr. Loudon on this subject, seeing that these trees grow in those muddy swamps, which are constantly accumulating and rising, we suggested that the elevation of the roots by means of these *ligneous hillocks* might be for the purpose of conveying the air to them,

as a tree, the roots of which are buried too deep, dies for want of connection with the atmospheric influences. He was so pleased with this suggestion, that in his Abridgment of the Arboretum he gives it, under our authority. It is rather singular that this tree, the largest known in the world, for we know no other that can be fairly said to have attained a circumference of 117 feet, though it is quite hardy in our country and climate, never, so far as we know, grows to a size beyond two or three feet in diameter, and is not often to be found so large, and then dies away. The largest we know are at the Duke of Northumberland's at Syon, and two old trees now decaying at Bulstrode Park, and one fine tree in full growth and beauty at the garden of the house on Clapham Common, late in the possession of the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, the great philosopher and chemist. The last, perhaps, is the finest and most beautiful specimen in England. There is also a fine tree of this kind in the little grove pertaining to Strawberry Hill, on the opposite side of the road. At Lord Melbourne's seat (Brockett Hall), in Hertfordshire, the banks of the lake are planted entirely with this tree, without any intermixture of other kinds. To be fully impressed with the magnitude of this tree, as described by Humboldt, we staked out a circle of 117 feet in our meadow, and then inside of that circle made another representing an English oak of 15 feet. The former, representing such an immense body of timber, looked so prodigious, that not a farmer or labourer could be brought to credit its reality.

P. 61. "Its wine (the birch tree), I have already said, is good and palatable." When the writer of these lines was a boy at Tonbridge school, wine used to be made regularly every year from the birch woods belonging to Summer Hill, in Kent, by the family of Mr. Woodgate, the then proprietor. It was sweet and pleasant to the taste.

P. 95. "Lamartine reckoned only seven great trees (cedars of Lebanon) remaining. These, he says, from their size, may be fairly presumed to have existed in biblical times." To which Mr. Shepherd adds, "The vast antiquity of these trees cannot be questioned." Now we are quite aware that both Lamartine and our author express the general opinion on this interesting

subject, and yet we confess we have no confidence at all in the accuracy of the calculation. We believe that the very largest cedar now existing near Lebanon may be taken at 40 feet, or say a foot or two more. Those whose measurement is given in this work are 32 and 35. Now it will be probably allowed that a tree will grow as fast in its native climate as in a foreign one, and also that it will attain an equal not to say a greater longevity there than when taken to a country the seasons and soil of which are different from its own. This we think is a proposition so reasonable that it will not be denied, and it might be supported by the example of the trees of North America, *not one of which* attains the size in Europe that it does in its native forests. But we are willing to place the argument still less favourable to ourselves, and suppose the rate of growth in either country, Syria and England, to be equal. The largest cedar tree in England does not exceed 20 feet, and there are not above two or three that have arrived at this size, so far as our knowledge extends. We should say of the two largest, one is in the gardens of Wilton House (Lord Pembroke's), and the other at Falkbourne Hall, in Essex, near Witham. The date when the latter was planted is not known by the proprietor; but the age of the Wilton cedars, the finest and largest group in England, is perfectly ascertained, and has been recorded, with some curious particulars, by a late most eminent botanist, the Hon. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester, the particulars of which will be found in Loudon's Arboretum. We have not the book by us, but we think that his statement makes them about 120 years old, or not so much. Another magnificent group is at Whitton (Miss Gosling's), near Richmond. They are of the largest size, being about 16 feet in circumference, and they were planted by Archibald Duke of Argyle, somewhere about 1720. Some of the cedars at Toppingo Hall, in Essex, are of very large size, and they were planted by a Mr. Mortimer, a merchant of Tower Hill, in 1699. If it is true that the cedars at Chiswick House are only 90 years old, which we have heard on the authority of an eminent botanist, who told us he related what the Duke of

Devonshire told him, it would be a wonderful instance of rapid growth indeed;* but we think this must relate only to the cedars at the back of the house. We could give many other proofs, but we will mention only one more. There are cedars at a village in Suffolk near Wickham Market, two of which are at least 18 feet round, and these are known not to have been planted more than a century and a quarter. The age also of the cedars at Goodwood, in Sussex, is probably known, and the date of the time when planted.†—In granting that there are cedars on Lebanon, which are *twice the size* of any trees of the same kind in England, we may presume that they would require twice the time for their growth. The cedar in England has reached the size of 20 feet in 120 years; why should not that in Lebanon reach 40 feet in 250 years? But give any additional allowance that is not unreasonable,—add another century;—and after all, how far short does this fall of the period presumed by so many travellers and writers! But, should it be said that we are *mistaken in our dates of the planting the trees in England*, to this we add, that we are then mistaken, in company with all botanical authority whatever, which fixes the date of the introduction of this tree into this country in 1680; and the old botanical books, as Gerard, &c. published previous to this time, *do not mention it among their trees or plants*; indeed Mr. Herbert informs us that those at Wilton were at first kept in pots under shelter as tender exotics, little known and

* We have a cedar of Lebanon in our garden planted 25 years since from a pot, which is now *seven* feet in circumference, fair measurement.

† We have forgotten to mention the two aged cedars in the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea, which are close to us, as we are writing; these trees are about 16 feet in girth, and are said to have been planted by Evelyn himself. They are in a state of rapid decay, not so much from age as from other causes. Cedar trees and firs do not like the vicinity of a city like London: the only *evergreen* tree which seems indifferent to the foul and smoky atmosphere of this overgrown and huge metropolis, is the *st me pine* (*pinus pinus*)—we know no other; among shrubs the *aucuba* seems most at home.

not to be trusted to our rude climate and soil. According then to our belief, the immense antiquity of these trees is altogether fabulous, and disappears; and we presume that they are the offspring of other trees, which have perished in successive generations one after another on the same place. The cedar trees will produce every year thousands and even tens of thousands of young plants around them from the germination of their seeds; we have seen the ground completely covered by the rising crop. As regards "the cedars on Lebanon changing their shape, as mentioned here (p. 94), and turning their points towards the sky to meet the snows in winter;" is there any authority for it? for all that we find here, is the assertion of La Roque in 1722, that the Marmorites said so; and Mr. Southey in Thalaba has extended this to a degree that even in its poetical dress is against all laws of nature, and absurd.

Its broad round spreading branches, when they felt

The snow, *rose upward in a point to Heaven!*

It were much to be desired that these wise and sensitive trees had retained the native custom in foreign climates; but they have lost all such power here, and it is the weight of masses of incumbent snow, suspended on the large heavy lateral branches, which has injured and destroyed half of the cedars in England.

P. 100. As regards the great cypress tree at Sonma, near the Lago Maggiore, we have only to add, that it is said that Napoleon turned his new military road some way from its direct line in order to preserve it—an interesting anecdote of the love of nature still surviving in such a "perturbed spirit."

P. 135. In his next edition of this pleasing work the author should not omit an account of the great oak near Monmouth, felled some years since, and which, we think, produced between 700*l.* and 800*l.*! a sum unequalled by the produce of a single tree. Among the decayed specimens of these venerable monarchs of the woods should also be mentioned the "Bull Oak," between Warwick and Hatton, in a field on the right hand side of the road. It must have been a prodigious tree, and hardly surpassed by any mentioned. It does

not grow far from what was the residence of Doctor Samuel Parr, who must have rejoiced in such a congenial neighbour.

P. 139. The author mentions "poplars of 108 feet high;" but this is no unusual size for this tree to attain. The finest poplar (Lombardy) in existence is in the garden at Whitton, before mentioned. It is above 120 feet in height, is 20 feet in girth, and in full growth and health. There is one also in the same district, at Petersham, more than 17 feet round. For the Abole, or white poplar, there is no district in which it flourishes like that of Windsor, Colnbrook, Horton, and all round the banks of the Thames.

We must now, though loath to leave so pleasing a subject, omit much more, that, if our audience were favourable, we would willingly add. But we forget Mr. Shepherd while we are so much occupied by ourselves; therefore let us quote what he says on a newly-discovered tree, likely in point of utility to eclipse all those which were ranked by the ancients among the *steriles* :—

"The caoutchouc tree, it seems, must yield up some of its honours to a tree more recently discovered, the *gutta percha* of Singapore and Borneo. About six years ago Dr. Montgomerie, a physician, who was at Singapore, walked into the inland forest, and coming among native woodsmen, observed that the handle of an axe or tool, called *parang*, used by them, was of a substance unknown to him. 'The woodsmen told me,' he writes, 'that it was the gum of a tree, and could be moulded into any form by mere dipping it in hot water, regaining when cold its former hardness.' This tree, which is of a newly-discovered genus, called *Isoman-dra*, affords a *concrete oil* (or vegetable tallow) or butter, an *ardent spirit*, and a *febrifuge medicine*. It is often from 40 to 50 feet high, and three in diameter; even six feet, according to Mr. Brooke, who says, 'it is plentiful in Sarawak.' The gum has been hitherto wastefully collected by the natives, who *cut down* the trees to obtain what may be obtained by *tapping*. The forests are common property. The natives fell the tree, strip off the bark, and collect the milky juice, which soon becomes as hard as wood by exposure to the air. It can then be moulded into any form by dipping it in boiling water, when it becomes quite soft, but grows hard again when cold. This

product of a wonderful tree is said to make not only the best shoe-soles, but machine-straps, piping, floor-cloths, whips, mouldings, boxes, coats, garters, &c. Whether in all these cases it will be practically good and lasting time must teach; but no one can doubt the surprising quality of this gum who has seen the medallions made from it, which look like bronze," &c.

From the honour done to *one* tree we pass on to celebrate the still more extended virtues of the race, which the author has collected in so lively and pleasing a manner that we almost believe ourselves enjoying a primitive banquet in the bowers of that *substantial* paradise he has raised for us.

"I am tempted to usurp the magic power to collect materials for a true wood festival. If they would all bear transporting, and if some kind wood-nymph or fairy would bring them together on our soil, one might furnish from them a really sylvan banquet, worthy of a midsummer night's tree-meeting under the Queen's Oak at Windsor. Not a *tea-meeting*, for we would exclude the juices of the *tea* plant and the *vine*, generally obtained from mere *shrubs*. We might leave out also very many fruits, or reserve them only to grace the dessert; but we must secure Polynesian loaves and Borneo cakes from the bread-fruit and sago trees. As a second course, the Indian banana, both fresh and dried, which in tropical climates supplies food to millions; pastry of the Andes, from the boiled nuts of the araucaria; Italian comfits from the kernels of the stone pine, prepared by sugar of the larch or maple, or honey from a hollow oak or cypress root; milk from the cocoa nut, and cream from the cow-tree of Humboldt, or the *hya-hya* of Demerara; rich African butter from the shea tree, and wines of the palm-trees and the birch from the torrid and the arctic zones. Gas, though we might draw it either from the living pine or from the relics of antediluvian forests, would seem too scientific and urbane a light for our simple wood-feast; but candles from the croton and the *vateria indica* would not disgrace a fairy's hand. Lamps of the nuts from the Sandwich islands might hang on their cocoa-nut strings, as festoons, among illuminated branches; and the myrtle wax of Louisiana and Virginia would supply beforehand very appropriate tapers for sealing our warmest or politest notes of invitation."

We hope Mr. Shepherd will allow us to be a guest at this ideal banquet,

and we promise him we will do justice to his vegetable viands with as much appetite as Milton describes the angel Raphael discussing the dishes at the *first dinner-party that ever was given*. And so we say—

Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedit myrto

Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ,
Nunc et in umbrosis *fauno* decet immolare lucis;

and till then we heartily bid him farewell.

An Inquiry into the Philosophy and Religion of Shakspeare. By W. J. Birch, A.M.

MR. BIRCH has shown most remarkable industry and ingenuity in endeavouring to prove that our great bard was a professedly *godless* person—a scoffer and disbeliever, and one whose supremacy of delight was to show disrespect to religion. This his purpose is carried indefatigably through near six hundred pages of proof, following the footsteps of the guilty poet from play to play and character to character, nor letting one unfortunate or untoward expression escape him. It may be, for we do not pretend to fathom the motives of men's conduct, that a mere abstract love of *truth* has been the mainspring of this singular performance, upon which he must have bestowed a long period of ungrateful labour; it may be a desire to display his own ingenuity and skill (and ingenuity and skill are not wanting) in the masterly manner in which he tracks his fated prey through all his doublings and windings, and discovers and displays the latent purpose in all its varying forms and disguises, till he has caught and bound the shifting Proteus at his feet. If the author has been actuated by any cause or motive different from these, it is not apparent to us. He does not appear to possess any sectarian prejudice, or any Puritan rigidity, or any evangelical horror of the drama. It does not appear to be a work suggested by that fanatic and party feeling, which is now driving with all its force against the enjoyment of many of the elegant and innocent amusements of society. We must therefore presume that he be-

lieves he has discovered, more fully than any previous reader of Shakspeare's works, the open and avowed and profligate impiety of the writer, and that he thinks it his duty to display it. The difference between Mr. Birch's opinions and those of the preceding commentators, as Warburton and Johnson, is seen, in their considering those profane expressions but too frequently met with, as occasional, unpremeditated, not formed on any systematic principle, and perhaps belonging to the writer of fiction as a dramatist, as one whose business it was,

Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas, to excite the laughter of the "groundlings" by every means in his power, and to obtain success in that profession upon which he relied for present maintenance, and for future independence and wealth. Certainly much licence is allowed on the stage which would not be granted beyond the fascination of its influence. It has been called the school of morals, but, with such teachers, we are afraid the pupils will taste more of the honey on the lip than of the physic in the cup. Shakspeare shared with all the other dramatists of his day in these improprieties, and, in our opinion, as fully as any; but the design of the present writer goes far beyond all this, and is no less than to prove a determined, open, avowed ridicule of all religion, disbelief of its doctrines, and confirmed, unblushing, unhesitating impiety. It is to prove that he was a materialist, one who had no hope, no thought of immortality. "Shakspeare," he says (p. 91), "seems, undisguisedly enough, to have attacked religion in his earliest plays, and in later ones to have done it with more design and art."

We will add a few more comments of the same kind, sufficient to show the writer's judgment on this subject, and then we must leave it in our readers' hands, only observing that Mr. Birch's volume is certainly not carelessly thrown off, or the produce of a sportive feeling, but one carefully formed, and with much labour of composition combining its various proofs, and with ingenuity adapting them to its purpose.

P. 92. (Henry VI.) "From a variety

of passages may be inferred Shakspeare's unsatisfactory views of *prayer* as a channel of communication between man and his Maker."

P. 108. (*ib.*) "Providence is introduced on every occasion in this play with inferences from such opposite directions, and with such *intentional malice*, that the designs and intentions of the writer cannot possibly be mistaken."

P. 113. (*ib.*)

So wish I, I might thrust thy soul to hell!

"Johnson condemns the 'horrid wish.' We may depend upon it Shakspeare was not implicated in its wickedness; he was *indifferent as to any real belief in its possibility*."

P. 158. (Hamlet.) "All explanations of religion are deemed unsatisfactory by Shakspeare."

P. 160. (*ib.*) "He treats the possession of an immortal soul according to his own rule with cynical levity. He contemplates the death of others as a sweet satisfaction, while he makes a joke of one already dead, as being 'all over with him.'"

P. 166. (*ib.*) "As is very usual with Shakspeare when he has furnished objections to religion in every serious and oft-repeated form, he introduces clowns to make a burlesque of everything sacred."

P. 234. (Henry IV.) "We elsewhere show that Shakspeare not only ridicules but reasons against *Christ*, his words, and doctrines."

P. 242. (*ib.*) "Here he (Falstaff) ridicules the Almighty, before battle too, likening him to one of his creditors, whom he does not wish to pay more than any other."

P. 246. (*ib.*) "The parable of Jesus is put in fine juxtaposition with a pretty slight drollery; indeed, he assimilates the divine author of the Christian religion with a Falstaff, a wine-bibber, and a glutton."

P. 207. (As you Like It.) "We have pointed out unvarying materialism, and no mention of the eternal spirit in man."

P. 353. "There are passages in this play (*Measure for Measure*) which staggered Warburton, made Johnson indignant, and confounded Coleridge and Knight."

We think these quotations, which are taken from the first part of the volume alone, will be quite sufficient to give as full a view as required of the author's sentiments on the subject of Shakspeare's decided *materialism*; but, like most other writers who adopt an hypothesis, he is apt to overshoot the mark of proof, and, putting on microscopic spectacles, to see blemishes

and defects that to common eyes would not be apparent. *Ex. gr.*

P. 352. "He is induced to think the title of 'Measure for Measure' was taken from a text of scripture, on which Shakspeare meant to expatiate,—'For with what measure ye mete shall it be measured to you,'" &c.

P. 354. "The speech 'But like a thrifty goddess she determines,' &c. is taken from the parable of the Talents, and is an exact parallel and abstract of the circumstances. Angelo's speech,—'Tis one thing to be tempted, Escalus, another thing to fall,' &c. Here we think Shakspeare had in mind the judgment of the Saviour on the woman taken in adultery," &c.

P. 320. (Merry Wives of Windsor.) "The parson says to Ford,—'Master Ford, you must pray, and not follow the iniquities of your own heart.' One among many instances of Shakspeare's intruding the *Church service* in his dialogue."

P. 201. (Richard III.)

I every day expect an embassy
From my Redeemer to redeem me hence;
And now in peace my soul shall pass to Heaven,
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth.

"His God was to send an embassy to him! He was not to go on an embassy to God, to seek favour and reconciliation; his Redeemer was to come on another mission to earth to fetch him. Can anything be more blasphemous than this?"

P. 143. (Hamlet.) "In the speech of Hamlet, 'So oft it chances in particular men,' &c. Shakspeare seems expressly to controvert, as he does elsewhere, the doctrine of original sin." . . . "When the crowing of the cock is made by Horatio to remind the ghost of his guilt, are we sure that Shakspeare had not in mind the conviction of St. Peter?"

P. 127. (Love's Labour Lost.) "Nay, Master Moth, but what they look upon. It is not for persons to be silent in their words, and therefore I will say nothing. I thank God I have as little patience as another man, and therefore I can be quiet."

Will it be believed that the comment on this speech is as follows?

"Costard's speech is a parody of the words of the Prophet, applied by Jesus to the destruction of Jerusalem. But the answer to the inquiry of Moth 'What shall some see?' seems a sarcastic denial of the end of the world, of the fulfilment of prophecy, of the great events that have been seen, and the religious look forward to see in all ages!"

P. 109. Vaux reports to Margaret

that the Cardinal is on the point of death.

Blaspheming God, and cursing men on earth.

"This seems like the antithesis to 'Glory to God on the highest, and on earth peace and goodwill towards men.'"

P. 106. Of the scene of Gloster and Sussex in Henry VI. Mr. Birch says,

"We might have supposed a Popish miracle here ridiculed, were not the early incidents of the case a *perfect transcript* of the instance of Jesus restoring a blind man to sight."

P. 103. This must be our last quotation. In King Henry VI. the Cardinal says to the Queen,

Let me be blessed for the peace I make
Against this proud Protector with my sword.

The commentator says, "Here are introduced the words of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount, and a priest is made to scoff at them."

When the Shakspeare Society (*centimanus Gigas*) gets hold of this book it will feel some satisfaction in reflecting that whatever may be the talent or ingenuity of the author in his selections and combinations, and whatever the spirit and animus which pervade the whole, he has shown evidently in the above overstrained deductions, and many other poetical criticisms, such a want of judgment and logical accuracy, as much to diminish from the weight of his authority, and even to weaken the reader's reliance that he was writing on the conviction of an unbiassed mind, and making deliberately the gravest accusation that could be made against one whom, we believe, Mr. Hallam says, "was the greatest genius the world ever produced."

Campbell's *Essay on English Poetry*. Parts I. II. (Murray's Colonial Library.)

THIS is a most judicious republication of a work which does honour to Mr. Campbell's taste and knowledge. It is written with great care, and with the acuteness of the critic and the feeling of the poet. The essay is an elegant and faithful abridgment of a subject copiously and learnedly discussed by Warton, Ellis, and others; while in some portions, as in the formation of the English language and metres, Mr. Campbell has shown that he was

able to discuss a subject of difficulty with discriminating judgment and learning. We do not know any work that could be so advantageously used as an introduction to a careful and complete knowledge of the rise and progress of English poetry, or a safer guide to a just appreciation of the relative value of the different writers.

This general essay on the subject, which comes down to the times of Pope, is followed by sketches of each poet, separately placed at the head of the selection from their writings. We have nothing better of the kind, for Ellis's volumes only included the older poets. The criticism is delicate without being fastidious, and the decision, if it can have a bias, is, as it should be, to the favourable side. As a poet, Mr. Campbell knew well the difficulties of his art, and that it was necessary and just to make due allowances, even to those works where the "limæ labor" is most apparent. It is seldom that we have to complain of receiving too copious a store of reflection or selection; but in some instances we could have wished that names of eminence had not been so summarily dismissed, and particularly those in which we could have desired some assistance from so able a judge of poetical merit. We allude for instance to *Sir Fulke Greville*, upon whose style, Mr. Southey says, Dryden formed his, more than upon any other author. We also think that the merits of the Earl of Stirling are not sufficiently estimated; but we perhaps may take a future opportunity of discoursing on these volumes more at leisure, and, if we do, we shall not permit Samuel Daniel to be dismissed, as he is, in a few lines, hardly mentioning his poetical pieces or language, or the space he fills in the age in which he lived.

But let us give one or two specimens, omitting the biographical part, and confining ourselves to the critic's judgment on the poets.

DAVENANT.—"Gondibert" has divided the critics. It is undeniable, on the one hand, that he shewed a high and independent conception of epic poetry in wishing to emancipate it from the slavery of ancient authority, and to establish its interest in the dignity of human nature without incredible and stale machinery. His subject was well chosen from modern romantic story, and he strove to give it the close

and compact symmetry of the drama. Ingenious and witty images and majestic sentiments are thickly scattered over the poem; but Gondibert, who is so formally described, has certainly more of the cold and abstract air of an historical than of a poetical portrait, and unfortunately the beauties of the poem are those of elegy and epigram more than of heroic fiction. It wants the charm of free and forcible narration. The life-pulse of interest is incessantly stopped by solemn pauses of reflections, and the story works its way through an intricacy of superfluous fancies, some beautiful, others concerted, but all, as they are united, tending to divert the interest; like a multitude of weeds upon a stream, that entangle its course while they seem to adorn it."

GAY.—"Gay's Pastorals are said to have taken with the public, not as satires on those of Ambrose Philips, which they were meant to be, but as natural and just imitations of real life and of moral manners. It speaks little, however, for the sagacity of the poet's town readers if they enjoyed these caricatures in earnest, or imagined any truth of English manners in Cuddey or Cloddipole contending with amcebean verses for the prize of song, or in Bowzybeus rehearsing the laws of nature. If the allusion to Philips was overlooked they could only be realised as travesties of Virgil, for Bowzybeus himself would not be laughable unless we recollected Silenus. Gay's *Trivia* seems to have been built upon the hints of Swift's description of a city show. It exhibits the pictures of the familiar customs of the metropolis that will continue to become more amusing as the customs grow obsolete. As a fabulist, he has been sometimes hypercritically blamed for presenting us with allegorical interpretations. The mere naked apologue of Esop is too simple to interest the human mind when its fancy and understanding are past the state of childhood or barbarism. La Fontaine dresses the stories which he took from Esop and others with a profusion of wit and naïveté, but his manner conceals the insipidity of the matter. "*La sauce vaut mieux que le potage*." Gay, though not equal to La Fontaine, is at least free from his occasional prolixity; and, in one instance (the Court of Death), ventures into allegory with considerable power. Without being an absolute simpleton like La Fontaine, he possessed a bonhomme of character which forms an agreeable trait of resemblance between the fabulists."

We observe that several very useful notes are added to this edition by some ingenious but unknown hand, which considerably increase its value.

The History of the Church of Christ.
By the late Joseph Milner, A.M.
With Additions and Corrections by
the late Isaac Milner, D.D. A New
Edition, revised by the Rev. T.
Grantham, B.D. 8vo. 4 vols.

IT is not always an advantage to a work to have been highly estimated at its first appearance. If it has been undervalued at first, the recovery often tends to produce a lasting reputation, as is the case, for instance, with Wordsworth's poetry, which was almost sunk by disparagement at the outset, and has since emerged into fame. But the reaction from a favourable reception, and still more so from support in particular quarters, is generally injurious. The "Church History" of the late Joseph Milner, and his brother the Dean of Carlisle, is an example of the kind.

So scanty was the supply of ecclesiastical history in this country, when that work first appeared in 1794, that students were not only obliged to go to foreign sources, such as Mosheim, but even to separatist or recusant ones; so that what Fuller sententiously said, as to casuistical divinity in his time, might be applied here, "Save that a smith or two of late have built them forges, and set up shop, we go down to our enemies to sharpen all our instruments."*—Holy State, c. x. In such a dearth a work like Milner's was received as a boon by a numerous body of readers. It did not always matter whether his doctrinal sentiments agreed with their own; his piety (a leading requisite), his good sense, and the comparative novelty of the subject, made way for the work through various obstacles. We remember a country rector, who would have disclaimed the compliment of scholarship, remarking very pertinently that Mosheim and Milner were like skimmed milk and cream. Even Mr. Dowling, writing in 1835, and under the influence of other feelings, acknowledges "That at the time he wrote, and for many years after, there was no one in this country who could have written such a history better than he did . . . And every one who knows anything about the matter, knows that it was not divines of a particular school merely, who

in Milner's time were unacquainted with the original writers of ecclesiastical history. The ignorance was general."—Letter on the Paulicians, p. 4 note.†

But this state of things could not always last. The work itself, by creating a taste for ecclesiastical history, helped to undermine its own extensive popularity. Criticism deemed it worth attacking; thus testifying indeed to its reputation while seeking to detract from it. Thus, for instance, Mr. Hallam pronounced the writer "by no means learned enough for the task he undertook."‡ But Milner never meant to produce a work that should claim the epithet of learned. His original prefaces tell us plainly what he intended, and what he did not intend to do. He considered that the dissensions, the follies, and indeed the externals, of which such works were full, occupied too large a proportion; and, as he says, "the disagreeable inference which the reading of Mosheim produced in my own mind, is probably no singular case, viz. that real religion appears scarcely to have had any existence." With this view he lays it down as his guiding principle, "What real Christianity is, I mean to exhibit historically." Greater learning would, no doubt, have made the book more complete in some respects, but would not have altered its essential features. His judgment and his candour have been questioned, but such defects are certainly not conspicuous, and by some he has been thought to have exceeded in the latter quality: at least, a writer could hardly be deficient in it, who, at the end of the last century, sought for instances of piety on the papal chair.

The work divides itself, generally speaking, into three periods—the patristic, the mediæval, and the reformational. Properly we should have said *four*, but the first century is not a time which affords much matter of dispute, and therefore we shall merely say that the subject is well analysed and arranged. In the patristic period the

† The subject of the Paulicians has been investigated by Mr. Faber, in the Appendix to his work on Justification, with reference to this letter.

‡ Middle Ages, iii. 465.

ground becomes more debateable. Here the author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm," whose study of that period is really profound, has mingled praise with blame. While proclaiming the insufficiency of modern writers—"Mosheim and Milner, for example,"—on the early ages of the Church and the writings of the Fathers, he says that "the first gives the mere husk of history, and the other nothing but some particles of pure farina," meaning the extracts from their works. "Nevertheless, with all its very great defects, Milner's Church History is incomparably the very best that has ever been compiled."—p. 244-5, 3rd edit. As the writer inclines in doctrinal sentiment to Milner, it is less surprising that he should have given him this praise, than that he should have seen any defects. We presume that the eulogy is to be taken as meaning that Milner's work comes nearer to Mr. Taylor's idea of what a church history ought to be than any other. The reader, however, will be more astonished at finding that Mr. Taylor's antagonist, Mr. Newman, concurs in praising Milner. In the preface to his translation from Fleury, when speaking of the deficient method of Mosheim, he says, that he "writes in a tone of piety and seriousness, and with an evident desire to do justice to the great Saints of Christendom, and to illustrate the power of Christian principles in their lives and writings." After specifying what he considers Milner's defects, which, however, mainly amount to an attachment to his own views, (and in which indictment every writer of the kind must be included,) he thus concludes, "Yet, in consideration of the love he bore to the Fathers, in an age when few voices were raised even in apology for them, he is ever to be mentioned with kindness and honour."—Advert. p. iv.

The mediæval period is the one to which Milner has devoted least attention. From the sixth to the thirteenth century no longer space is allotted than to the third, fourth, and fifth. This period, however, is not the most inviting in ecclesiastical history. It is one of darkness, of ignorance, and of crime, relieved by lights which are peculiar to the times. It can only be treated of sufficiently by antiquaries,

and Milner was no antiquary. Even glossology contributes its aid, as will be seen by a case which we relate, because we are not aware that any of Milner's critics have adduced it. According to the traditionary account, John Scot, Bishop of Dunkeld (1202), procured the separation of the county of Argyle from his see, and its erection into a separate diocese, because the people spoke only Irish (*Erse*), and he did not wish to receive emoluments from a people whose souls he could not edify. Milner quotes Collier for this story, and valued the spirit it exhibits so highly as to remark, that "John Scot deserves to be regarded as a practical teacher of bishops and pastors in all ages."—Vol. iii. p. 169. But Keith, in his catalogue of Scottish bishops, has thrown a doubt on the alleged motive.

"This is the common story; but if that was [the] real fact, it would seem to speak as much against John's retaining the parts even near to and about his cathedral of Dunkeld itself, where it is certain the Irish prevailed till of late years, and is not as yet quite worn out.* So that the large extent of the bounds of the bishopric would appear to have been Bishop John's true motive for the disjunction." (p. 285, ed. 1824.)

As we approach the time of the Reformation, the writer appears to feel himself more at home. Professor Smyth, in his *Lectures on Modern History*, says (vol. i. p. xiv.) "There is a very good account of Luther in Milner's Church History." In Lecture X. on the Reformation, he expresses himself more fully, though he appears not to distinguish exactly the continuator, Dean Milner, from his brother.

"I must mention, before I conclude, the two last volumes of Dean Milner's *Ecclesiastical History*† . . . They contain, particularly in the Life of Luther, the best account that I know of the more intellectual part of the History of the Reformation; in other words, they contain the progress of the Reformation in Luther's own mind; a very curious subject. I therefore consider these two volumes, particularly the lives of Wickliffe and Luther,

* Keith's Work appeared in 1755.—REV.

† This alludes to the edition in *five* octavo volumes.—REV.

as a most entertaining and valuable accession to our general stock of information, and one that may be considered accessible to every student." (vol. i. p. 265)

And speaking further of the Dean, the continuator, he terms him "One whom I know to have been so able, and whom I conceive to have been so diligent." In confirmation of the opinion given above, we can say, that Luther's opposition to the indulgences is detailed so fully, and so well condensed, as to leave little to be gleaned from other quarters, as we have found in making use of it for other purposes. Not only is the reader informed, but the student is furnished with arguments; a remark which may also be applied to the account of John Huss and the Council of Constance at an earlier period.

Milner's work has been called *superficial*, which really means no more than that he did not construct it upon a larger scale. But by what standard is this defect to be estimated? There is an established height for military recruits, but none that we know of for literary candidates. No doubt, Ainsworth's Dictionary is *superficial*, compared with Facciolati, and yet is not likely to be supplanted by it, except in a few extensive libraries. Besides, for a work to be read, it must lie within a readable compass, and though by exceeding this it may become more useful for consulting, it loses in general value what it gains in that respect. Mr. Newman greatly prefers Fleury (to which indeed his peculiar tastes directed him); but Fleury, we suspect, is rarely read through,—including the continuation, of course. The Magdeburg Centuriators are more copious than either, but to read them is the labour almost of a life. Lessing has keenly pointed out the distinction in an epigram on Klopstock, thus translated by Mr. Taylor of Norwich, in his work on German Poetry:

Great Klopstock's praises all express,

Yet who has read him through?

Be mine to give the critics less,

The readers more to do.

But it is now time to examine how Mr. Grantham, the present editor, has performed his task. It has grown, as he says in the preface, out of the controversy respecting it which was

carried on a few years ago. "The editor, having had his attention drawn to the mistakes and inaccuracies interspersed throughout the former editions of this valuable work, by the letters of Messrs. Maitland and King on the subject, determined to set himself about revising the whole." (p. v.) The plan which he proposed to himself was, 1. To compare all translations with the original, and give it in a note, where it seemed desirable. 2. To verify references and increase their number. 3. To remove errors. His own corrections in the text, and additions in the notes, are included within brackets, and the appendix has been transferred to them both, as occasion required. A few repetitions have been removed, "and a translation of the ancient Vaudois Poem 'The Noble Lesson,' has been substituted for the general account of it given by Milner." (p. vi.) As might have been expected, that portion of the work which was executed by the Dean, has required comparatively little correction, but we must remember that the harder part of it was his brother's.

The late controversy on the merits of Milner made such an edition of the work desirable, indeed necessary, and Mr. Grantham has devoted himself to it with the requisite industry. We give a few specimens of his editorship. At p. 112, vol. ii. he observes that in Milner's abridgment of Augustine's Confessions "The sense is given with sufficient accuracy, and sometimes the original is very closely as well as elegantly rendered, though at others greater latitude is taken, and much is compressed in few words." At p. 348, he vindicates Milner's account of the monks in Arabia, as not being too gloomy; while at p. 497, he agrees with Maitland, that Milner had misunderstood Pope Nicolas's praise of Theodora. At p. 44, vol. iii, he considers the charge of Manicheism, brought against the Albigenses, &c. as generally false, but allows that it may have existed to a certain degree. For our part, we do not attach much importance, in the way of evidence, to the acts of the Inquisition of Toulouse. It is not likely that its members were better qualified than the Italian inquisitors, and what *they* were we may

learn from Calderini, a jurist of the 14th century, who in his Treatise "De Hæreticis," gives them little credit for discernment between the guilty and the innocent. At p. 88, he differs from Milner, in saying, "I have not met with any satisfactory evidence, that Meginher does deserve a place in this history." At p. 244, a short but clear account of the scholastic divinity is given in a note, where the editor observes, that "Like Plato's school, it has had several ages or periods: the ancient, the middle, and the new." At p. 260, in opposition to Milner, he tersely remarks, that "Politics seem to have sought Wickliff, and not Wickliff politics." At p. 439, where it is mentioned, that the emperor Maximilian threatened to have Tetzel "flung into the river at Enoponte," it should have been translated *Innsbruck*. At p. 446, he confirms Milner's statements that the Scriptures were "little known to the world" in Luther's youth. The fourth volume exhibits less of annotation, because there is less need of it in that portion of the work.

The correction of the numerous references is a great advantage, and perhaps it is only after some experience that Mr. Grantham's labour in this respect can be duly appreciated. He has observed the proper medium between a paucity and a superfluity of notes; and neither overlooks the strictures which have been made upon Milner, nor defers to them implicitly. His object was evidently *Conservative*, to rescue the work from attempts at suppression; and this he has attained, not by counter-assertions of perfection, but by a judicious course of editorship, such as he considers the Milners would themselves have undertaken if it had been in their power. The difference, then, between this and former editions may be summed up by saying, that they may suffice for the reader, but for the student this is particularly desirable.

A History of the Martin Marprelate Controversy in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By the Rev. W. Maskell, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. 224.

THIS work is a reprint, with considerable additions, of an article entitled "Martin Marprelate," in the third quarterly number of the Chris-

tian Remembrancer. (April, 1845.) The subject has been noticed, at less or greater length, in all the ecclesiastical histories of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Even Dr. Johnson, in his "Essay on the Origin and Importance of Small Tracts and Fugitive Pieces," written for the Introduction to the Harleian Miscellany (see his Works, ed. 1792, 8vo. p. 190), has given a slight outline of the subject. The principal notices are by Neal, in his History of the Puritans, of which it forms a brief but essential part; by Fuller, in his Church History; and by Mr. Soames, in his Elizabethan Religious History. Of these the most preferable is certainly Fuller's, for while it is as large as the nature of his work allowed, it is distinguished by a beautiful spirit of candour, which surveys the *Iliacos muros* not only *infra* but *extra*. Still a more regular history of the controversy was wanting, and Mr. Maskell has accordingly addressed himself to the task. His *virtues*, as Lord Byron said of an eminent historian of Greece, "are learning, labour, research, wrath, and partiality;" which last the noble poet called *virtues* in an author, because they make him write in earnest. For our part, however, we avail ourselves of this way of giving an opinion with a different object, in order to discharge a double duty,—of praise to the author, and of caution to the reader. Mr. Maskell has filled up a void in ecclesiastical history; but some of the materials he will probably be anxious himself to remove on a future occasion, and to supply their place with others. It would be useless, at this moment, to argue with his honest and ardent *partialities*, and therefore we leave them to the milder operation of time. To his *wrath*, we would just hint, that the sharper a sword is, the more likely its edge is to be turned in dealing a blow, than to inflict a wound. We would also observe, that in contending against opinions expressed in the latter part of the sixteenth century, he has fallen back on the principles of the earlier part of it. The best cure for this mode of viewing things is, a careful study of the writings of Erasmus; of course not his anti-Lutheran ones, where he assumes the partizan, but his general and practical ones. Mr.

Maskell, who seems anxious to fasten the charge of a want of learning on the Puritanic clergy, will perhaps be surprised at Erasmus's account of the *Sacerdotes* in his time, "qui nullam liturgiam callent, nisi pro defunctis unicam." (*Colloquia*, *Concio*, p. 634, ed. 1664.) Still, in common fairness, we are bound to account for these predilections in Mr. Maskell, as we believe that we can do so. He is evidently one of those clergymen who have grown up during the late Dissenting attacks on the Church of England, and whose minds, "nursed in the soil of strife," have early imbibed a controversial feeling, directed against everything that is associated with Dissent in their ideas, whether justly or not. This is one of the evils resulting from the attack; and we fear that no little time must elapse before it has perfectly subsided.

Markham's Germany. A History of Germany from the Invasion of Germany by Marius, on the plan of Mrs. Markham's Histories. 12mo. pp. xii. 480.

The History of Germany and the German Empire. By Miss Julia Corner. 12mo. pp. 272.

WE have placed these two volumes together because they both belong to the same subject. The former is anonymous, the latter is the production of a lady, which we are sorry to know, as it places us in an ungallant position when we give our opinion of it. Both works, unfortunately, are specimens of what history ought not to be.

The former work is lettered on the back and the side, "Markham's Germany," whence the purchaser might conclude, through too hasty confidence, that it was a companion to "Mrs. Markham's" popular and able histories of England and France.* The title-page, however, will undeceive him, for there he will learn that it is merely "on the plan of Mrs. Markham's histories," in direct contradiction to what may be called the *external* title. The work professes to take up the subject "from the invasion of Germany by Marius," and if the writer has found such an

event, he deserves to rank with the authors of eminent *discoveries*, as none such had hitherto come to light. At p. 2 we learn the actual truth, viz. that Marius encountered the Cimbri, a German nation, at Aix, in Provence, a.c. 102; yet the error is repeated in the "contents" of chapter 1, as "Invasion of Germany by Marius!"

This is enough to warrant us in saying that the work needs revising before it can deserve circulating. We have not gone through it, for with what pleasure could we read it after so gross an error? We shall only add that, in a work designed "for the use of young persons," the Augsburg Articles, in chapter 39, are out of place. The character of Luther, at p. 308, requires expunging or remodelling.

2. The second work is not calculated to supply the defects of the former, as it has others of its own. At p. 47 we read that Gregory the Seventh's sentence of excommunication against Henry IV. "was not removed until the emperor *had done penance* by standing for three days in the court-yard of the pontiff's palace!" The place was not the pontiff's palace, neither was the transaction a penance; but perhaps the authoress was misled by a loose expression in Pfeffel's generally excellent *Abrégé*, "*il y fait pénitence de trois jours.*" (p. 142, ed. 1754.)

At p. 103 we are told that Luther "began to preach against the *forms* of the Catholic Church," whereas it was the doctrines that he opposed, and the *forms* were that part of the system of which he shewed himself most tolerant. The tendency of the work appears, we regret to say, to depreciate what is Protestant, either by omission or by the mode of narrating, and to exalt whatever is Romanist, with few exceptions, and so can only mislead historically. Thus it says of the Reformation, that "this was the origin of far more dreadful civil wars than any that had been carried on by the German princes; wars that occasioned many years of misery in almost every country of Europe." (*ibid.*) There is no arguing with minds that view the matter in this light. In ancient history they would regard Christianity as the cause of the blood that was shed during the persecutions before Constantine; but *persecution*, as such, has

* The real authoress was the late Mrs. Penrose.

nothing to do with it in their eyes. We suspect that this is merely an inversion of a trashy remark of Chateaubriand's, who, speaking of the wars of the League, the troubles of the Low Countries, &c. asks, "Why did all this take place?" and tartly answers the question thus, "Because a monk chose to *think* it wrong that the pope had not granted to his order, rather than another, the commission to sell indulgences in Germany," (Essay on Revolutions, trans. 1815, pp. 381, 385,) the falsity of which may be excused on the ground of the noble writer's ignorance, augmented by his bigotry. Miss Corner does not adopt the latter fallacy, but says of the indulgences, "which many people *thought* was a pernicious privilege." This lady's view of one of the greatest profanations of religion merges into a matter of individual opinion.

We copy the following paragraph to shew what hardships the Austrian Protestants were subjected to, for we presume *this* would not have been said if it were not indisputable.

"The established religion of Vienna was the Catholic, and, as no Protestant churches were allowed there, the Protestants were obliged to go to Presburg, which

was forty miles distant; therefore a coach went every day from Vienna to Presburg for the convenience of those who had no place of worship nearer." (p. 148.)

This statement which has just been quoted occurs at the end of the seventeenth century.

At p. 179, speaking of the Empress Maria Theresa, the authoress says, "It was in her reign that the Jesuits, who were much disliked by the Protestant princes, were suppressed in Germany." How the error in this paragraph arose we cannot tell. The word *Protestant* seems to have been violently forced in, and has nothing to do with the subject, for it was by Romanist princes that the *good fathers*, as the authoress afterwards calls them, were "much disliked," and this because they knew them well, while Protestant princes were unconcerned in the matter. Any protection that they obtained was from non-Romanist sovereigns, such as Frederic II. and the Empress Catharine of Russia.

Our readers are now enabled to judge of the nature of this work. It professes to be one of a series entitled "The Historical Library," but in what degree it should serve as a specimen we are unable to say.

Eastern Arts and Antiquities. Square 16mo. pp. 366.—It is justly observed, in the Introduction to this volume, that "in order to a correct understanding of various parts of Scripture, information is needed on many Eastern Arts and Antiquities." A particular reference is given to the transaction recorded in Luke v. 19, where a person unacquainted with the Oriental mode of building would be at a loss to know how it could be effected. As Oriental usages remain unchanged, for they depend, it may be observed, in a great measure on *climate*, there is no need of recondite research, but chiefly of accurate observation. This volume includes the peculiarities of religion, domestic life, warfare, music, money, &c. among the Eastern nations. We quote one particular, which will show the use of such a work. "Wells have been used by the Orientals both for hiding-places and prisons. To the former of these practices there is an allusion 2 Sam. xvii. 18, 19; and empty cisterns (made for the preservation of rain water), sometimes with mire at the bottom,

were used for the latter purpose by the Jews, as we see from Jer. xxx. viii. 6; Zech. ix. 11. Instances have been known of persons in the East being confined in wells for a considerable length of time. Waring, in his 'Tour to Sheeras,' mentions a descendant of Nadir Shah, who was 'confined in a well for two, and then three years, and was indebted for his escape each time to disturbances which distracted Khorasan.'" (Art. *Wells*, pp. 365-6.) Taken in its particular point of view, this volume may be regarded as a sort of Biblical Cyclopædia. It is embellished with several appropriate engravings.

Shells and their Inmates. Square 16mo. pp. 214.—Hitherto the science of conchology has, for the most part, been confined to Mr. Sowerby's and other expensive publications; though when we use that word, we do so in the sense of the late Mr. Talboys, the Oxford bookseller; for when we once objected to the price of some work or other, he remarked, that it

was an *expensive* book, but not a *dear* book; meaning that it was not priced beyond its real value; a distinction which must be allowed to be fair. This little volume however is neither dear nor expensive. It brings a delightful science within the reach of every reader, and the tone in which it is written enables him "to look through nature up to Nature's God." The account of "superstitions of former days," as connected with shells, in chap. x. is entertaining and instructive. It is illustrated with cuts throughout.

Plants. Square 16mo. pp. 160.—This volume is of the same kind as the one just noticed, and therefore need not be described particularly. Being of rather a more general nature, it will perhaps have greater attractions for some readers. Its copiousness is such, that while it teaches the young, it will often convict the old of ignorance—an ignorance however which it can remedy. The engravings are very pretty.

The Old Sea Captain. Square 16mo. pp. xii. 324.—This book supposes an "Old Sea Captain" in conversation with some neighbouring lads, to whom he kindly details his nautical experience. There is a great deal to be learned from it by landmen, and it includes accounts of the Royal George, the Mutiny of the Bounty, the Settlement at Pitcairn's Island, the wreck of the French vessel La Meduse, the disaster of Sir Murray Maxwell's ship the Alceste, the northern voyages of Ross and Parry, &c. Those who like to go to sea on land will be instructed and delighted with it. It is full of engravings, which the younger readers will be glad of.

The Doctrinal Puritans. Nos. XIV. and XVI. 18mo.—The former of these volumes is entitled "Heaven Opened, or a brief and plain discovery of the riches of God's Covenant of Grace," by Rev. Richard Alleine, A. D. 1665.* It is a survey of the lights and shadows of spiritual life, such as may seem like an unexplored country, or a strange language, to those who have no experience of the kind, but will prove a treasure of instruction and encouragement to those who have. The copiousness of the old di-

vine is astonishing; where we should expect most sameness they exhibit most variety; they were in doctrinal and practical religion what the modern Germans are in erudition. The second of these volumes is "Select Sermons" by Bishop Beveridge. They are sixteen in number, and though not professedly a compendium of divinity, they might serve as an outline to minds that require one for elementary purposes. The period which followed after Bishop Beveridge has been too justly characterised as lifeless, so that in these sermons we have the brilliancy of the setting sun. Taken in their several subjects, without aiming at a presumed connexion as a series, they may be recommended as perspicuous and useful discourses. Mr. Bickersteth describes the Bishop's writings as "deeply serious and holy," an opinion to which we believe there will be no demur.

Contributions towards an Harmony of the Four Gospels. 8vo. pp. 228.—The author appears to have taken some pains with this work, though, after the labours of Lightfoot, Lardner, Doddridge, White, Greswell, and Robinson, we doubt whether much remains to be gleaned in this field. The opening dissertation, on the priority of St. Matthew's Gospel in the Hebrew, is good; but the tradition mentioned at p. 4, "that St. Peter was at Rome so early as A. D. 43, though St. Paul was not there till sixteen years later," is worthless, from being utterly irreconcilable with Scripture. Dr. Pells, in his recent "Annotations on the Romans" (which, however, we do not profess to commend entirely), justly observes on chap. i. verse 9,—"Hence it has been inferred that no apostle had hitherto visited Rome." On this subject, however, the reader will do well to consult Bishop Marsh's "Comparative View." At p. 180 it is argued that the phrase *Δευτερονπαρον* does not refer to the Jewish calendar, but to St. Luke's history, being the second Sabbath after the one particularly mentioned in chap. iv. 16, the intermediate one occurring at chap. iv. 31. The author considers these as so many links in a chain of Sabbatic notation. Some good anti-rationalistic remarks are introduced. The preface is dated "Lent, 1848," which will send future readers to their old almanacs to learn when the season began and ended in that year. A regular monthly and daily date is far preferable, for the use of dates is to be as accurate as possible; nor is there any reason for discarding such accuracy, which it costs no trouble to secure.

* Richard Alleine must not be confounded with Joseph Alleine, author of "the Alarm," which preceded Law's "Serious Call," and has not been superseded by it. Mr. Bickersteth, in his "Christian Student," styles it "a very awakening and edifying work."

D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, abridged. 18mo. pp. 507.—This abridgment is executed by the Rev. E. Dalton, late Secretary to the Protestant Association, and now Rector of Tramore. It has been already mentioned favourably by the press in several respectable quarters, so that our voice is merely an echo, yet an echo that should not be suppressed. The abridgment includes the three first volumes, which, when it was made, were the extant portion of the work. There is one remark that occurs to us, and in which we are not aware of being anticipated. So far from the original having lost by abridging (although of course more copious), it appears to have gained in one important particular; for the author's style is so peculiarly French as to translate best into English under a form more or less abridged, and thus smoothed down from its apparent ruggedness. We think, then, that the reader to whom the subject is new, will do well to begin the work, in the form which it has received from Mr. Dalton's hand, and proceed afterwards for extended information to the larger one. For youth, too, this form is peculiarly desirable, as this volume may soon be read; and it would make an excellent Christmas or New Year's gift to young persons, who can easily read it through in the holidays. To parochial and other lending libraries it would also be useful. We take this opportunity of clearing up an unintentional error: the book was announced, in some advertisements, as having a frontispiece, but the plate was withdrawn to afford the volume cheaper, and the advertisements were not at once corrected. This it is important to mention, as the purchaser might else imagine that his copy was imperfect. Of the original we need hardly speak at this time, but we well remember a question put by a friend in its earlier days, "Have you read this famous History of the Reformation?" Our opinion concurs with his.

The Christian Almanack for the year 1849. 12mo. pp. 84.—This useful miscellany follows worthily in the path of its predecessors. It contains, in addition to the usual information, a variety of particulars on National, Commercial, Political, Agricultural, and Domestic Topics. Among these are, Density of Population, Mineral Wealth of England, Railroads in Operation, Foreign Coins in British value, Statistics of Crime, Pauperism, and Missions, Tables of Emigration from 1825 to 1847, and the Cost of Passage to the British Colonies; which last is likely to be very useful at this time, and will inform even those who do not need its instruc-

tion. A View of Windsor Castle, both before and after the repairs, is prefixed. The "Selections from Pious Authors" answer to the title of "Christian Almanack," and may serve to teach the reader that the current year is but a portion of *Life*, even as that is but a portion of *Eternity*.

The Scripture Pocket-Book for 1849.—This publication obtains its name from an arrangement of chapters by which the Bible may be read through in the course of the year. It has also a variety of articles, which will prove serviceable in various ways, among which we would particularly specify the List of Religious and Benevolent Institutions, with their Addresses, Presidents, and Secretaries. We have known occasions when such a list would have saved a great deal of trouble. The "Gleanings" which extend from p. 145 to 176, will provide the purchaser with materials for serious reading and reflection, at times when other books are beyond his reach. Altogether this publication appears extremely suitable to its object. A pretty view of Derwent Water is prefixed.

Madeleine: a Tale of Auvergne, founded on Facts. By Julia Kavanagh.—This, though an unpretending work of but one volume, possesses more than usual merit, and, from the nature of the subject, is calculated to effect much good. The talented author, in her Preface, says, "The object in writing it was twofold: to display the great power of Faith, even when exercised by so obscure an individual as a simple peasant girl, and to reveal one of those singular instances of heroic devotedness which often pass unheeded in the humble annals of the poor." The story is simply and beautifully told. Madeleine, the heroine, the daughter of a humble schoolmaster, (who is dead just before our story opens,) has been betrothed to a young peasant, brought up by her father. She soon discovers that he has transferred his affections to another; and, after reproaching him with his fickleness, but "more in sorrow than in anger," she restores to him his plighted troth. Her first love being thus unhappily blighted, she resolves never to marry; and, being imbued with deep religious feeling, she determines to devote her time, labour, youth, and strength to ameliorating the condition of the aged and infirm of her neighbourhood. This, she conceived, could be best accomplished by the establishment of an hospital in her native village. To this task she devotes herself; and in spite of the apathetic indifference of the rich—the sneers and revilings of those whose welfare she had

so much at heart—amidst the chilling snows of winter and the parching heats of summer—and days and nights of toil and fatigue in journeying to near and distant towns and villages to collect money for her holy purpose—she meekly but firmly perseveres,—succeeds,—and dies just after

her design is accomplished. We have devoted a greater space to this pleasing and instructive tale than we usually allow to works of this class, and conclude by wishing it all the success which it so well deserves.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Nov. 5. The Hon. Francis Charles Lawley, B.A. of Balliol, and the Hon. Charles Spencer Hanbury, B.A. of Brasenose, were elected Fellows of All Souls.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 6. The Senate proceeded to the election of a Public Orator. The candidates were the Rev. Wm. Henry Bateson, B.D. of St. John's college, and the Rev. Rowland Williams, M.A. of King's college. The former was elected by a majority of 62; the numbers being, for Bateson 458, for Williams 396.

A Syndicate, appointed to consider the best means of affording encouragement to those studies, for the pursuit of which Professorships have been founded in this University, having made a Report, it was presented to the Senate for confirmation on the 31st Oct. The several propositions A. to E. were proposed by distinct graces, and all were carried by majorities of about two-thirds of the Senate. These measures, which are expected to exercise an important influence in the future conduct of University Education, are as follow:—

The Syndicate, admitting the superiority of the study of mathematics and classics over all others as the basis of general education, and acknowledging therefore the wisdom of adhering to our present system in its main features, are nevertheless of opinion that much good would result from affording greater encouragement to the pursuit of various other branches of science and learning, which are daily acquiring more importance and a higher estimation in the world, and for the teaching of which the University already possesses the necessary means. In accordance with this view the Syndicate recommend as follows:—

A. That, at the beginning of each academic year, the Vice-Chancellor shall issue a programme of the subjects, places, and times of the several professors' lectures for the year then to ensue.

That all students who, being candidates or the degree of B.A. or for the honorary degree of M.A. are not candidates for honours, shall, in addition to what is now

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

required of them, have attended, before they be admitted to examination for their respective degrees, the lectures delivered during one term at least by one or more of the following professors:—Regius Professor of Law, Regius Professor of Physic, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Professor of Chymistry, Professor of Anatomy, Professor of Modern History, Professor of Botany, Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, Downing Professor of Medicine, Professor of Mineralogy, Professor of Political Economy; and shall have obtained a certificate of having passed an examination satisfactory to one of the professors whose lectures they have chosen to attend.

That all students who, being candidates for the degree of B.C.L. do not pass the examinations for the first class in that faculty, shall, in addition to what is now required of them, have attended, before they be allowed to keep their act, the lectures delivered during one term at least, by one or more of the professors (as before, besides the Professor of Law).

That this regulation shall apply to all students answering the above descriptions who shall commence their academical residence in or after the Michaelmas Term of the year 1849.

B. That a new Honour Tripos be established, to be called "the Moral Sciences Tripos," the places in which shall be determined by an examination in the following subjects:—Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Modern History, General Jurisprudence, The Laws of England. That the examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos be the Regius Professor of Laws, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Modern History, the Downing Professor of the Laws of England, the Professor of Political Economy, together with one additional examiner, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and appointed by grace of the Senate; and, in case any of the above mentioned professors be prevented from examining in any year, deputies to examine instead of them shall be nominated

by the Vice-Chancellor and appointed by grace of the Senate.

That the first examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos, under the regulations now proposed, shall take place in the year 1851.

C. That a new Honour Tripos be established, to be called "the Natural Sciences Tripos," the places in which shall be determined by an examination in the following subjects:—Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Chymistry, Botany, Geology. That the examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos be the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Chymistry, the Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Botany, the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, together with one additional examiner, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and appointed by grace of the Senate; and, in case any of the above mentioned professors be prevented from examining in any year, deputies to examine instead of them shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and appointed by grace of the Senate. The first examination to take place in the year 1851.

D. That, with a view to encourage attendance at the lectures of the mathematical professors, and to secure a correspondence between those lectures and the mathematical examinations of the University; and also as a means of communicating to the students themselves, from a body of experienced examiners and lecturers, correct views of the nature and objects of our mathematical examinations, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, the Lowndean Professor of Geometry and Astronomy, and the Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, together with the Moderators and Examiners for mathematical honours for the time being, as well as those of the two years immediately preceding, be constituted a Board of Mathematical Studies, whose duty it shall be to consult together, from time to time, on all matters relating to the actual state of mathematical studies and examinations in the University, and to prepare annually, and lay before the Vice-Chancellor, a report, to be by him published to the University in the Lent or Easter Term of each year.

The Syndicate, having respect to the great importance of the study of Theology, and with the view of giving increased efficiency to the regulations already established for the promotion of it, further recommend:—

E. That all persons who present themselves for examination at the theological examination, established by grace of the

Senate, May 11, 1842, be required to produce a certificate of having attended the lectures delivered during one term, at least, by two of the three Theological Professors, viz. the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the Norrisian Professor of Divinity. This regulation to come into operation in Michaelmas Term 1850.

Nov. 11. The Vice-Chancellor has laid before the Senate the following statement respecting a new prize offered to the university: a large number of members of the civil service of India who were students at the East India College at Haileybury at various intervals during the thirty years that the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, M.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, was connected with that institution, desirous of testifying their regard for Mr. Le Bas, and of perpetuating the memory of his services, have raised a fund amounting to about 1,920*l*. Three per cent. Consols, which they offer to the University of Cambridge for founding an annual prize, to be called the Le Bas Prize, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire; the Prize to consist of the annual interest of the above-mentioned fund, the essay being published at the expense of the successful candidate. The candidates to be Bachelors of Arts under the standing of M.A.; or students in civil law or medicine of not less than four or more than seven years' standing not being graduates in either faculty, but having kept the exercises necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Law or Medicine. The subject for the essay to be selected and the prize adjudicated by the Vice-Chancellor and two other members of the Senate.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Shortly after the publication of the article on military education in the last number of the Quarterly Review, a communication took place between King's College and the authorities of the Horse Guards, with the view of supplying the acknowledged want of a college system for the army, the only profession excluded from collegiate advantages, incentives, and distinctions. Some slight movement to a similar end had been made at Carshalton and Putney; but these establishments were not of sufficient importance to admit of the trial of the experiment on a broad and decided basis. The result of the negotiation will be the establishment in a short time of a military department at King's College. The course of study will be necessarily distinct, but general, am-

bracing every subject likely to be useful to the future officer. The classes will be recognised by the authorities of the army; and in all probability certain advantages will be given to those distinguished at examinations or otherwise; but it is not intended to make attendance on the classes compulsory to those about to enter the army—at any rate for the present. It is to be hoped the proposed measure will find in the army itself the support it deserves.—*Atlas*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. Dr. Warnford, Honorary Canon of Gloucester, who has at various times munificently contributed to this and other educational institutions throughout the country, has just placed at the disposal of the Council of the Queen's College the sum of 2,000*l.* for the establishment of a Professorship of Pastoral Theology, in connection with the department of arts.

TRAINING COLLEGE, CARMARTHEN.

Oct. 24. This new institution was opened. It is intended for the instruction of the schoolmasters of the principality, on the plan carried out by the National Society. The building is situated on an eminence, commanding a view of one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful districts in South Wales. The foundation-stone was laid by the Bishop of St. David's just twelve months ago. The college has been erected under the superintendence of the Welsh Committee of Education, at a cost of 9,000*l.*, thus obtained—3,000*l.* from the Committee of the Privy Council, 2,500*l.* from contributions, and 1,500*l.* from the funds of the National Society; consequently a further sum of 2,000*l.* will be required. The college is designed for the teaching and residence of 60 schoolmasters in training. The Rev. Mr. Reed, well known as an able instructor at York Training College, has been appointed Principal. The individuals of the noble house of Dynevor have contributed 250*l.* towards the maintenance and education of poor students in this college:—Lord Dynevor 100*l.* to be applied in exhibitions of 20*l.* per annum for five years; the Hon. Rice Trevor a similar sum to be similarly applied, and Lady Dynevor 50*l.* to be applied in exhibitions of 10*l.* Lady Cawdor has announced her intention of giving an exhibition of 20*l.* per annum for five years, and the Bishop of St. David's an exhibition of 15*l.* These sums are in addition to their subscriptions to the Welsh Education Fund, to which H.R.H. the

Prince of Wales has contributed 100*l.* and the Queen Dowager 50*l.*

JOURNEY TO DISCOVER THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

The objects of this expedition were stated in our last Magazine, p. 517. Letters have been received by Dr. Beke from Dr. Bialloblotzky, down to the 8th November, when the traveller was at Alexandria on his way to the East Coast of Africa.

At Vienna Dr. Bialloblotzky met with a most favourable reception. The Bergrath von Haidinger, President of the Society of the Friends of the Natural Sciences, invited him to deliver a lecture on the subject of his intended journey, at the Society's Meeting on the 22nd Sept. which lecture was favourably reported by M. von Haidinger himself in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 28th Sept. Through the Ministers Schwarzer and von Hornbostel he obtained for himself and his son a free passage by the railway to Trieste, and from thence to Alexandria by the steamer of the Austrian Lloyd's; and he was furnished with an official recommendation to the Austrian Consul-General in Egypt. Baron von Hammer-Purgstall likewise evinced much interest in Dr. Bialloblotzky's expedition; and at the instance of the Imperial Academy of Sciences he was supplied with several valuable instruments made by the celebrated Kapeller of Gumpendorf.

Dr. Bialloblotzky quitted the Austrian capital on the day after the sanguinary conflicts in which General Latour and many others perished; but it was not till the 13th Oct. that he arrived at Trieste, he having been delayed on the road through some mistake with respect to his baggage, which was occasioned by the confusion consequent on the extraordinary number of persons leaving Vienna at the same time. Owing to this delay he missed the steamer which left Trieste on the 10th Oct. for Alexandria direct; but on the 17th he proceeded thither by the way of Athens and Syra. At Athens he received from the British Minister, Sir Edmund Lyons, during the few hours intervening between their first meeting and his embarkation for Syra, "as many marks of kindness and attention as could well be crowded into so small a *temporis spatium*."

On the 3rd Nov. Dr. Bialloblotzky reached Alexandria; and it was his intention to leave Suez for Aden on the 23rd by the East India Company's steamer, by which a free passage has been granted to him by the Court of Directors.

ARCHITECTURE.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 20. The first ordinary general meeting of the session was held. The president, Earl de Grey, was in the chair, and more than 200 persons were present, including the greater number of the leading members of the profession.

The President, with some well-chosen words of commendation, presented the medals and premiums awarded during the last session, namely:—To Mr. James MacLaren, of Edinburgh, for a design for a building to contain public baths, the Soane Medallion; to Mr. Henry Bayly Garling, associate, for the best Essay on the Application of Sculpture and Sculptured Ornament to Architecture, the Silver Medal of the Institute; to Mr. Thomas Hill, student, for a design for a garden pavilion, &c. Sir Wm. Chambers's "Treatise on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture;" and to Mr. Bright Smith, student, for the best Series of Sketches from Subjects given monthly by the council during the session, "Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture."

His Lordship then said the next presentation he had to make was the Royal Gold Medal to Mr. Charles Robert Cockerell, R.A., in testimony of his distinguished merit as an architect; and he had much pride and gratification in being the instrument of conveying to him that mark of the Sovereign's favour. He was proud of having been the first to apply for the medal, and Mr. Cockerell might well be proud of being the first to receive it. The medal was granted by the Queen without a moment's hesitation; and, instead of directing one to be given which had been applied or might be applied to other bodies, her Majesty had ordered the preparation of a die expressly for the purpose. In the first instance, the Council had proposed applying the medal to the encouragement of the younger members of the profession, and it was so advertized; but the response was not such as was desired, and therefore no award was made. Ultimately the Council determined on making it a prize for the senior members of the profession. There were difficulties in the way, but they were overcome; and he could bear testimony to the impartiality and anxiety with which the Council had made the award. He did not doubt that Mr. Cockerell felt this as an important compliment, paid as it was by his professional brethren without solicitation or influence, and he congratulated himself on being present on the occasion.

Mr. Cockerell said it would be indecorous if he received this high favour silently. He deeply felt the honour which her Majesty, aided by the advice of the Council, had conferred; he looked upon it as the highest honour that could be attained—the triumph of the profession. Other academies divided their honours between the three arts, but the Institute confined hers to one, and so gave to architecture her ancient pre-eminence: under the Freemasons, till the beginning of the last century, she was the great centre, and was now again taking her proper place. It was impossible for him to express his feelings; he received the medal with humility, at once as the highest reward and the greatest encouragement. He congratulated the originators of the Institute and the President, to whom so much was owing, on the position to which this act of the Queen had raised the Institute.

The hearty cheers with which Mr. Cockerell was received by the large body of his professional brethren present must have been as gratifying to his feelings, as it was creditable to theirs.

A description of the cathedral church of St. Isaac, recently erected at St. Petersburg, by the Chevalier de Montferand, hon. member, was then read by Mr. T. L. Donaldson.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 17. The annual autumnal meeting of this Society was held at the George Hotel Assembly Rooms, at Northampton, the Marquess of Northampton in the chair, supported by Viscount Alford, Sir Henry Dryden, Sir William Anson, the Dean of Peterborough, &c. &c. The officers of the Society were re-elected; the Rev. H. J. Bigge was appointed librarian, and the Rev. Heneage Finch was elected a vice-president of the Society.

The Rev. T. James read a Report congratulating the members on the prosperous and efficient state of the Society. He first noticed the very successful meeting at Oakham, which was reported in our number for last July; next the restoration of the long-neglected chancel of Rothwell church, to which the Society has contributed 5*l.*; and alluded to the plans now in progress for reseating respectively the churches of Brampton Ash, Uppingham, and Edith Weston. The old Norman chapel of Hartwell, being in a dilapidated state, and more than a mile distant from the main body of the village, the Society has approved of a change of site, but a

Norman arcade and other features are to be moved. At Ashton the Society has been consulted for the rebuilding of the tower; for new churches at Smeeton and Braunston; and for minor features at other places. But the most important work undertaken with their sanction is the new church of St. Edmund at Northampton. Mr. James concluded by remarking that the Society were now considering the three following important questions: 1. The plan of a school-room which may be licensed for divine worship; 2. What is the best form of a workhouse chapel where a distinct building cannot be erected; 3. The subject of improved dwellings for the poor.

Proposals are under consideration for joint meetings with the Bedford Archaeological and Architectural Society, and the Lincolnshire Architectural Society; the former will be met at Higham Ferrers and the latter at Stamford.

The Rev. H. Rose read an able paper upon the Architectural State of Northampton before the Dissolution of Religious Houses. He gave an interesting description of the ecclesiastical architecture of the town in the middle ages, glancing slightly also at its military appearance, inclosed as it was with embattled walls wide enough for four persons to walk abreast, and with the noble castle of Simon de St. Lis frowning upon the vale beneath. Passing on from the former to the present state of the town, Mr. Rose made a few remarks upon the parish churches as they now stand. The new church of All Saints had been built upon the site of the chancel of the old church. Speed's map made the ground-plan of the church cruciform. There was still a crypt under the church. The last parliament that was held at Northampton is said to have been held in the chancel of this church. He ascribed the Norman portion of St. Giles's church to as late a date as 1150. The greater part of St. Peter's church affords a pure example of highly enriched Norman, though with no precise guide as to date. The aisles have been re-built, as well as the east wall and the chancel, and some debased windows inserted. A curious and interesting crypt still remains at the east end. St. Sepulchre's is one of the few remaining round cross churches, of the semi-Norman or transition style. Its date is unknown. He rejected the idea that the Hospitallers or Templars were ever connected with it, showing that it must have been built before either of those orders was established in England. He inclined to think that, more probably, like the Holy Church at Jerusalem, it was a rood church. He next remarked

upon the crypts beneath Mr. Whitworth's and Mr. Wetton's houses, and two others in College-street. The rev. gentleman concluded his paper by conjuring up a picture of the town in the middle of the fourteenth century, as seen by a traveller approaching it by the Upton road. The castle, with its large and lofty keep, bidding defiance to the hostile comer; the abbey of St. James in the west, and St. Mary Delapré in the south, with, further on, the cross of Queen Alianor; north, south, and west the embattled walls of the town plainly visible, and within the priory of St. Andrew's, with its twelve churches, four prior's houses, hospitals, and colleges, with their shining towers and pinnacles, and luxuriant gardens; the clang of arms from the castle mingling with the chiming of bells from the convent. And every town in England too, it must be remembered, being in much the same state, the observation naturally arose that war and religion appear to have constituted together almost the occupation of the mediæval ages. The population of Northampton, at that time, afforded but 150 persons to each church. In the middle of the fifteenth century the population was nearly doubled, still there was about the same proportion between the population and the means of religious worship; and this, surely, was far better than being so much below it, as in the present day, at Northampton and other large towns in the United Kingdom.

The Rev. W. Thornton read a well written and exceedingly interesting paper on Early Painted Glass, in continuation of a former contribution on that subject.

The Rev. G. A. Poole read a paper on Brixworth Church, especially on the Saxon remains. The paper was profusely illustrated, and rendered exceedingly valuable by the research which it displayed. The church was visited on the following day by many of the members under the conduct of Mr. Poole.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY (PLYMOUTH BRANCH).

Oct. 17. A numerous meeting of this Society took place at their new rooms, in the Royal Union Baths, Plymouth.

Wm. Cotton, esq. of Ivy Bridge, having taken the chair, submitted for inspection a very curious and ancient relic of Greek workmanship, once probably intended for a species of portable altar. In form it resembled the ancient Diptych, consisting of two parts which folded together. In the interior were paintings of the God-head and his attributes, the Virgin Mary,

&c. From its general characteristics it might fairly be attributed to the period of Alcuin, whose celebrated bible, in the British Museum, written expressly for Charlemagne, it closely resembles in its architectural details. An interesting description, given many years ago when it was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries in London, accompanied it.

Mr. James Furneaux, of Swilly, read a paper descriptive of the new church lately built at Barnstaple.

Mr. Spence, of Stoke, presented a rubbing of a monumental brass from Harford church, near Ivy Bridge, which had been executed in memory of Thomas Williams, esq. who died in 1557. It represents a man in plate armour, with his head resting on his helmet; heavy pass guards, and broad sollerets. Mr. S. stated that the plate lies upon an ancient altar-tomb of early perpendicular character, and under an obtuse arch ornamented with crockets, foliage, &c.; that on examination he found the face of the tomb was partially studded with the remains of small brass pegs, once the fastenings of a much more ancient monument, which in all probability had been placed over the remains of an early benefactor, whose tomb had also formed the Easter Sepulchre of the church. In the time of Edward the Third Harford was possessed by the Harstons, one of whom probably sleeps under the altar-tomb which now bears the comparatively modern memorial of Williams, whose family did not become possessed of the manor until 1522. Above the figure of Williams is an inscription in the quaint rhymes of the 16th century:

"Here lyeth the corps of Thomas Williams,
Esquire,
Twice reader he in Court appointed was,
Whose sacred mind to virtue did aspire;
Of Parlemt he Speaker hence did passe;
The common peace he studied to preserve,
And trewe religioun ever to mayntayne,
In place of justice, whereas he did serve,
And now in heaven with mighty Jove doth
reigne."

On the south wall of the church is a monument put up by Dr. Prideaux in 1639, then the Rector of Exeter College, to the memory of his parents. It is a miserable performance cut in wood, after the manner of a sepulchral brass, and has been highly coloured and gilded.

A very interesting communication from W. P. Griffiths, esq. Secretary of the Society of the Freemasons of the Church, relative to the Roman Pharos and the Architecture of the Church in Dover Castle, was read by Mr. Spence.

The Rev. W. J. Coppard presented a beautiful cast of an early Cross found in

his church at Plympton St. Mary, circa 1200.

Mr. Spence presented the Society with a suitable Arm Chair for the head of their table. He also gave a very large Cast in Plaster of a portion of Sutton Valence Church, Kent, which represents in alto relievo the Ascension of our Lord; though the original had evidently been submitted to the tender mercies of iconoclasts, the cast exhibited the remains of delicate architectural detail and great beauty of composition.

Mr. Furneaux then exhibited Plans for the restoration of Yealmpton Church, which is being effected through the beneficence of Mr. Bastard, of Kitley.

SACKVILLE COLLEGE, EAST GRINSTEAD.

This college was founded by Robert Sackville, second Earl of Dorset, by his will bearing date February 8th, 1609, and is one of the most liberal foundations which have their origin in the reformed Church of England. In 1631 it received a charter from King Charles I. with a corporate seal, and the statutes were confirmed and authorised by Act of Parliament. The establishment consists of a warden, two assistant wardens (who are householders resident in or near the town), six brethren, and six sisters. Besides these, six poor widows are accommodated with rooms, but derive no further advantage from the institution.

The college is most beautifully situated on gently rising ground to the east of the town. It commands an extensive view over the rich and varied country from Relgate to beyond Tunbridge Wells, and is a very picturesque building, grouping admirably with the surrounding objects, and more especially with the tower of the parish church, from every point of view. It is built of the grey sandstone of the country, in the form of a quadrangle, inclosing a spacious court carpeted with the softest turf, which is intersected by cross walks of brick. The southern half of the building contains the rooms appropriated to the brethren and sisters. The chapel, in the centre of the east side, divides them from the warden's lodgings, which occupy the north-east corner, and separated by the great hall from the Dorset lodgings in the north-west, so called from having been set apart for the reception and accommodation of the founder and his family. These apartments are divided from those of the collegians by the wood-house and a large room over it, corresponding to and opposite the chapel. In the north-west corner of the court stands the well, an ivy-covered edifice surmounted by a cross, and bearing on the north the inscription—

'Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again; but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst;' and on the south—"O ye wells, bless ye the Lord! praise Him and magnify Him for ever." This has been erected by the present warden in the place of an unsightly pump, from a design by Mr. Butterfield, under whose direction all the other improvements and restorations have been carried on. Mr. Neale was appointed warden in 1846, and during the two years he has resided in the college has done much, by his influence with the patrons, and by his personal exertions, to repair the injury that had been done to the edifice by more than a century of neglect. The principal of these restorations has been the rebuilding of the hall at the expense of the patrons, the Earls de la Warr and Amherst. It was previously in a dreadful state of repair. The roof was dangerous, the ceiling had been plastered and white-washed till none of the timbers were to be seen, the belfry was two feet out of the perpendicular, the fireplace was walled up, the doors were of the meanest painted deal,—in short the whole building was in the last stage of decay. The south wall has been entirely rebuilt; the roof is altogether new, though the exact model of the old one; the screen has been cleaned from its repeated coats of white paint; the walls are panelled with old oak; and the only materials employed in all the works have been stone and the best oak. The belfry, which serves likewise for the chapel, has also been rebuilt, and two new bells have been given by the warden, and the old one recast at his expense. On Sundays and the principal festivals the brethren and sisters dine in this hall, together with four or six poor persons from the town, with the warden and his family. For these dinners the college makes no provision; they are entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

HURSLEY CHURCH.

Oct. 24. The Lord Bishop of Winchester consecrated, or it may be said re-consecrated, the parish church of Hursley. The present new erection covers the whole space occupied by the former parish church; the old walls are cased in the new ones, the old tower stands, but the building is considerably prolonged eastward. The former church was built about one hundred and fifty years ago or more, of brick, with round-headed windows, glazed in small square panes. The eastern end was finished off in battlemented brick steps. The pews were after the usual fashion of the period, tall, square, or oblong boxes or pens, except at the extremity of one

aisle, where, within a sort of oak-park paling, was accommodation for the squire's family. Still the whole was in fairly good repair, such as for many years would have come up to all the requirements of visitatorial inquiries, though it could not be called, either in outward proportions or internal arrangements and decorations, seemly for the holy use to which it was set apart.

The design of the present rebuilding was not, therefore, for the comfort and accommodation of the parishioners in the first place, but chiefly for the honour of God, and that a house dedicated to His service might be more worthy of Him whose name it bears. It has been executed wholly at the expense of the Vicar, the Rev. John Keble. Mr. Harrison has been the architect, and we think this church will add to his already high reputation. His design seems to have been, as nearly as he could, to make the new church harmonise with the old tower, and with the probable style of the church which had been replaced by the last building. Independently, then, of its simply architectural merits, he has succeeded very happily in this particular. The new church seems already to assume the quiet solemnity and time-subdued appearance of a substantial village church. The style is the Decorated. The north aisle and the nave and chancel are of equal length, the south aisle being somewhat shortened, the effect of which is good, as breaking the uniform line which the east end would otherwise have presented. This old tower has been surmounted by a very graceful spire. The casing of the old walls, as well as the newly-built walls, are of Swanage stone; with all the ornamental work of Caen stone. Every portion of the building which meets the eye from within or without is entirely new, except the tower. The roof is of oak, the seats all moveable oak benches, having some ornamental carvings, with desks, and accommodation for kneeling. The side screens (there is no eastern screen, except so far as the returns of the chancel stalls seem to imply), the pulpit and the stalls are of walnut, and also the lectern; the spandrels of the latter are carved with pelicans. The iron work on the doors was all wrought by the village smith: it is very free and sufficiently natural. The font is very richly carved and diapered. The altar-rail is of walnut, the design being a series of quatrefoils. The altar is of cedar, with a slab of white marble laid upon it. The church is paved with encaustic tiles, red and black, the colours being thrown into masses. Those in the chancel are of richer design; and the

fronts of the steps to the altar bear texts. The reredos is formed of very rich tiles, arranged in bolder pattern, and in much brighter colours, which will be greatly subdued and harmonised by the light coming through painted glass. The windows are an expression of gratitude from many who believe "*The Christian Year*" to have been an instrument of blessing to them.

A large concourse of strangers were present at the consecration, including the Dean and Archdeacon of Winchester, the Wardens of New College and Winchester, and nearly seventy other clergymen, Justices Patteson and Coleridge, &c. &c. Most of these visitors were invited to luncheon at Hursley Park. Sir William Heathcote had been unable to be in church in consequence of his weak state of health. The vicar and his patron have been joined together in so many good works, that it is a subject for regret that they could not be together at the dedication of this last work. It is now about twelve years since they have been associated in this relationship, and during these years three churches have been built, one of them endowed, and three new parsonages added to the united parish of Hursley and Otterbourne; and though the present work is understood to be in the main the private work of the vicar, their names should not be separated. As the offering of the author of "*The Christian Year*" to the service of God, it will be viewed by many with particular satisfaction. An interesting feature of Hursley church, is a monument to the son of the Protector Cromwell.

SETON CHAPEL.

Sept. 23. About thirty members of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, and a few invited strangers, assembled at the old chapel of Seton, near Travent. Seton chapel stands on the property of the Earl of Wemyss, and is a building of great antiquity. In the reign of Robert the Third of Scotland, Catherine Sinclair, of Hermandstow, widow of Lord Seton, "biggit an yle, on the south side of the kirk, of fine astlar, pendit and theikit it with stane, with an sepulchar therin, where she lies—and founded an Priest, &c. therein to serve perpetually." In 1493 George Lord Seton erected the church into a collegiate establishment, and assigned tithes for its support. In 1544 the English, under the Earl of Hertford, while destroying Seton Castle, spoiled the church and "tuk away the bellis and organis, and other tursable thingis, and pat thame in their shippis, and brint the timber work within the said kirk." The Seton family, one of the oldest and most princely in the

kingdom, dates back, according to ancient records, as far as the twelfth century, and was first ennobled in the person of William first Lord Seton. William the Lion gave the Setons a charter of the lands of Seton, Winton, and Winchburgh. The estates were attained in 1716, and ultimately became the property of the present noble proprietor, the Earl of Wemyss. A considerable sum of money was expended by the earl some time ago in repairing the chapel; and it is said to be the intention of the Antiquarian Society to memorialize his lordship for a further grant of money to be applied to the restoration of the place, and thus preserve in repair one of the most interesting relics of Scottish antiquity.

FANGFOSS CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

The pulling down of the little Church at Fangfoss, near Pocklington, has brought to light the curious discovery that the stones forming the walls have previously been twice used in the construction of earlier churches. It would appear that the first church must have been burnt, as some of the stones bear evident marks of the action of fire, and that subsequently a highly ornamented church stood upon the spot. This was succeeded by the church just pulled down, in which the ornamented portions of the stone, amounting to some hundreds, forming the arches and ornamental parts of the second church, were placed inwards, and the other portions were squared to form the facing. By placing together the stones forming the arches of the second church, the ingenious clerk of the works has restored to the eye the character of the ornaments and building. The stones were for the most part coloured (like the Galilee at Durham, and many buildings yet remaining), and the figures and emblems may bear comparison with the best specimens of carving at York or Lincoln. The lines are for the most part as clear and distinct as if cut yesterday. One human face, with mustachios and the beard cut square, would not disgrace a modern carver. The second church appears, from the foundations now laid bare, to have had a tower eighteen feet square, and a recess behind the chancel; the late church had neither. The situation in which these curious relics of past times were found deserves notice. Fangfoss is about two miles from Stamford-bridge, at which the decisive battle with the Danes was fought by Harold, previous to the battle of Hastings, at which he lost his life. It is known that the Danes destroyed all the buildings and churches which came in their way during that invasion, and it is not improbable

that this church was then burnt. The destruction of the second church seems to have escaped record, but the dilapidated state of the late church indicates that it

must have been in times which have faded from the memory of that generally long remembering individual, the "oldest inhabitant."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN ESSEX.

At Chesterford, the Hon. R. C. Neville having recently commenced excavating that interesting portion of the borough-field described by Stukeley as inclosing the remains of the "Temple Umbra," has investigated accurately the plan laid down by that celebrated antiquary, the result of which proves the incorrectness of his statements, the remains being decidedly those of a dwelling-house rather than a temple. It may not be generally known that there are at present the foundations of no less than three Roman buildings within the space of a mile, which have been lately excavated by Mr. Neville, open to public inspection; namely, a dwelling-house and temple in the parish of Ickleton, and a dwelling-house in the parish of Great Chesterford.

At Colchester, in digging for gravel and preparing the ground for planting at West Lodge, opposite St. Mary's-terrace, Lexden-road, upwards of 20 cinerary urns have been exhumed, nearly all of which were filled with incinerated bones and earth. With one exception they are of dark baked earth, and of various sizes, from the capacity of a quart to that of two gallons. Some of them were broken so much as to render all attempts to restore them ineffectual; others are only partially injured, and six or seven are perfect. The solitary exception in colour among the urns is one of peculiar shape also, with handles of a light red ware. Over one of the black urns was a flat cover of light red ware, and the bones thus protected were perfectly dry and clean. Another urn was covered with a shallow vessel of the same material. Close by one small urn were found two bottles, of different size, shape, and colour. The contents of several of the urns have been examined, but eight or ten remain as found. In addition to these a small tomb, consisting of four large thick tiles or bricks, set on edge, was found; its contents were bone-ashes, and some fragments of thick glass. Near this was a flue of one brick, the exterior ornamented with scroll-work; also a small drinking-cup; and, at another part of the ground, the remains of a lamp-stand, of lead. The whole are intended

or the Colchester Museum, and will form an interesting addition to its local antiquities.

ICKLETON, CO. CAMBRIDGE.

Some excavations made at this place, under the directions of the Hon. R. C. Neville, have disclosed some interesting Roman remains. The foundations, which are of considerable extent, have been carefully surveyed and drawn by Mr. J. C. Buckler, who pronounces them to be of singularly interesting character. The furnaces, flues, bars, and other things pertaining to the hypocaust are clearly developed; and, to judge from the present appearance, it would seem that the excavators are at work on the site of some ancient town, so that at present there is no appearance of a termination of the work. Coins, accompanied by other Roman remains usually found in these operations, have occurred in considerable numbers.

ALDBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

A valuable addition to the recorded Roman remains in this county has just been made by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, of York, at Aldborough, the Roman *Isu Brigantium*. On digging in the garden of the Black Swan Inn, about three feet from the surface, a low wall was exposed, and found to surround one of the finest Roman tessellated pavements hitherto met with in Britain, being twelve feet square, perfect, well executed, and in the highest state of preservation, the tessellæ remaining as fresh and bright as when the room was last occupied some 1,000 years ago. It is only about fourteen feet distant from another curious pavement, found in 1832, on digging to bury a calf.

DISCOVERIES AT HIGHAM, KENT.

Mr. William Crafter, of Gravesend, having communicated to some members of the British Archaeological Association the discovery by him of a large funeral urn, 18 inches high and 16 inches diameter, filled with human bones and earth, and a smaller urn or vase within it, and also of

other Roman remains lately found at Higham. He obtained from Mr. Styles, of Gravesend, the proprietor of the meadow in which the discovery had been made, and where it was proposed to excavate, leave to open the ground at any part.

On the 4th Oct. Mr. Crafter conducted the exploring party first to "Barrow-hill" or the Giant's Grave, on Higham Common, first noticed by him in 1810. This barrow is 80 yards in diameter, and about 12 feet in height, and about half a mile in advance (towards the Thames, on Higham Level) from the encampment of Aulus Plautius, which was on the rising ground from Higham Church, the Abbey Farm, and the lands south and west, and no doubt thrown up for reconnaissance, as well to enable them to see round the high land of Cliffe, eastward towards the sea, as also for defence and sepulchral purposes. Barrows were the most ancient sepulchres; but lest the relics should be violated by enemies, the custom of burning the dead commenced with Sylla, and did not fall into disuse till the time of Macrobius. He then pointed out the old Roman road, which the common people in the neighbourhood say led to the ford across the Thames in ancient time, described by Hasted, and other of our Kentish historians, upwards of 30 feet wide, extending from the River Thames across the Saltern Marshes and Higham Common, passing about two hundred yards on the west side of "Barrow-hill," to Higham, thence across Gad's Hill, to the old Roman Watling Street road, in Cobham Park.

After satisfying the party thus far Mr. Crafter conducted them to the meadow opposite the "Sun," or "Old Ferry House," at Higham, to which the tides formerly flowed occasionally, but are now prevented by sea walls. To reach the lower floor of this ancient inn you have to ascend four steps to an ancient porch, which formerly was open, with rails round, but now boarded up. This precaution of raising the ground-floor was adopted to keep out the high spring-tides. The party here commenced opening the ground in the meadow at several places, and discovered a great variety of fragments of various descriptions of pottery. The greater part laid close under the surface, some were at four feet deep.

The next day was devoted to the same object, when were found more fragments of urns, vases, bottles, dishes, and some red Samian ware; one had a beautiful little dish, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep; another embossed, representing dogs in full chase, in which a lion joins in company; this has two holes drilled through it, where rivets had formerly been intro-

duced to mend it, a proof of the estimation in which it had been held by its former possessor more than two thousand years since. Some of the pottery contains burnt bones, with fragments of iron slags and charcoal, usually found in funeral deposits. There was also found part of a quern or handmill of lava for grinding corn, like those found at Spring Head.

The church stands on the opposite, or north side of the road, and is within two hundred yards of the site of this deposit, and adjacent to Abbey Farm, formerly Higham Abbey, part of which now remains. The part excavated had generally the appearance of having been the pit or place where the earth had been washed, for there appeared distinct layers of black and light coloured earth for making the pottery, which pit had afterwards been converted into a burying-place; having, probably, been required in great haste, and in all probability after that great battle which it is on record Aulus Plautius had with the Britons, commanded by Guiderius, son of Cunobeline, who was killed in this bloody engagement, about the year 43, after putting them to flight, and crossing the Thames from East Tilbury to this place, in pursuit of the Britons, who had fled under Arverajus (otherwise called Caractacus), brother of Guiderius, who saved the remnant of the army from destruction, and by his acquaintance with the country, and leading the too eager army of Plautius into bogs and morasses, nearly effected its total discomfiture. Plautius soon found that he had been ensnared by Arverajus, and overrun his mark, and got completely hemmed in here, at the mouth of the Thames, from whence he dared not move till the arrival of Claudius with a powerful army, Plautius having sent to inform him of his perilous situation, and requiring his assistance, as related by Dion Cassius, lib. 60, and also by our old historians; after which, about the year 43, they (the Romans) recrossed the Thames by the Ford from Higham to East Tilbury, on the opposite bank of the Thames; they experienced a dreadful opposition from the Britons, whom they, however, at length compelled to fly. Pursuing the advantages he had gained, Claudius carried all before him, and finally established himself at Maldon, which he made the first Roman colony in Britain, placing in it Roman veterans from the 2nd, 9th, and 14th legions, and gave it the name of Colonia, but according to Ptolemy Camadolanium, by Antonine Camulodunum and Camolodunum; but Pliny, Dio, and an old marble stone, induce us to believe that Camalodunum is the right name. Maldon, in the Saxon tongue, is

Maledune, and Mealdune, the greater part of the word remaining yet entire and in use. "Neither hath the expresse remaine of the name onely perswaded me to this, but also the distance from Mona, and the very situation in the ancient itinerary table doe afford a most evident prooffe thereof." — Camden's *Britannia*, folio edit. 1637, p. 446. All this was accomplished within sixteen days, for no longer was Claudius in Britain. At his return to Rome, he received a most magnificent triumph, and the senate decreed yearly games to his honour, and set up stately arches, not only in Rome but Boulogne, the place from whence he set out. In this expedition they gave moreover to him and his son the surname of *Britannicus*, a title no less glorious to them than that of Germanicus, Africanus, or Asiaticus, to others, and conferred on them with far greater circumstances of acknowledgement from the state. And this may be said to the honour of our nation, that even in the height of the Roman empire it was esteemed so considerable a part of the world, that it was held not inferior to any of their provinces, and cost as many legions in preserving it, as all Asia, and was never forsaken by the Romans but in their last extremity. About a mile westward from Higham Church, whilst deepening the Thames and Medway Canal, in 1810, opposite King's Farm, in the parish of Shorne, the workmen dug through an immense quantity of fragments of pottery. The field through which they excavated, and where this pottery was found, has always been called "Potter's Field."

In 1847, and since, a great many funeral urns, vases, dishes, fibulae, bottles, &c. have been dug up in forming the new line of railway not far from King's Farm, some of them beautiful specimens of Roman workmanship, but got dispersed. Mr. Stephenson, the railway engineer, had some forwarded to him; they were afterwards engraved and described in the "*Archæological Journal*," and also in Mr. Dunkin's "*History of Springhead*," supposing they had been discovered at Northfleet; the fact was, Mr. Stephenson could not identify the locality they were found in.

W. C.

SEPOLCHRAL EFFIGIES AT GONALSTON, NOTTS.

In Thoroton's *History of Nottinghamshire*, under the head of Gunholston, is the following notice:—"In Gonalston Church three ancient stone tombs low on the ground; two knights crossleg'd; upon one of their shields three hedgehogs were

embossed. The third is a woman." In Thoresby's additions to that work (1796) it is stated that "the figures mentioned by Thoroton are removed, or rather destroyed at the diminution of the church, as usual." From the statement of two persons now living, one a widow aged 84 years, that in their youth they had seen figures in the church, though they could give no account of the manner of their disappearance, further than they had heard they had been removed or buried by Sir Philip Monoux, Bart. who then owned the estate of Gonalston, it was determined to make a careful examination of the church in the hope of finding some traces of these interesting monuments. This has been lately done, and after several unsuccessful trials in various places within the church, as well as outside the walls, on the site of a former north aisle (taken down by the before-mentioned Sir Philip Monoux), the remains of the statues, closely corresponding with the description of Thoroton, have been discovered. They were lying all three together; not in a horizontal position, but edgeways, having evidently been thrown without care or respect into a hole dug to receive them, and afterwards filled up with earth, stones, and rubbish. They extended under the flooring of two pews, in the nave of the present church, and were not at any very great depth under the surface. All the figures are much injured, but they are sufficiently well preserved to have a high value in the estimation of the antiquary. The statues are recumbent. Two of them are knights, and their hands are raised on their bosoms as in prayer. The female figure also has her hands on her bosom, but she holds an object clasped before her. On the broken shield of one of the knights, who is dressed in chain armour, with surcoat, is one hedgehog entire, with part of another; fixing beyond a doubt the individuality of that figure as one of the family of Hering, whose arms (azure, three hedgehogs or) appear in one of the windows of the church. The second male figure is more injured than either of the others, and nothing has been found to identify the knight it represents. He is crosslegged, in chain mail, and with a short surcoat, and, like the other figure, his feet rests on a lion couchant. The female figure is of extremely elegant design. The drapery is ample, and arranged with great simplicity and taste. Her head reposes on a flat cushion, and above is a rich and boldly-projecting canopy, with a trefoil head. Her feet rest on a greyhound. The property now belongs to John Francklin, esq. who inherits Gonalston from his maternal grandfather, Sir Philip Monoux,

and the search was conducted by R. Westmacott, esq. F.R.S. in the presence of the rector, the Rev. E. Footitt, the Rev. Dr. Crawford, and Mr. T. Hind, of Gorton.

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH, WELLS.

Some architectural and other relics of the most elaborate description have recently been discovered in consequence of the restoration of the parish church of St. Cuthbert, Wells. On removing the mass of plaster and whitewash from the walls of Trinity chapel on the north aisle, a fresco painting of considerable merit was found. It represents our Saviour in the act of preaching, with an angelic being above, bearing a shield with the five wounds emblazoned, and the inscription "I H S," and "M'CY," running horizontally in rows, as a diaper behind the figure; and underneath the words "Salvator Mundi," in large Lombardic characters. A window containing tracery of very beautiful design was also found. On proceeding further with the search, an altar was disclosed to view (which for many years must have been coated with plaster and whitewash), as luxuriant in design and as elegant in workmanship as the most elaborate portions of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster. The altar consists of five arched compartments of equal height. Each compartment is slightly recessed, and contains two canopied niches, one above another, which arrangement is continued throughout the divisions. The recesses are flanked by buttress-work, which carries a complete mass of crocketed pinnacles, that through their intricacy present to the eye a lace-like effect. The work is of the best period of the perpendicular style, and the whole of it has been most highly illuminated. The niches, which have a blue ground diapered with gold stars, formerly contained figures more highly coloured than the other parts of the work. Another altar, which was discovered in the chapel on the south side of the edifice, possesses merit of a very high order. At the base is a recumbent figure, life-size, sadly mutilated:—indeed to such an extent has the work of destruction been carried that the effigy has actually been hewn away, so as to leave an entire section only from head to foot. The portions of the work that remain bear evident traces of high illumination. On removing the carved panel-work sedilia were disclosed, of good design, and evidently coeval with the rest of the building. On removing a panel on the opposite side there was discovered a door similar to that found two years since in the Lady Chapel of the cathedral; also a

piscina, with a credence table, which bear marks of illumination, as do the sedilia.

WOLVES' BONES FOUND AT BURY.

In removing the earth on the north side of the Norman Tower at Bury St. Edmund's, just within the line of the abbey wall, and about nine feet from the tower, opposite to the entrance to the chamber now used as the ringing loft, the workmen have come upon a number of skulls and other bones of animals, lying about two feet below the present surface, and rather more above the original base-line of the tower. Altogether, about twenty skulls, more or less perfect, were taken out, and bones of the trunk and limbs in proportion. They were evidently animals of various ages, some of the tusks and teeth being blunted with use, whilst others had all the sharpness of full vigour, and others had not arrived at maturity. Doubts being entertained whether they were the bones of dogs, or of *wolves*, the osteology of which is so nearly identical, the most perfect specimens were sent up to Professor Owen, of the Royal College of Surgeons, as the highest authority in comparative anatomy, for his opinion, and he determined that they are all of the *wolf*, with the exception of one skull, which is that of a large dog. There was not a trace of human remains.

The wolf is believed to have been extirpated from this country between five and six hundred years ago, the last record of its existence in any numbers being in the reign of Edward the First, when a decree was issued for its destruction, erroneously stated by Hume to have been completed by King Edgar's tribute of wolves' heads exacted from the Welsh in the tenth century. It becomes, therefore, a matter of curious speculation, in what manner the remains of so many of these animals should have been deposited in the situation described—more especially when the fact of their being above the original surface is considered. *Why* should the bodies of so many wolves have been brought into such a place? Was it in any way connected with the legend of the wolf having guarded the head of St. Edmund in Eglesdene (Hoxne) wood? Was there any custom of keeping or showing off wolves in honour of that apocryphal history? Or were any of the lands of the monastery—amongst which was the manor of Woolpit (*Wulf-peta*), held by tenure of delivering a wolf's carcase to the Abbat, like King Edgar's tribute from the Welsh? The bones are to be deposited in the Museum, under the care of Mr. Tymms, the active secretary to the Association.

THE ART OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

Oct. 20. At the Government School of Design, Mr. Wornum delivered a Lecture on the Art of Ancient Egypt :—being the first of his course on the History, Principles, and Practice of Ornamental Art. He first showed the early social development of Egypt and the great antiquity of Egyptian Art; inferring from various data the eighteenth century before our era to be the earliest period to which any Egyptian monument can be safely attributed, though many may be much older. At the same time, he assumed that their art had attained its maturity at that period: observing that from Joseph until the establishment of Christianity in Egypt, 2,000 years afterwards, the Egyptian artist plodded on in his beaten path, uninterrupted by a single innovation even in practice;—a state of affairs to be attributed to the absolute domination of the priesthood and the system of hereditary professions. On this account, said Mr. Wornum, the Egyptian artist was solely an ornamentist; Art, as Fine Art—that is, for its own sake alone—being never developed in Egypt, though its application to ornamental design was thoroughly appreciated.

Having established the antiquity of Egyptian Art, the lecturer next gave a rapid topographical review of all the vast monumental remains still existing on the banks of the Nile, from Chendy, the ancient Meroc, to Alexandria, on the shores of the Mediterranean, a distance of 1,200 miles; pointing out, as he proceeded, the characteristic peculiarities of each. This was followed by a comprehensive view of the details of Egyptian decoration and ornamental design, with reference not merely to architecture, but to every species of manufacture and the most ordinary articles of domestic utility. Among other details, the zigzag was pointed out as peculiarly an Egyptian ornament, owing to its typical signification of water, and thence of the Nile; its ancient signification is still preserved in the sign of Aquarius. This ornament was established by the Saracens in Sicily, and was thence introduced by the Normans into the north of Europe. The so often-occurring winged globe and other symbolic forms of the Egyptians were explained;—the very great diversity of the designs of the capitals of their columns were illustrated by numerous examples.

The Lotus, or Water-lily of the Nile, was particularly noticed as the universal

natural type in Egyptian ornament, from its reference to the inundation of the river to which Egypt almost exclusively owes its fertility.

The Egyptians carried the art of glass-making to great perfection, even to the imitation of the most brilliant precious stones;—and Memphis and Alexandria were very celebrated in the time of the Emperors for the manufacture of bottles and vases, in glass, porcelain, and alabaster, in which they carried on an important trade with the Romans. They were celebrated also for their embroidered linens; and even for their printed cloths, —which, from a remarkable passage in Pliny, appear to have been printed much after the modern chemical process of dyeing. They were evidently acquainted with the use of *chemical mordants*.

After noticing the ornamentation of their ships, Mr. Wornum concluded with the remark, that those who may be wavering as to whether they should admire or deprecate the artistic productions of this extraordinary people, may be assured that the omission of any reference or allusion to Egyptian Art by the arbiters of taste during the last two or three centuries has arisen purely from ignorance of its existence. Before the publication of the researches of Norden the Dane, Europe possessed scarcely any idea of Egyptian Art; and it is only within the last fifty years, since the French Expedition to Egypt, that we may be said to have possessed any adequate knowledge of its vast resources and unparalleled grandeur.

ANCIENT CANOE IN THE CLYDE.

On the 2d Nov. workmen employed in forming a new quay on the south side of the Clyde, at Glasgow, about 300 feet from the margin of the present channel of the river, came upon a canoe imbedded in fine sand, at least 20 feet from the surface. The boat, when measured, was found to be 19 feet in length, by 2½ feet deep, and 2½ feet wide. It has a sharp prow and square stern, and has been cut out of the solid oak. From the length and other appearances it would seem to be adapted for six oars. The wood is in pretty good preservation, but part of it was broken by the workmen in digging it out. It is the intention of Mr. Brownlie, the contractor, to have the piece that has been broken off preserved, along with the rest of the ancient structure.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The debate on the Constitution, which had lasted from the 4th of September, and occupied thirty sittings, terminated on the 23rd Oct. and was succeeded on the following day by one on the election of the President of the Republic, which was fixed for the 10th of December. On the 4th Nov. the Constitution finally passed the Assembly, by 739 against 30. Shouts of "Vive la Republique" followed. In the evening 101 guns were discharged to announce to the public the important fact. Several members of the minority have published letters explanatory of the cause of their determination. Count Montalembert and Victor Hugo write to say that they voted against the constitution on account of the adoption of a single chamber, a resolution which they think is charged with danger. M. Proudhon's vote was determined by the plan adopted regarding the election of President, which, in his opinion, is monarchy under a worse form. The Assembly has returned to the ex-king his private patrimony. It has also provided for the creditors, contractors, and tradesmen of the exiled monarch.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna unconditionally surrendered on the 30th Oct. The attack lasted from the morning of the 26th to the evening of the 29th, when a truce was agreed upon, which extended to the following day at noon. The most violent disunion then manifested itself between the citizens and the students and workmen, which ended in a determination on the part of the citizens to submit, but this was stopped by news of the approach of 18,000 Hungarians. Of that number, however, only 900 were regular troops, and these having at once deserted to the imperial generals, the rout of the remainder became complete, and vast numbers were driven into the Danube. All further contest against the wishes of the imperial party in Vienna then ceased, and arms were hastily given up in every quarter. The last resistance was by the students of the University, but the Aula, which they had fortified, was stormed and taken on the 1st of November. Taking all things into consideration, it is said the sacrifice of life and property has been very slight. Several hundreds of

the insurgents have been arrested. Prince Windischgrätz published a proclamation, in which he declared that the conditions he had previously proposed were null and void, in consequence of the capitulation having been violated. The Academic Legion was declared to be for ever dissolved. The National Guard is disbanded for a term not specified. All newspapers and clubs are suspended. It is forbidden for more than ten persons to assemble in the streets. Domiciliary visits were made to discover depôts of arms; and all persons not natives of the city were arrested. The Diet was prorogued, and Prince Windischgrätz declared it to be an illegal assembly. The deputies assembled on the previous day; but Prince Felix Schwarzenberg expelled them, and occupied the hall with troops. A permanent court-martial was appointed: and Robert Blum, the deputy for Leipzig at the Assembly at Frankfurt, and a well-known bookseller, who volunteered his aid to the insurgents at Vienna, and Messenhamer, commander of the insurgents, with some others, have been shot. A new ministry has been appointed, of which the principal ministers are as follow:—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Felix Schwarzenberg; Interior, Count Francis Sladion; Finances, Baron Von Krass; War, Major-General Baron Cordon; Justice, Dr. Alexander Bach; Trade and Public Works, Chevalier Bruck; Agriculture, Chevalier Thienfeld.

PRUSSIA.

The fate of this kingdom had become more and more critical, until at length it was found impossible to delay any longer such vigorous measures for the repression of the revolutionary movement as would maintain the sovereignty in its due authority. The appointment of Count Brandenburg to the head of the Administration was the signal for that display of energy which the crisis demanded, and resistance has been given by the revolutionary faction in Berlin to almost every step of the minister's progress. The populace having surrounded the hall of the National Assembly, with halters in their hands ready to strangle those members who dared to contravene their high behests, the King ordered the meetings of the Assembly to be

transferred to the quiet country town of Brandenburg; and, as a preliminary arrangement, it was by royal decree prorogued for three weeks. The democratic portion of that body continued to sit in the hall until the doors were forcibly closed against them, and then betook themselves to another building, supported by the Burgher Guard. The King's troops, under the command of General Wrangel, proclaimed martial law, and shut up the new House of Assembly by military force.

DENMARK.

The King opened the Diet at Copenhagen on the 23d Oct. in a speech from the throne. The King submitted the draft of the new law of the constitution, expressing a hope that a conclusive arrangement might be accomplished by the present Diet. Should, however, that be the case, the constitution should not come into operation until it had been submitted to a new Diet. The Schleswig affair may be looked upon as settled. Denmark has consented to a modification of the interim government, and Frankfort will not press the remaining clauses complained of, so that the armistice may be regarded as secured.

ITALY.

The patriots of the Roman states have proved themselves utterly unworthy of their liberal and benevolent Pontiff; who, after a rapid succession of disappointments, has just seen his prime minister, Count Rossi, murdered one day, his private secretary, Cardinal Palma, the next, his palace taken by a savage mob, chiefly consisting of the Civic Guard he had himself granted to the city, his own guards disarmed, every friend and adviser expelled, and a Government established with which he can have nothing to do except to protest against the use of his name. It was chiefly through the influence of Count Rossi, at that time French Ambassador at Rome, that Pius IX. was elected on the French and Liberal interest. The fate of Rossi and Palma proves the unfitness of such a race for constitutional government.

SPAIN.

Madrid journals of the 1st of November state that alarming news had been received from the northern provinces. It was said that Cabrera had surprised and utterly annihilated a large body of government troops at Tortosa; that the insurrection is spreading in all parts of Spain, and has now assumed a most formidable character. The Marquis de Miraflores has resigned the government of the palace, and a decree

of the Queen has invested the King with the direction of the royal household, suppressing the post of Governor of the Palace. The Duke de Gor or the Duke of Ahumada would, it was believed, be appointed to assist his Majesty in the discharge of those functions. The railway from Barcelona to Mataro was opened on the 28th Oct. with great ceremony. This is the first railway that has been formed in Spain. Subsequent accounts would seem to throw a doubt on the honest intentions of Cabrera.

PERSIA.

The King of Persia has died at Tehran, from a violent attack of gout, to which he had long been subject. Mohammed Shah, son of Abbas, and grandson of Fetti Ali Shah, who died in 1834, and whom he succeeded to the throne of Persia, was the third sovereign of the dynasty of the Kadjars, founded in 1794 by Aga Mohammed Khan. The new monarch, who is 18 years of age, left Tabriz for Tehran on the 18th Sept. accompanied by Mr. Abbott, the British consul, and M. Gouseff, attached to the Russian mission, under an armed escort of 10,000 cavalry, 7,000 infantry, and 24 pieces of artillery, whose services were secured by a loan of 10,000*l.* raised chiefly through the influence of Mr. Stevens, her Britannic Majesty's consul at Tabriz. His Majesty arrived at Tehran at a moment when Hadji Mirza Agassai, the late King's Prime Minister, was busily engaged in forming a party to place a junior brother upon the throne. The intrigues, however, will now be quelled, and the young sovereign, whose title is Nessur-ud-Doon Shah, will inherit in peace.

INDIA.

The conquest of Mooltan has not been effected so quickly as some anticipated. The siege was commenced on the 6th Sept. It was at first proposed to attempt the town by assault. The guns were first to clear the suburbs, then to advance within six hundred yards of the walls. It was expected that in twenty-four hours a practicable breach would be effected. After the storming party had been told off, it was discovered that the suburbs were very strong and well defended, and regular approaches were next determined on. The trenches were begun to be opened on the 7th, and from this till the 14th a succession of severe skirmishes ensued. At this time the Durbar leader, Shere Singh, whose fidelity had been before suspected, went over to the enemy with 4,000 or 5,000 men, 12 guns, and 80 *zamboos-rucks*, evidently upon a pre-arranged plot,—an event which compelled General Whish in-

stantly to change his tactics, to raise the siege, and, having made a retrograde movement, to unite his forces in an intrenched camp at some fifteen miles from the citadel, there to await in a more favourable position the junction of the reinforcements from Ferozepore and Scinde. Although Moolraj's force had been thus much augmented, a general advance of 20,000 men,

under General Gilbert, was preparing from the Bengal frontier, and no fear was entertained for the safety of the troops near Mooltan. At Lahore, by the vigilant precaution of the persons in command, all was going on well, and the hopes of the disaffected were doomed to disappointment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

One of the most elegant architectural features of the metropolis has given way to the utilitarian ideas of the owners, and to the indifferent reputation of some of the occupiers. It has been decided that it would be removing "a nuisance" to destroy the *Quadrant Colonnade*. On the 7th Nov. the finishing stroke to this favourite work of Nash was given by the disposal of the columns. They were divided into lots of four, six, and two each, for the convenience of purchasers, and on the first lot being put up, consisting of six columns, the auctioneer stated that each column weighed 35 cwt. and cost the sum of 35*l.* in putting up. The first offer for each column was 1*l.* 10*s.* Eventually the six columns in this lot sold for 7*l.* 10*s.* each, exclusive of the granite plinths, which were sold separately. The other columns, forming the 29 lots, fetched sums averaging from 6*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* each. The number of columns sold was 144, out of the 270 forming the colonnade, and the sum they realized was upwards of 1,000*l.* The granite plinths upon which the columns stand were next sold. They were lotted in a similar manner to the columns, and fetched from 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s.* each. It was understood that the principal portion was purchased for the Eastern Counties Railway Company.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Oct. 19. A further portion of the Duke of Buckingham's property was offered for public sale by Mr. Farebrother, at Aylesbury, but most of the lots were bought in. Lot 1, consisting of the manor of Clinton, a freehold estate of about 420 acres, on which the present occupier, Mr. Chapman, has built a sporting residence, was bought in for 25,000*l.* It was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham, without the house, for 28,000*l.* The Weedon property, consisting of nine lots, was next put up. The first lot was the Lillies, the seat of Lord Nugent, consisting of about sixty-three acres, and some timber valued at 471*l.* His lordship, who has a life in-

terest in the property, became the purchaser, at 2,170*l.* The remaining eight lots were knocked down at 28,965*l.* Some property near the town of Aylesbury was next put up. It was divided into seven lots. The collective sum at which they were knocked down amounted to 26,000*l.* Lot six of the property, consisting of a freehold, tithe-free, and land-tax-redemmed farm of forty-five acres of land at Blarton, with a newly-erected farm-house and out-buildings, seems alone to have been disposed of. The purchaser was Mr. J. Hingham, of Whitechurch, at 2,350*l.* The whole sale amounted to 73,635*l.*

DORSETSHIRE.

Oct. 13. A chapel erected at *Phat*, in the parish of Buckland Newton, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. It has been built from a design by Mr. Ferrey, and is in the perpendicular style, having open benches and an open oak roof, a very chaste font, and a chancel almost perfect in its details. The east window is of stained glass, consisting of figures of two of the apostles, and of John the Baptist, and was the gift of Mr. Farquharson, of Langton. The communion-table and rails, altar-chairs, and stalls, are all of oak, and in excellent taste.

ESSEX.

Oct. 12. At Garraway's Coffee-house, the perpetual advowson and next presentation to the rectory of *Magdalen Lever*, in the diocese of Rochester and the county of Essex, was sold for 2,200*l.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Monday, Nov. 13, was kept as a public holiday in *Bristol*, for the purpose of celebrating the important fact that her Port, which had been so long bowed down by the gigantic incubus of taxation, and manacled by her excessive dock dues, was now free.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The White Cross, a well-known *ruin* situate about a mile from the city of *Here-*

ford (engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for April 1792, p. 298), on the Hay road, has lately undergone renovation. The hexagonal flight of seven receding steps, forming the chief portion of the erection, had become, through the hands of time and mischief, grievously out of repair. Every stone, however, has now been removed and re-fixed, and in many places renewed by fresh workmanship. All this has been done without destroying the antiquated appearance of the fabric, so that the same old White Cross will bid a fair defiance to the enemy for many years to come. The work has been done solely at the suggestion and expense of the Right Hon. and Rev. the Lord Saye and Sele.

LANCASHIRE.

Oct. 23. The new church of Christ Church, Great Homer Street, *Liverpool*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester. Immediately after this his Lordship proceeded to the font to baptize the infant daughter of Sir Thomas Birch, M.P. now mayor of Liverpool.

A map, showing the entire range of the Docks of Liverpool, existing and intended, has just been published, and affords a magnificent idea of the extent of the commerce of the port. The extreme length of the river wall, which fronts the line of the docks, is within a few yards of four miles. The total water area now available amounts to upwards of 195 acres, and the total quay space to more than fourteen miles. There are in all 21 docks in operation, exclusive of graving docks, half-tide docks, and basins. Of these five, comprising about 33 acres of water area and nearly two miles of quay space, have been opened within the last few weeks. Two others, and a half-tide dock, which will yield together 21 acres of water area and one mile of quay space, are in a state of great forwardness, and still further increase is contemplated in the neighbourhood of Wapping.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A beautiful church has been erected at *Skirbeck*, near Boston, at the expense of Dr. Roy, the Rector of the parish, and consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is built of hammer-dressed Ancaster freestone, with worked stone at the quoins and buttresses, and round the doors and windows. The length of the interior, from east to west, is 96 feet, by 46 feet in width.

Oct. 17. The first portion of the Great Northern Railway, being the loop line from Lincoln to Peterborough, was opened for passenger-traffic. The route from *LIN-*
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

coln to Boston, though a dead level all the way, is very interesting both to the traveller and the antiquary. It is nearly all the way on the banks of the river Witham, only making deviations occasionally to avoid the angles of the river. From Boston this road to Peterborough is nearly a direct line, running near Kirton and Algakirk to Spalding, thence, midway between Deeping and Crowland, to Peakirk. The line joins the Syston and Peterborough Railway at the Walton station, four miles from Peterborough. The distance from Lincoln to Peterborough is 69½ miles.

SHROPSHIRE.

Sept. — A numerous attendance of clergy and gentry met at the village of *Newcastle*, situated in a most picturesque valley, four miles from Clun, to witness the consecration of a new church at that place. Among the company present were the Earl and Countess of Powis. This church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a neat structure, in the lancet or early-English style of architecture, from a design by Edward Haycock, esq. of Shrewsbury. It was much required in this district, the inhabitants of which were seven miles distant from their parish church. It is the second church erected in the extensive parish of Clun during the last five years—a former one having been built at Chapel Lawn, in the southern portion of it, and in both the late lamented Earl of Powis took a deep and active interest. Previously to the present consecration, the Earl of Powis gave 45*l.* per annum towards the endowment, a silver service for the communion, and two chairs for the chancel. The Countess of Powis made donations of service books, a cushion for the pulpit, and linen for the altar; and the Rev. Edward Christopher Swainson, the Vicar of Clun, gave a suitable covering for the same, of the manufacture of Mr. French, of Bolton.

Oct. 6. The church of St. John, *Doddington*, in the parish of Cleobury Mortimer, near the Clee Hills, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Hereford. This church was commenced building at the expense of the late Thomas Botfield, esq. of Hopton Court, and completed and endowed by his widow.

SURREY.

Aug. 24. The Lord Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church at *Esell*. The old church was only capable of accommodating 450 persons. The new one has sittings for 948, of which 486 are free. The church has been built by grants from the London and Diocesan
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Building Societies, amounting to 450*l.*, the parish giving 1,000*l.* by rate; the remainder being furnished by voluntary contributions, Sir G. Glyn, the lay rector and vicar, has become responsible for the amount required. The entire expense will be upwards of 5,600*l.* After a sermon by the Bishop, upwards of 234*l.* was collected.

SUSSEX.

The new Corn Exchange at *Lewes* is the largest room in the county of Sussex: its dimensions are—156 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 36 feet high. On other days but Tuesdays it will be used, if required, for assemblies, concerts, &c.; in fact, it is belonging to the Star Hotel, and the principal entrance is through a lobby leading from a very beautiful carved staircase, which many years ago belonged to one of the largest mansions in the county. It has a light iron roof (railway-station style), from which it is lighted on both sides, and, though quite plain and without pretence, the apartment has a character, if we may judge from a lithograph of it, which is creditable to the taste of its architect, Mr. William Dunk.—*Builder*.

WILTSHIRE.

Oct. 5. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the chapel in connexion with *Marlborough* College, dedicated to St. Michael. It was commenced in the summer of 1847, from the designs of Edward Blore, esq. F.S.A. Its form is rectangular, the length being 120 feet and the width 41 feet, with buttresses between the side windows, of which there are seven on each side, and at each angle are large pinnacles, which rise nearly to the top of the roof. The style is of the latest period of Decorated architecture; built with rag-stone, and the whole of the windows and dressings of Bath stone. The roof is covered with slate, and has a very steep pitch, being an equilateral triangle. The side windows have each two lights, with tracery heads, except those over the north and south doors, which are triangular, and filled in with tracery. The east and west windows have five and six lights, with tracery heads. There are three entrance doors—viz. the north, south, and west. The north and south doors have stone porches with groined ceilings, and are surmounted with coping and finial, and a panel in each gable, with the figure of an angel. The west door is surmounted with coping and finial, the coping having richly ornamented crockets. All the entrance doors are of oak, with ornamental wrought iron hinges. The east gable is surmounted with a cross, and the west gable with a bell turret. The parapet on the north and south sides is of Bath stone, with per-

forated trefoil panels finished with a coping. The whole of the outside of the chapel is surrounded with a broad paved walk. The interior is divided into the chapel and ante-chapel, which are divided from each other by a screen. In the ante-chapel, doors open into the lobbies, robing-room, and staircase to the gallery, and it is paved with black and red tiles. At the east end is placed the altar, which is approached by three steps, and is paved with encaustic tiles of an ornamental design. The seats are all open, and consist of stalls at the west end, under the gallery, and extending up a part of the north and south walls. There are other stalls at intervals, and in front of two of these are placed the reading desks. The stalls are for the use of the masters and officers—that at the west end, on the right of the entrance, is appropriated for the head master. In front of the stalls, &c. are four rows of open seats, on each side, for the pupils, with access from the walk in the centre. The centre walk is eight feet wide, and is paved with black and red tile paving, with a stone border running round the same. A space is left open in front of the altar steps, which is paved with encaustic tiles of the same pattern as the altar. At the west end a gallery extends over the ante-chapel, and is intended for the domestics of the College. At the back of the gallery recesses are formed by arches, in which the organ is placed. The roof covers the whole area in one space, and is formed with an arch supported on carved stone corbels, collar beam, and trefoil spandril above;—the whole of the timbers of the roof are shewn and boarded. The interior fittings, with the exception of those previously mentioned, and the timbers of the roof, are of deal, painted in imitation of oak. The chapel contains sittings for 500 pupils, and 200 seats for masters, officers, domestics, &c.

The beautiful communion plate is the gift of a member of the council. The chairs for the clergy are also a benefaction; and the altar cushions and kneeling cushions, the gift of a lady. The lessons are read from a brass eagle, supported by a bronze pedestal, presented by the pupils. Amongst the contributions at the offertory, some were given towards the formation of a fund for a painted window. The sum collected in the church amounted to 120*l.*, 128*l.* having been previously transmitted to the Master by friends of the college who were unable to be present at the consecration.

YORKSHIRE.

Sept. 8. The church of St. Michael, *Mytholmroyd*, near Halifax, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. It

stands in an excellent situation, between the railway and the river Calder. The structure is in the Decorated style, with a tower, nave with north aisle, and chancel, with vestry and south porch. The tower is 65 feet high, with a corner spire of 22 feet. It is in three stories. The nave is 60 ft. 6 in. long in the interior, by 22 ft. 10 in. broad, and 39 ft. in height. The aisle 60 ft. in length, and 15 ft. 6 in. broad. The chancel 26 ft. long, 16 ft. broad, and 34 ft. high. The nave exteriorly consists of five bays, separated by buttresses of three stages, with cross-topped gable; and the chancel of two bays, supported by diagonal buttresses, similar to the former, at its east end. The north aisle is similar to the nave in general character, with five bays, gabled roof, and diagonal buttresses at the extreme east and west. The roofs are covered with slate. The windows of all are of two lights each, trefoiled. Interiorly the tower is open to the nave by a lofty arch, with simple chamfers. The aisle is open to the nave by five arches. The roof of the nave is open to the ridge, showing the whole of the timbers, which are of stained and varnished deal. The roof of the aisle is similar. The chancel roof is waggon-headed, in three bays, stained and varnished. The woodwork is mostly of deal. The pews or open seats are low. The pulpit and desk are of oak, and the gift of the architects, Messrs. Mallinson and Healy, of Halifax and Bradford. The area within the rails is laid down with Minton's encaustic tiles. The font is of stone. The outer doors are of oak, and have scroll hinges of ornamental character and ancient design, and are studded with nail-heads.

Oct. 2. The Lord Bishop of Ripon consecrated St. Paul's church, *Manningham*, near Bradford. It is a cruciform structure, in the later period of the English style, with nave and aisles, transepts, chancel, and a tower and spire springing from the intersection, and supported within by clustered columns and arches. The sum of 3,000*l.* was contributed towards the erection of this church by Mr. John Hollings.

Oct. 13. A new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the parish of *Wicker*, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. The whole expense of the site and erection of this church, amounting to about 6,000*l.* was defrayed by the Misses Harrison, of Western Villa.

Oct. 22. The new chapel at *Follyfoot*, in the parish of Spofforth, was opened by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. It is a neat structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a belfrey at the west end. It accommodates 150 persons, and cost, including

the site and the stone, about 750*l.*, principally contributed by Lord Harwood and Sir Joseph Radcliffe.

Earl de Grey is restoring, as far as possible, *Sawley Abbey*, founded by William Percy in 1146. The workmen have already cleared away rubbish to the depth of nine feet, and have discovered the floor, which is quite perfect, being a beautiful specimen of tile, laid in various figures. The altar table has perished, but the steps remain; and in front of the altar is a tomb covered with a flagstone, on which a cross is curiously sculptured. Sawley is a small village in Ribblesdale, situate on the banks of the river Ribble, where the forefathers of Sir Robert Peel carried on very extensive print-works. The factory is now a row of dilapidated dwelling-houses. The greater part of the village has been built out of the ruins of this abbey; and many specimens of sculpture may be seen in the corners and gable of old ruined houses, and even in their stables and cow-sheds. Many of them will be collected and brought back to the abbey. Part of the ruins, which had been built into a dwelling-house, have been again cleared out, and its two end walls now form two arches about eight yards apart, where may be seen several shields bearing the arms of Percy, Lucy, Tempest, &c. in good preservation.

WALES.

The great viaduct across the Dee, in the Vale of Llangollen, is nearly completed. It is upwards of 1,530 feet in length, or nearly one-third of a mile, and stands upwards of 150 feet above the level of the river, or 30 feet higher than the great viaduct at Stockport, and 34 feet higher than the bridge at Menai. It is supported by 19 arches of 90 feet span. It has been erected by Messrs. Makin, Mackenzie, and Brassy, contractors, at a cost of more than 100,000*l.* being upwards of 30,000*l.* more than the Stockport viaduct. The cost of the timber required to form scaffolding, &c. for its erection was 15,000*l.* and between 300 and 400 masons were employed during the whole time of construction. Within a few miles distant there is another viaduct in course of building across the valley of Ceiriog, which will be upwards of 120 feet high, and will have 10 arches of 45 feet span, and one of 120 feet, the entire length being at least 850 feet.

Oct. 6. The Lord Bishop of St. David's consecrated the new parish church of St. John's, *Pembroke-dock*.

Llanddewi-bref church has been reopened for divine service, after having been thoroughly repaired. The whole cost of the repairs and alterations was

defrayed by contributions. Among the subscribers were the Society for Building Churches in England and Wales, 100*l*. Queen Dowager, 20*l*. the Lord Bishop of St. David's, 20*l*. It contains pews for 350 persons, all free.

SCOTLAND.

Nov. 8. The Adelphi Theatre, at *Glasgow*, was burnt down. At the moment the flames broke out the company was rehearsing a new piece, called "The Ocean Monarch; or, the Ship on Fire," and as the captain was reprehending his imaginary crew for endangering the ship by smoking

tobacco, he himself observed real flames bursting out in the upper part of the gallery, and quickly creeping from the north to the south of the building. The alarm was immediately given throughout the green-room and all the other parts of the house, and the astounded performers speedily made their escape to the outside, carrying nothing with them but the clothes in which they stood. Before they could gather resolution to go back for the recovery of their property, the fire had attained the mastery in every part of the house. The loss is estimated at 10,000*l*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 2. Royal Artillery, to be Colonels Commandant, Major-Generals A. Munro and Sir H. D. Ross, K.C.B.; to be Colonels, brevet Colonel Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C.B. Lieut.-Colonels H. W. Gordon, W. D. Jones, W. B. Dundas, C.B. and C. Cruttenden; to be Lieut.-Colonels, brevet Majors G. James, C. H. Nevitt, J. Bloomfield, H. Palliser, A. Macbean, R. L. Garstin, J. A. Wilson, R. Tomkyns, H. Williams, and R. G. B. Wilson.

Nov. 3. 81st Foot, Major W. H. C. Wellesley, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. Farrant to be Major.—To be Gentlemen of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Augustus De Penhenny O'Kelly, esq. *vice* Vardon; Gregory Grant Foote, esq. *vice* Ashford.

Nov. 8. Henry Halford Vaughan, esq. M.A. Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

Nov. 9. Thomas Meggison, late of Shilvington Westhouse, and now of Stamfordham Heugh, both co. Northumberland, in compliance with the will of Elizabeth Rochester, of Whalton in the same county, spinster, to take the name of Rochester only.

Nov. 10. 69th Foot, Major C. J. Coote to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase.—Capt. J. W. L. Paxton to be Major.

Nov. 17. 81st Foot, Capt. H. Kenney to be Major.

Nov. 21. Major-Gen. Sir Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of Gibraltar.—Philip D. Souper, esq. to be Registrar of the Court of First Instance for Mauritius.—James Stewart, esq. to be Deputy Queen's Advocate for the Island of Ceylon.—Edward Palmer, esq. to be her Majesty's Solicitor General for Prince Edward Island.—Paul Edmund de Strzelecki, esq. to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class or Companions of the Order of the Bath.—Her Majesty has been pleased to place the Turks and Caicos Islands under the supervision of the Governor of Jamaica, and to appoint Frederick Henry Alexander Forth, esq. to be President of the Council of Government of the said islands.

Nov. 24. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. W. J. Ridley to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—44th Foot, Major A. H. Ferryman, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Capt. N. S. Gardiner, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. T. St. George Lister, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Capt. E. N. Trowbridge to the *Amazon*; F. A. Fanshawe to the *Daphne*.

Commander H. S. Hawker to the *Orestes*; Mr. S. Nollath to the *Plumper* steam-schooner.

Lieut. F. S. M'Gregor to be *flag-Lieutenant* of the *Ocean*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. B. Allen, to be an Hon. Canon of Bristol.

Rev. F. S. Bevan, to be an Hon. Canon of *Norw.*

Rev. S. Clissold, to be an Hon. Canon of *Norw.*

Rev. J. Frampton, to be an Hon. Canon of Gloucester.

Rev. J. Garton, to be an Hon. Canon of *Peterborough*.

Rev. J. Jones, to be an Hon. Canon of *St. David's*.

Rev. F. J. Smith, to be an Hon. Canon of *Wells*.

Rev. J. H. Ashhurst, Great Milton V. *Oxf.*

Rev. R. Baker, Compton Martin R. *Som.*

Rev. T. B. Baker, St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Pimlico, P.C. London.

Rev. T. B. Bawner, South Shore P.C. *Bispham*, Lancashire.

Rev. W. Beckett, St. Mary Magdalene, Harlow, P. C. *Essex*.

Rev. J. B. Brodrick, Sneaton R. *Yorkshire*.

Rev. H. Browne, St. John's P.C. *Cleobury*

Mortimer, *Salop*.

Rev. T. Carson, Scarning R. *Norfolk*.

Rev. W. Carter, Burythorpe R. *Yorkshire*.

Rev. G. Carter, Great Beauchamp R. *Berks*.

Rev. R. Chambers, Summer's Town P.C.

Wandsworth, *Surrey*.

Rev. C. N. Dealtry, Ortwell R. *Norfolk*.

Rev. J. Fyler, St. Ann's, Sutton R. and P.C. of

Kingston-upon-Soar, *Notts*.

Rev. W. N. Griffin, Ospringe V. *Kent*.

Rev. M. J. G. Hawtrej, Chilton Canteloe R.

Somerset.

Rev. R. Hussey, St. James's Chapel P.C. *Lambeth*.

Rev. W. Hyde, Donyatt R. *Somerset*.

Rev. R. Jones, St. John the Evangelist, *Lyne-*

sark and Softley P.C. *Durham*.

Rev. Sir C. R. Lighton, Bart. *Eilatone V.*

Staffordshire.

Rev. E. Lillingston, St. George's P.C. *Edg-*

ton, *Warwickshire*.

Rev. W. Marcon, *Edgefield R. Norfolk*.

Rev. C. J. D. Marsden, Bolton-on-Dearne V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Metcalfe, Osmotherly V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. C. Mortlock, All Saints with St. Leonard's V. Leicester.
 Rev. H. Nanney, Caenby R. Lincolnsh.
 Rev. C. J. Newdigate, Hallam Kirk V. Derby.
 Rev. O. F. Owen, Burstow R. Surrey.
 Rev. L. Parkin, South Kelsey R. Linc.
 Rev. G. Poole, New District of Saltley P.C. Aston-juxta-Birmingham.
 Rev. T. Ravenhill, Arlingham V. Glouc.
 Rev. G. H. Repton, Hinckley V. with Stoke Golding R. Leicestershire.
 Rev. H. Reynolds, Rotherfield Peppard R. Oxon.
 Rev. J. Rigg, New Mills P.C. Derbysh.
 Rev. W. Robbins, Repps with Bastwick P.C. Norf.
 Rev. G. Schiffer, Amport with Appleshaw V. Hants.
 Rev. T. H. Sharpe, Codicote V. Herts.
 Rev. H. Socket, Bignor with Sutton R. Sussex.
 Rev. I. Spooner, Edgbaston R. Warwickshire.
 Rev. J. C. Stretch, Penkhill P.C. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
 Rev. F. Tate, Gorton R. Cambridgeshire.
 Rev. R. R. Tatham, Dallington V. Sussex.
 Rev. W. Thorn, St. Matthias-at-the-Link P.C. Leigh, Worcestershire.
 Rev. E. Titley, Burwardsley P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. W. Tomkins, Kensington Chapel P.C. Bath.
 Rev. T. Tudball, Markland St. Peter's P.C. Torrington, Devon.
 Rev. J. D. Watherstone, Llanrothal V. Heref.
 Rev. J. G. Webster, Bawdeswell R. Norfolk.
 Rev. E. Weigall, Trinity Church, Hursfold P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. W. Wigson, Rushmere V. Suffolk.
 Rev. B. Willmore, Trinity Church P.C. West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. Butler, B.D. to Lord Nelson.
 Rev. S. R. Cattley, M.A. to the Lord Mayor of London.
 Rev. T. H. Greene, to the Bishop of Gibraltar.
 Rev. J. Hull, to the Bishop of Manchester.
 [It will be seen that the two latter appointments were misstated in our last number.]

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. F. C. Plumptre, D.D. to be Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of Oxford.
 The Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D. to be Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of Cambridge.
 Thos. Babington Macaulay, esq. to be Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.
 Rev. W. Cole, to be Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, Southwell, Notts.
 Rev. W. Fletcher, to be Master of the Grammar School, Wimborne Minster, Dorset.
 Rev. E. Huxtable, to be Vice-Principal of the Wells Theological College.
 David Power, esq. to be Recorder of Ipswich.
 Mr. Alex. J. Scott, M.A. of Glasgow, to be Professor of English language and literature in Univ. college, London.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. At Bodmin, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Prideaux Brune, a son and heir.—At Berkeley-sq. the wife of H. H. Hungerford, esq. a dau.—16. At Rowdell House, Sussex, the wife of Charles Montague Chester, esq. a son.—17. At Oaklands, Dursley, Glouc. the wife of E. A. Freeman, esq. a dau.—18. At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Cruikshank, Bombay

Eng. a dau.—20. At Lynmouth, North Devon, the wife of E. Warburton, esq. a son and heir.—22. At Brussels, the wife of Capt. Algernon Greville, a son.—23. At Clapham-common, the wife of Daniel Henry Rucker, esq. a son.—At Quedgeley House, Glouc. the wife of John Curtis Hayward, esq. a dau.—25. In Fitzroy-sq. the wife of Lionel Oliver, esq. a dau.—26. The wife of Brent Spencer Follett, esq. of Cambridge-sq. Hyde-park, a son.—27. At Glencorse, near Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, Bart. a son.—At the Elms, Chudleigh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lethbridge, a dau.—29. In Hyde-park-sq. Mrs. Edward Baldwin, twin sons.—31. In Salisbury, Lady Roper, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bouverie, a dau.
Lately. At Devonport, the wife of Capt. Sir P. Maitland, of the San Josef, a dau.
Nov. 1. At Hyde-park-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a dau.—2. The wife of Alexander Powell, of Hurdcott, Wilts, esq. a dau.—3. At Whiligh, Sussex, the wife of George C. Courthope, esq. a son.—6. At Lisbon, the wife of Wm. Rob. Ward, esq. of her Majesty's Legation, a dau.—7. At Ickworth, Lady Alfred Hervey, a son.—8. In Cleveland-sq. the Countess of Sandwich, a dau.—At Kentish Town, Mrs. William Rivington, a son.—At Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, a dau.—11. At Halkinst, West, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Vansittart, a dau.—16. At Salhouse hall, Norfolk, the wife of Richard Ward, esq. a son and heir.—17. At Corwar House, the wife of Rigby Wason, esq. a son.—18. At East Hill, Wandsworth, Mrs. John Gough Nichols, a son.—In Abbey-place, St. John's Wood, Mrs. W. E. Knobel, a son.—20. In Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Wm. Vansittart, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 13. At Jullundur, Bengal, Edw. Courtenay Thorpe, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon 7th Light Cav. to Sarah-Medows, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Nicholson, K.H. late 55th Regt. and of Lady Hill, Morayshire.
 Aug. 1. At Badagama, Ceylon, John Scott, esq. M.D. to Louisa Burton Watson, of Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, seventh dau. of the Rev. John Watson, D.D. Vicar of Desford-cum-Ringstead, Northamptonsh.
 9. At Madras, John Wilson, M.D. to Lucy Harriett, elder dau. of Thomas F. Turner, esq. of Great Ormond-st. and grand-dau. of the late Thomas Turner, esq. Exeter.
 21. At Winsley, William Hitchcock Morgan Williams, esq. of Eastcott House, Urchfont, Wilts, son of the late Rev. W. M. Williams, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas Groom, esq. of Bradford.
 24. At St. Luke's, Old-street, the Rev. Lewis Marcus, M.A. Incumbent of St. Paul's, Finsbury, to Catherine, dau. of the late William Saunders, esq. of Southampton.
 29. At St. Pancras, B. J. Littlehales, esq. second son of the Rev. J. G. Littlehales, of Chalstow Rectory, Bucks, to Catherine, sixth dau. of John Risdon, esq.
 30. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. George Gardener Harter, M.A. Rector of Cranfield, Bedfordsh. eldest son of James Collier Harter, esq. of Broughton-hall, Manchester, to Elizabeth-Jessy, only child of the Rev. James Beard, M.A. of Oxford-terr. Hyde-park.
 Sept. 5. At West Hackney, Henry Green bridge, esq. to Ann-Brown, fourth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Watson, Vicar of Desford-cum-Ringstead, and Great Ippidington, Northamptonsh.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, G. W. Rogers

esq. M.P. for St. Alban's, to Lady J. S. Fitzgerald, only dau. of the Duke of Leinster.—At Kenwyn, John Abernethy *Warburton*, esq. B.A. St. John's Coll. Cambridge, to Clara, second dau. of Henry Lambe, esq. solicitor, of Truro.—At Marylebone, Richard Rogers *Corwell*, esq. of Dowdeswell House, Glouc. eldest son of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, to Ellen, only child of Godfrey Hugh Massy Baker, esq. grandson of Hugh last Lord Massy.—At Geddington, Northamptonsh. John *Stevenson*, esq. of Regent-sq. and of King's-road, Bedford-row, to Sophia-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Church, of Hampton, Middlesex.—At Brighton, Thomas William, youngest son of the late Capt. Thomas *Innes*, R.N. to Adelaide-Sophia-Chicheleiana, relict of T. H. Sympton, esq. of the Bengal Civil Serv. and dau. of the late Chicheley Plowden, esq.—At Newchurch, I. W. the Rev. Arthur J. *Wade*, M.A. Incumbent of Trinity Church, Ryde, I. W. to Emma-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Bredon, Rector of Pangbourne, Berks.—At Brighthelm, I. W. John Kelk, esq. of South-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Rebecca-Anne, dau. of George Kelk, esq. of Braehead-house, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.—At St. Pancras, Charles-Edward, youngest son of John *Baily*, esq. of Blandford-sq. to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late James Weddell Bridger, esq. of Belmont Chigwell.—At Stratford, Essex, Capt. *Smith*, 30th Regt. son of Rev. H. Smith, Stoke, Surrey, to Lydia, dau. of S. Nicoll, esq. Court-lodge, Sussex.—At Kerry, Montgomerysh. the Rev. Alfred *Hensley*, M.A. to Frances-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Morgan, Vicar of Kerry.—At Bexley, the Rev. George A. *Langdale*, M.A. second son of Marmaduke Langdale, esq. of Gower-st. and Garston House, Godstone, Surrey, to Elizabeth-Buchanan, second dau. of Henry S. H. Wollaston, esq. of Welling, Kent.—At Clapham, Richard *Ravenhill*, esq. of Clapham Common, to Laura, youngest dau. of Thomas Puckle, esq.

6. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Thomas-George, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Francis *Baring*, Bart. to Elizabeth-Harriet, third dau. of Henry Charles Sturt, esq.—At St. Clement Dances, William Carr, of Stackhouse, Yorksh. and Lincoln's-inn-fields, esq. to Annie-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Robert Hopper, British Chaplain at Baden-Baden.—At Leckhampton, Capt. Edward *Watts*, late of the Bengal Horse Art. to Maria, second dau. of Major-General Swiney, Bengal Art.—At Maidwell, the Rev. Martin Johnson *Green*, B.D. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Rector of Winterbourne Abbas with Stapleton, Dorset, to Eliza-Lama-Catherine, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Holdich, Rector of Maidwell.—At Dover, Thomas *Slater*, esq. of Liverpool, to Jane, dau. of the late William Holgate, esq. of Stainton Cotes, Yorkshire, and niece of the late C. Beverley, esq. of Gray's Inn.

7. At St. Thomas, Exeter, Devon, John Arthur *Gardner*, esq. barrister-at-law, of Chancery-lane, to Miss Elizabeth Atkins, of St. Thomas.—At Sidmouth, George *Gutteres*, esq. of Ovington-sq. to Caroline-Mary, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Slessor, of Broadway, Sidmouth.—At Battersea, Robert *Harrison*, esq. of Benningholme Hall, to Emily, youngest dau. of Sir William Struth, of Bognor.—At Portsmouth, Capt. Henry *Houghton*, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Anne-Sophia-Veall, eldest dau. of Samuel Greetham, esq. of Portsmouth.—At Stamford, Major *Woodroffe*, of Hampstead, late Bengal Art. to Charlotte, third dau. of T. G. Arnold, esq. M.D. of Stamford.—At Great Yarmouth, Mr. Steward *Johnson*, to Emma-Lacon, youngest dau. of Edward Youell, esq. banker.—At St. Luke's, Cheetham-hill, Thos.

Henry *Sale*, esq. Capt. Bengal Eng. to Maria, second dau. of G. Ravenhill, esq. of Manchester.—At Leamington, Robt. Humphrey *Howland*, esq. 63 Regt. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Joseph Langstaff, esq. of Cambridge-sq. late President of the Medical Board, Calcutta.—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. John *Manley Lane*, Vicar of Abbat's Bromley, Staffordshire, and Chaplain to the Marquess of Anglesey, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Suet, esq. of Shrewsbury.—At Malta, Wm. *Wishrope*, esq. United States Consul, to Emma, dau. of the late Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart.

8. At Paris, Richard *Bunce*, esq. son of the late Capt. Bunce, R.N. to Leopoldine-Bianche-Emily, 2d dau. of Gaspard Adolphus Franca, esq. late her Majesty's Consul at Ostend.

9. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Capt. T. *White*, 22d Regt. to Georgiana-Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Col. Moodie, late 104th Regt.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, A. W. *Dickson*, esq. 17th Foot, to Sarah-Alicia, only dau. of E. Ackland, esq. R.N.—At Stewkley, Bucks, Edward *Smith*, esq. of Uxbridge, to Catherine-Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Cowie, esq. of Streatham.

11. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry *Stanbury Buck*, only surviving son of the late Thos. Buck, esq. of Twickenham, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Strickland Rigg, esq. of Cheapside.—At Plymouth, Arthur Hecher *Pollock*, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Selina-Mary, youngest dau. of the late J. H. Eccles, esq. of Plymouth.

12. At Hinton-in-the-Hedges, Archibald Stirling *Gilchrist*, esq. only son of the late Capt. Gilchrist, R.N. to Sophia-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Hon. H. W. Ryland, a member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada.—At Wisbeach, James *Lyall*, esq. of Berhampore, Bengal, to Frances-Hannah, dau. of George Augustus Ward, esq.—At Corfu, Ben Hay *Martindale*, Lieut. Royal Eng. to Mary-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late F. Knocker, esq. of Dover, and grand-dau. of the late Sir John Hollams, of Upper Deal.—At Glamorgan, near Cork, Lieut. Frederick C. *Herbert*, R.N. to Bessie-Newenham, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Stuart, 69th Regt.—At St. Helier's, Jersey, Henry Steel *Shaw*, esq. of Melbourne, second son of the late John Wybergh Shaw, esq. of Russell-sq. to Ann, only dau. of Capt. Robert John *Fayrer*, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Alexander Clendinning *Lambert*, esq. of Cranmore Park, to Emma-Maria, dau. of the late Guy Lenox *Frederickson*, esq. of Grafton-st. and formerly M.P. for Lynington.—At St. Marylebone, Robert *Grant*, esq. late Madras Civil Serv. to Isabella-Charlotte, eldest surviving dau. of James William Grant, esq. B.C.S. and of Elahies, Morayshire. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John *Shaw*, M.D. of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Lucy, youngest dau. of W. J. Warren, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Frederic John *Farr*, M.D. second son of John Richard *Farre*, M.D. to Julia-Fanny, second dau. of E. *Lewis*, esq. of Stratford-pl. Cavendish-sq.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Charles Abbot *Stones*, M.A. of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, to Hannah-Isaacson, elder dau. of the late Capt. Andrew King, R.N. and niece of Vice-Adm. Sir Edward D. King, K.C.H.—At Forton, Hants, William Jenny *Pengelly*, esq. R.M. to Myrmary, dau. of F. G. Farrant, surgeon 1st Devon Militia.

13. At Lantwit Major, Glamorgansh. Edwd. Caleb *Colton*, esq. son of the Rev. W. Collins Colton, of Cheltenham, to Lydia, relict of John Bevan Morgan, esq. and sister of David Thomas, esq. of Pwillywrach House.—At the Old Church, St. Helen's, the Rev. Joseph Baldwin *Meredith*, Incumbent of St. George's, Kendal, to Anne-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thomas

Haddock, esq. the Groves, near St. Helen's.—At Wonston, the Rev. Francis Payne *Seymour*, M.A. only son of Capt. Seymour, R.N. of Castle Grove, Bampton, Devon, to Janie-Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. Alexander Dallas, Rector of Wonston, Hants.—At Clevedon, Lieut.-Col. David *Forbes*, Bombay Army, to Angelina, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, and grand-dau. of the late Sir William Beaumaris Rush, of Wimbledon-house, Surrey.—At Fareham, Hants, T. M. C. *Sharland*, esq. of Cheriton Fitzpene, son of Wm. Sharland, esq. of Exeter, to Ann, second dau. of Edward Sharland, esq.—At Whitchurch, Little Stanmore, the Rev. S. F. *Cumberlege*, Vicar of Astwood, Bucks, to Marion, third dau. of Fletcher Norton Balmain, esq.

14. At Camberwell, James-Williams, eldest son of the late Rev. T. *Grylle*, of Cardynham, to Caroline-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John C. Millett, of Penpol, near Hayle.—At Wilmington, the Rev. Thomas *Crick*, Fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, Public Orator of that University, and Rector of Staplehurst, Kent, to Frances-Katherine, only dau. of the Rev. George Miles Cooper, Vicar of Wilmington.—At Clifton, Major *Fitzherbert*, of the Rifle Brigade, to Susan, second dau. of the late Michael Hinton Castle, esq. of Stapleton-grove.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Dr. Henry *Letherby*, of the London Hospital, to Miss Elizabeth Carter, of York-pl. Portman-sq.—At Brighton, the Rev. Robert Seymour *Nash*, M.A. Curate of Stone, Worestersh. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Right Hon. William Yates Peel, of Baginton Hall, Warwickshire.—At St. Marylebone, Charles Easton, second son of James *Spooner*, esq. of Morfa Lodge, Carnarvonsh. to Mary, second dau. of the late George Barker, esq. F.R.S. of Springfield, near Birmingham.—At Paddington, Alexander *Cockburn*, esq. of Edinburgh, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Charles Page, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park.—At St. Olave's, Hart-st. George Moultrie *Nalt*, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Elizabeth-Amy, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Letts, M.A. Rector of the above parish.—At Chiswick, Capt. *Smart*, K.H. R.N. to Elizabeth-Isabella, only dau. of the late Benjamin Sharp, esq. of Fleet-st. banker, and of Chiswick, Middlesex.—At Berne, James George *Clements*, esq. of Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambridge, second son of the late Rev. J. S. Clements, of Lower Clapton, Middlesex, to Aline-Isabelle, eldest dau. of the late F. W. Story, esq. of York.

15. At Paddington, T. E. *Biedermann*, esq. to Mary-Ann Wood, of Ashwell-villa, Bayswater, relict of John Wood, esq. of Berners-st. and eldest dau. of Wm. Fenton, esq. of York-road, Lambeth.

16. At Hackney, Edward Hamilton, elder son of Capt. Thomas *Hoskins*, R.N. to Susanah, elder dau. of the late Joseph Nalder, esq. of Grove-pl. Hackney.—At Naples, Edward John Vesey *Brown*, esq. Capt. 88th Regt. eldest son of Southwell Brown, esq. of Mount Brown, co. Limerick, to Rose-Augusta, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir William Parker, Bart. G.C.B. Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.—At Kensington, Charles William Treagose *Crause*, esq. of Brixton, Surrey, to Lucy-Lamb, of Thurloe-pl. Brompton, sixth dau. of the late Benjamin Oakley, esq. of Beckenham, Kent.

18. At Stillorgan, near Dublin, Charles Brent *Wale*, of the Gord, Cambridgesh. esq. second son of the late Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B. to Henrietta, third dau. of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.—At Streatham, William, fourth son of Joseph *Wooler*, esq. of Whitfield-hall, Wolsingham, Durham, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Henry Wooler, esq. of Upper Tulse-hill.

19. At Petersham, Surrey, Frederick *Friend*,

esq. of Richmond, Surrey, to Fanny, eldest child of the late Frederick Tyrrel, esq. of Chatham-pl.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Thomas Owen *Knox*, R.N. to Louisa-Isabella, only dau. of the late Major-Gen. Darby Griffith, of Pedworth House, Berks.—At All Souls', Langham-pl. William Henry, eldest son of William *Newell*, esq. of Plaistow, Essex, to Julia, eldest dau. of George Piggott, esq. of Moscow.—At St. Peter's, Pimlico, R. Aubrey *Carterwright*, esq. son of the late W. R. Cartwright, esq. M.P. for Northamptonsh. and of Edgecote, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Fremantle, of Swanbourne, Bucks.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Capt. *Cumming*, 53d Light Inf. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Cumming, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the late James West, esq. of Bryanston-sq.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. George *Alford*, B.A. of Aston Sandford, Bucks, to Lucretia-Reid, youngest surviving dau. of the late Joseph Field, esq. of Hatfield, Herts.—At Ilfracombe, Capt. Francis *Grealey*, E.I.C.S. to Mary, widow of Russell Kendall, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Thorp, Rector of Burton Overy, Leicestersh.—At Walcot, George Ramsey *Maitland*, esq. grandson of the late Sir Alex. Gibson Maitland, Bart. to Alice-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Josiah Nisbet, esq. Madras Civil Serv.—At Oxford, Edward Harcourt *Longden*, esq. of Agra, third son of the late J. R. Longden, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Sophia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of C. J. Waddell, esq.—At Ayr, N.B. David *Wilson*, esq. solicitor, Ayr, to Sophia-Catherine, relict of F. C. Fyman, esq. surgeon, of Bury St. Edmund's, and younger dau. of the late Lieut. Charles Rowning, 14th Bengal Nat. Inf.

20. At Ballimore House, Argylesh. John *Campbell*, esq. of Fossil, to Elizabeth-Alexander, youngest dau. of M. N. Campbell, esq. of Ballimore.—At Ballimore House, Argylesh. Lieut.-Col. *Hagart*, E.I.Co's. Serv. late Adj.-Gen. Bombay Army, to Colina-Susan, youngest dau. of the late Donald Mac Lachlan, esq.—At Huddersfield, the Rev. Edward *Sandford*, son of the Rev. Humphrey Sandford, of the Isle of Up Rossall, Salop, to Mary, dau. of Joseph Armitage, esq. of Milnsbridge House, Huddersfield.—At Alford, Lincolnsh. John *Huish*, esq. of Breadsall, Derbysh. to Alice, dau. of Titus Bourne, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Bertie Williams *Wynn*, esq. youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry W. Wynn, G.C.H. to Marion, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Limond, C.B.—At Eccles, Robert Adair *Ramsay*, esq. M.D. M.R.C.S. Edinb. of Fleetwood-on-Wyre, to Fanny-Harriett, eldest dau. of Edward Connell, esq. Manchester.—At Thorverton, Benjamin *Sparrow*, esq. of Cattedown, Plymouth, to Elizabeth-Penfound, only dau. of the late Lieut. Lewis Reynolds, R.N.

21. At Plymouth, Major *Cuddy*, 55th Regt. to Mace-Wynne, fourth dau. of W. H. Hawker, esq.—At Paddington, Charles, son of William James *Wilson*, esq. of Manchester, to Josephine, youngest dau. of John Braham, esq. of Gloucester-road, Hyde-park-gardens.—Oswald *Bloxsome*, esq. only son of Oswald Bloxsome, esq. of Raugus, Sidney, New South Wales, to Isabella, youngest dau. of Daniel Charles Rogers Harrison, esq. of Doughty-st.—At Chard, William *Trenchard*, esq. of Maudmein, Thorncombe, Dorset, to Mary-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Jacob Canning, esq. of Hertford.—At Westernham, Thomas J. *Jones*, esq. of Oxford Lodge, Croydon, to Ellen, only child of the late Joseph Vere, esq. of Norwood.—At Greenwich, Arthur *Ellis*, esq. of Dublin and Ardee, to Eliza-Anna, only dau. of H. W. Lord, esq. of the Crescent, Croom's-hill.—At Essendon, the Rev. Henry

Dawson, Rector of Great Munden, Herts, second son of the Right Hon. George Dawson, to Anne, second dau. of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield-pl. Herts.

22. At Falmouth, Edmund *Backhouse*, of Darlington, banker, to Juliet-Mary, only dau. of Charles Fox, esq. Perran Arworthal, Cornwall.

23. At Cheltenham, the Rev. James *Fisher*, B.A. of Worcester Coll. Oxford, and Curate of St. Mary's, to Ann-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late T. P. W. Butt, esq. of Arlecourt, near Cheltenham. — At Greatham, Hants, S. Jewkes *Wamby*, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. Wamby, of St. John's, near Worcester, to Louisa-Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Holland, Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester. — At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Matthew Robert *Bigge*, esq. son of Charles Bigge, esq. of Linden, Northumberland, to Mildreda, youngest dau. of Col. Bell, of Fenham Hall. — Thomas William *Bowley*, esq. to Frances-Marion, dau. of Pulteney Mein, esq. of Glen-cartholm, Dumfriesshire. — At St. Marylebone, Mark, second son of the late Edward *Boyd*, esq. of Merton Hall, co. Wigton, N.B. to Emma-Anne, relict of Robert Coates, esq. of Montague-sq.

26. At Camberwell, Henry, third son of W. B. *Gurney*, esq. of Denmark-hill, to Phebe-Wichenden, second dau. of the late William Whitchurch, of Salisbury. — At Finchley, Samuel Harvey, eldest son of J. A. *Twining*, esq. to Rosa, youngest dau. of the late William Herring, esq. of Hethersett Hall, Norfolk. — At Worcester, Charles *Harcourt*, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Louisa, second dau. of William Manning, esq. of Worcester. — At Little Shelford, Cambridgesh. Charles James *Law*, esq. of Oxford, to Sarah-Hannah, only dau. of James Edmund Law, esq. of the Manor House, Little Shelford. — At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Francis *Greene*, esq. of Bernard-st. to Caroline, dau. of the late Thomas Elsworth, esq. of Rodney-st. — At the Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, Richard Joseph, eldest son of Richard *Valmaley*, esq. of Ramsgate, to Louisa-Harriet King, of Sloane-st. only child of the late John Brook King, esq. — At Beaminster, Robt. Gray *Watson*, esq. son and heir of J. Watson, esq. of Ballyderton, co. Carlow, to Margaret-Christian-Jane, only child of Henry Perin Steele, esq. R.N. Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for Dorset. — At Chelsea, Edward *Athins*, esq. of Southampton, to Marion-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Fynmore, R.M. — William Hobart, eldest son of the late Rev. William *Rees*, Head Master of the North Walsham Grammar School, and Rector of Horsey, Norfolk, to Maria-Anne, eldest dau. of James Drane, esq. of Feltwell. — At Newtownbreda, Matthew *Blakiston*, esq. eldest son of Major Blakiston, of Mobberley, Cheshire, to Anne, dau. of Richard B. Blakiston Houston, esq. of Orange-field, co. Down. — At Bramshaw, William Robert *Preston*, esq. of Minestead Lodge, New Forest, Hants, to Maria-Isabella, fourth dau. of Thomas Deane Shute, esq. of Braushaw Hill.

27. At Yarmouth, I. W. Robert *Richardson Christie*, esq. son of the late D. Christie, esq. of Montague-sq. to Augusta-Isabella, dau. of William Eardly Amiel, esq. R.N. — At Camberwell, Charles Frederic, eldest son of Thos. *Dennis*, esq. of Dulwich Common, to Leonora, youngest dau. of Henry Alexander, esq. of Clarendon-pl. Hyde-park. — At Congressbury, Edward Curtis *Foucaux*, esq. late Capt. 64th Regt. to Mary-Margaret, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Haythorne, esq. formerly of Hill House, Gloucestersh. — At Lee, Kent, Capt. Alexander R. *Dallas*, 1st Regt. Madras Army, to Emily-Georgina, second dau. of Capt. Charles Andrews, formerly of the 13th

Light Dragoons. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John *Lipscomb*, esq. of Alresford, Hants, surgeon, to Jessie, youngest dau. of the late John Moore, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight.

— At St. Paul's Church, Cornwall, the Rev. C. B. *Gribble*, to Catharine, youngest dau. of James Jackson, esq. Comm. Hon. E.I.Co's Service.

28. At Alphonington, Walter-Copleston, eldest son of the Rev. Walter *Radcliffe*, of Warleigh, to Charlotte, only dau. of the Rev. Richard Ellicombe, Rector of Alphonington. — At St. Peter's, Thanet, James Thorne, second son of James *George*, esq. of Cotham-hill, near Bristol, to Sarah-Rosalie, second dau. of the late John Woodruffe, esq. Barrister-at-Law. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Francis, only son of the Rev. F. W. J. *Vickery*, M.A. to Harriette-Ellen, elder dau. of J. T. Clement, esq. of Charges-st. — At Stourton, the Rev. Wm. John Bucknall *Estcourt*, fifth son of Thos. Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, esq. of Estcourt, co. Gloucester, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. John Drake, Rector of Stourton, Wilts. — At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edward Robert *Stammons*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Jane, second dau. of the late Robert Colmer, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and the Rookery, Yoxford, Suffolk. — At Durham, Francis-Marcus, fourth son of the late Rev. Gilbert *Beresford*, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Green, esq. of Old Elvet, Durham. — At Christ Church, Virginia Water, Joseph *Diagnell*, esq. to Elizabeth Hird, of Sunningdale, Surrey, widow of the Rev. Joshua S. Hird, and dau. of the late Philip Bedwell, esq. of Copham-common. — At Nostell Priory, Robert Manners *Croft*, esq. eldest son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Canterbury, to Cecilia-Isabella, eldest dau. of Charles Winn, esq. of Nostell Priory. — At Lindhurst, New Forest, the Right Hon. Lord *Manners*, to Lydia-Sophia, third dau. of Capt. William Bateman Dashwood, R.N.

29. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. J. D. *Windsor*, Vicar of Napton-on-the-Hill, Warw. to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Gotobed, esq. — In Norwich, the Hon. Wm. Wells *Addington*, eldest son of the Right Hon. and Rev. Viscount Sidmouth, to Georgiana-Susan, eldest dau. of the Hon. George Fellow, D.D. Dean of Norwich.

30. At Wear Gifford, Edward *Peares*, esq. Dorchester, to Clara-Jane, dau. of the late Rev. John Palmer, Torrington, Devon. — At Ham-common, Watson Ward *Hayne*, esq. of Dorset-sq. to Julia, youngest dau. of the late George Johnston, esq. of Tan-y-Graig, Carnarvon. — At Christ Church, Marylebone, Alexander *Stewart*, esq. M.D. Inspector-Gen. of Military Hospitals, to Frances-Eliza, widow of the late James Brown, esq. of the island of St. Vincent.

Oct. 2. At Herne-hill, Henry Deveraux, third son of William *Pritchard*, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Elizabeth-Isabella, youngest dau. of P. N. Tomlins, esq. of Painters' Hall. — In Plymouth, John T. *Gregg*, esq. eldest son of the late James Gregg, esq. Clerk of the Peace, of Londonderry, to Susanna-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late W. G. Williamson, esq. R.M.

3. At Tor, Capt. *Aldridge*, R.N. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Pilkington, R.E. Inspector of Fortifications. — At Shawell, Leicestershire, the Rev. Edward *Raunaley*, M.A. to Mary-Jeanette, relict of the late Rev. George Kennard, of Gayton House, Northamptonshire.

21. At Castle Archdall, co. Fermanagh, the Rev. Michael *Burke*, eldest son of William Malachi Burke, of Ballydugan, co. Galway, esq. to Isabella Mary, fourth daughter of the late James Clarke, of Sid Abbey, Devon, esq. and niece of Mrs. Archdall of Castle Archdall.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

Nov. 1. At Pepper Harrow, Surrey, aged 42, the Right Hon. George Alan Brodrick, fifth Viscount Midleton (1717) and Baron Brodrick, of Midleton, co. Cork (1715), in the peerage of Ireland; and second Baron Brodrick of Pepper Harrow, in the peerage of England (1796).

His Lordship was born June 10, 1806, the only son of George the fourth Viscount, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, and his fifth child by his second wife, Maria, daughter of Richard Benyon, esq. of Gidea Hall, Essex.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, August 12, 1836.

He married May 14, 1833, Miss Ellen Griffiths, and has left issue, whether a son or no we are not informed. Otherwise he is succeeded by his cousin Charles Brodrick, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Archbishop of Cashel.

At an inquest held on his Lordship's body it appeared that his death had been occasioned by the fumes of charcoal. He had latterly resided almost entirely alone, and his surgeon said that he had always considered his Lordship an eccentric man, and of a very wayward disposition.

The clergyman of the parish stated that in July 1847 Lord Midleton came to him, and communicated the intelligence that her Ladyship had left him, and that it was all his own fault. He had frequently since appeared in a very unhappy state of mind. The jury came to the following verdict: "We find that the Right Hon. George-Alan Viscount Midleton, in a certain room in Pepper Harrow mansion, Pepper Harrow-park, in the parish of Pepper Harrow, within the county of Surrey, did on Wednesday, the 1st of November, 1848, destroy his own life, he being at the time in a state of temporary insanity."

HON. AND REV. DR. WELLESLEY.

Oct. 21. At his house in the College, Durham, in his 72nd year, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D. Canon of Durham, Rector of Bishopwearmouth, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Chaplain of Hampton Court Palace; brother to the Duke of Wellington.

Dr. Wellesley was born on the 7th Dec. 1776, the sixth but fourth surviving son of Garrett first Earl of Mornington, by the Hon. Anne Hill, daughter of Arthur first Viscount Dungannon. He was entered as a nobleman of St. John's college, Cambridge. MAG. VOL. XXX.

bridge, where (under the name of Wesley) the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1792. In 1805 he was presented by Earl Cadogan to the rectory of Chelsea, Middlesex, which he retained until 1832.

During his incumbency the new church of St. Luke was erected, and the old church near the bridge was converted into a chapel of ease. The first stone of the new church was laid by the Duke of Wellington on the 12th Oct. 1830.

In 1827 Dr. Wellesley was collated by Bishop Barrington to the living of Bishopwearmouth, of the declared value of 2,899*l.* and with a population of 27,000; and in the same year he was made a prebendary of Durham. The declared value of his prebend is 391*l.* but this gives no evidence of its real value. Dr. Wellesley was also a chaplain of the Chapel Royal at Hampton Court. When the Duke of Wellington became Prime Minister, it was universally supposed that he would elevate his brother to a bishopric; indeed, efforts were made by some parties to induce him to do so, but in his own emphatic way he declined. In his comparatively private sphere Dr. Wellesley was much respected by all classes of the community for his kind and conciliatory manners, and the unvarying benevolence of his disposition.

Dr. Wellesley married, June 2, 1802, Lady Emily Mary Cadogan, eldest daughter of Charles-Sloane first Earl Cadogan; and by that lady, who died Dec. 22, 1839, he had issue three sons and four daughters: 1. Emily-Anne-Charlotte, married in 1836 to the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Vicar of Barking, in Essex, fifth son of Lord Ravensworth; 2. Arthur-Richard, Captain in the Rifle brigade, who died in 1830, in his 16th year; 3. Georgiana-Henrietta-Louisa, married in 1827 to the Rev. George Darby St. Quintin, Rector of Broughton, Hampshire; 4. the Right Hon. Mary - Sarah Viscountess Chelsea, married in 1836 to her cousin, Henry-Charles Viscount Chelsea, son and heir apparent of Earl Cadogan; 4. Cecil-Elizabeth, married in 1842 to the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Liddell, Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards, sixth son of Lord Ravensworth; 6. Charles; and 7. George-Grenville, Commander R. N.

It is supposed that the rectory of Bishopwearmouth will now be divided into four districts—St. Thomas's Chapel, South Hilton, Ryhope, and Bishopwearmouth. The presentation is in the hands of

the bishop of the diocese. It is not definitely known whether or not the canonry will be filled up.

SIR ROBERT HARLAND, BART.

Aug. 18. At Wherstead Park, Suffolk, aged 83, Sir Robert Harland, the second Baronet (1771), of Sproughton in that county, a Deputy Lieutenant of Suffolk.

He was the only son of Admiral Sir Robert Harland the first Baronet, by his second wife, the daughter of Colonel Rowland Reynold, granddaughter and heir of Col. John Duncombe. He succeeded his father Feb. 21, 1784.

He married in May 1801, Arethusa, daughter of Henry Vernon, esq. of Great Thurlow, Suffolk, and neice to Francis Earl of Shipbrooke. By that lady he had no issue, and the Baronetcy has become extinct.

Sir Robert Harland has bequeathed a legacy of five hundred pounds to each of the Suffolk Hospitals.

SIR R. D. HORN-ELPHINSTONE, BART.

Oct. 11. At Logie, Aberdeenshire, aged 83, Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, of Horn and Logie Elphinstone, Bart. a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the only surviving son of Gen. Robert Dalrymple, who assumed the names of Horn-Elphinstone, and died in 1794, by Mary, daughter and heir of Sir James Elphinstone, of Logie.

In early life he served in the army, from which he retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom by patent dated Jan. 16, 1828.

He married, May 21, 1800, Græme, daughter of Colonel David Hepburn, a younger son of Hepburn of Congalton, and had issue nine sons and four daughters, who place the name of Dalrymple after Elphinstone: viz. 1. Elizabeth-Magdalen, deceased; 2. David-Robert, also deceased; 3. Sir James, who has succeeded to the title; 4. Hew-Drummond, who married, in 1838, Helen-Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart. and has issue; 5. Mary-Frances, married in 1830 to Patrick Boyle, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. David Boyle, President of the Court of Session, and cousin to the Earl of Glasgow; 6. Louisa-Sarah; 7. Francis-Anstruther; 8. Stair, deceased; 9. Charles; 10. John-Hamilton, Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards; 11. Ernest-George-Beck, who died in 1841, aged 24; 12. Henrietta-Marion; and 13. George-Augustus-Frederick.

The present Baronet was born in 1805,

and married, in 1836, Mary, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart. and has issue.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR ROBERT MOURRAY.

Oct. 10. At Cockairnie, Fifeshire, aged 73, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Robert Moubray, K.H. a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Fifeshire.

He was descended from an ancient family long seated at Cockairnie, and was the son and heir of Robert Moubray, esq. by Arabella, daughter of Thomas Hussey, esq. of Wrexham, co. Denbigh. His younger brother was the late Adm. Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B. He entered the army as Ensign in the 80th Foot, Aug. 24, 1795, became Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1796, and Captain, Aug. 3, 1799. In Aug. 1796, he marched with the troops under Sir James Craig from Cape Town to Saldanha Bay, and he was present at the surrender of the Dutch fleet to Adm. Lucas. In 1799, he was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Earl of Guilford, Governor of Ceylon; from whence, in 1801, he embarked for Egypt, under the orders of Colonel Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington). In 1803 he was again in Ceylon under Major-Gen. Hay Macdonald; and he was for some time on the staff of Gen. Sir Josiah Champagne.

On the 2nd Oct. 1806, he was appointed Major of the 96th Foot; and on the 4th June, 1813, brevet Lieut.-Colonel. He afterwards retired on half-pay of the Sicilian regiment.

He had succeeded to the estate of Cockairnie, and part of the barony of Inverkeithing, on the death of his father in 1794; and on the 20th April, 1825, he was knighted by King George IV. at Carlton Palace, in consideration of his ancient and honourable descent.

He married in Sept. 1807 Laura, fourth daughter of William Hobson, esq. of Markfield, in Middlesex, and had issue four sons and seven daughters. His eldest son, Robert-Frederick-North-Bickerton, was born in 1808, and is a Captain in the Fifeshire militia. The second, Richard-Hussey-Charles, a Captain in the 1st Madras cavalry, died in 1843. The third, William-Hobson, is a Lieutenant R.N.; and the youngest, Edward, is a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

REAR-ADMIRAL DE STARCK.

Sept. 4. In Kensington-crescent, aged 84, Mauritius Adolphus Newton de Starck, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

He was a son of Charles Sigismund Baron de Starck, an officer in the Imperial army, who settled in England in 1763, and married Martha, sister to the late Ad-

miral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart. and to Mrs. Grey, of Southwick, mother to the first Countess Grey, and consequently great-grandmother of the present Earl.

He entered the Navy as midshipman in the *Barfleur*, 98, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Barrington, in June 1780, from which he was removed into the *Ambuscade* of 32 guns, commanded by the Hon. Captain Conway (afterwards Lord Hugh Seymour), under whom he served in that frigate, and the *Latona*, 38, at the relief of Gibraltar, and until the peace of 1793.

Mr. de Starck was next placed under the care of Capt. the Hon. James Luttrell, then commanding the *Ganges*, 74. On leaving that ship he proceeded to the coast of Africa in the *Grampus*, 50, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Edward Thompson; and on his return from thence he joined the *Irresistible*, 74, Commodore Sir A. S. Hamond, Bart. in which ship he continued until 1786, when he removed into the *Pearl*, 32, commanded by the Hon. Seymour Finch, with whom he remained until that frigate was put out of commission. During the Spanish armament, Mr. de Starck served in the *Canada*, 74, under Lord Hugh Seymour, by whose recommendation he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1790.

With the exception of his receiving an appointment to the *Salisbury*, 50, and being obliged to quit that ship through ill-health, we now lose sight of Lieutenant de Starck till 1797, when, having volunteered his services to assist in suppressing the disgraceful mutiny at the *Nore*, he was appointed to command the *Eclipse* gun-brig, armed for that purpose with long Dutch 24-pounders and heavy carronades, and manned with volunteers, part of whom were soldiers.

During the ensuing seven years Lieutenant de Starck successively commanded the *Suwarow* armed lugger, *Liberty* brig, and *Milbrook* schooner, in which last vessel he was frequently engaged with the enemy, both on the coasts of France and Spain. In Sept. 1801 he captured the *Baptista* Spanish privateer of eight guns, and shortly afterwards repelled a night attack made upon the *Milbrook* by some gun-boats near Gibraltar, one of which opened her fire before she was discovered, but sheered off on receiving a broadside, which was supposed to have proved fatal to her, as she disappeared in an instant, although then nearly alongside of the British schooner.

In Aug. 1802 Lieut. de Starck paid off the *Milbrook*, but recommissioned her for Channel service, on receiving a promise of early promotion from Earl St. Vincent,

to whom the Duke of Clarence had written in his favour, at the recommendation of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex. He obtained the rank of Commander May 1, 1804; and was appointed to the *Hound* sloop of war, then at Jamaica; but the late Viscount Melville permitted him to exchange into the *Tartarus* bomb, on the Downs station, which vessel he continued to command until she was ordered to undergo repair, and a change of equipment, when he was superseded at his own request.

During Lord Howick's naval administration, Capt. de Starck obtained the command of the *Avon*, 32, in which he was employed on Channel service until ordered to escort, from Spithead to the Baltic, the *Neva*, a Russian man-of-war, which had recently returned from a voyage of discovery. Hostilities having then commenced between Alexander and Napoleon, it was not considered prudent for her to proceed to Russia without the protection of a British vessel. For the performance of this friendly office, the *Csar* presented Capt. de Starck with a breakfast service of plate, and a purse of 100 guineas.

On her return from the Baltic, the *Avon* was selected to carry out Mr. Erskine, H.M. Minister to the United States of America, on which service she proceeded in the autumn of 1806, contending with contrary winds nearly the whole of her voyage to Chesapeake bay. On his way, Captain de Starck fell in with the *Regulus* French 74, by which ship he was chased for eight hours, right before the wind, his pursuer within gun-shot, and repeatedly firing upon him. Fortunately, a violent squall suddenly came on, of which he promptly availed himself, by hauling up several points, unperceived by the enemy, who ran so far to leeward before the weather cleared up that she was then scarcely visible.

Having thus skilfully escaped from further annoyance, Captain de Starck pursued his voyage with all possible expedition, and landed Mr. Erskine at Annapolis Royal, on the 30th October. Returning from thence, he fell in with an English 74, the Captain of which ship sent him to Bermuda, with instructions to place himself under the orders of Vice-Adm. Berkeley, Commander-in-chief on the Halifax station, by whose directions he was shortly after ordered to carry home the intercepted despatches of Mow. Villaines, which had been taken out of an American vessel examined by the *Avon*, on her passage from the Chesapeake.

Capt. de Starck arrived at Spithead on the 14th Jan. 1807; and was soon after-

wards superseded, in consequence of his having been promoted to post rank on the 25th Sept. preceding. A change of ministry taking place about the same period, he was doomed to the mortification of continuing on shore during the remainder of the war.

The highly respectable gentleman whose services we have been describing, was the original inventor of the now well-known method of projecting a rope by means of powder and shot, the practicability of which contrivance he proved by repeated experiments made on the river Thames, in 1789. A description of Captain de Starck's apparatus, and a plate shewing the manner in which he used it, will be found in the valuable work published by Rear-Adm. Ekins, on the subject of "Naval Battles." Captain de Starck was also the inventor of an Applicative Compass for taking bearings on a Chart, which is described in Nicholson's *Philosophical Journal*, vol. xii. p. 224.

Capt. de Starck was likewise the author of "A Monody on the late Lord Nelson," which was publicly recited on the stage of the Richmond theatre, Dec. 3, 1805.

He married, 1st, Miss Houghton, of Bramerton, co. Norfolk, in right of whom, during her life, he was possessed of a considerable estate in that county; 2ndly, Aug. 30, 1807, Miss Kent, niece to the late Sir Thomas Kent, which lady had the honour to be given away by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, by whom Captain de Starck was afterwards appointed one of his Royal Highness's equeries; a distinction the more flattering, as it was conferred by that illustrious personage without any solicitation on the part of our gallant and deserving officer.

He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Nov. 25, 1841.

CAPTAIN F. MARRYAT, R.N.

Aug. 2. At his residence, Langham, Norfolk, in his 56th year, Frederick Marryat, esq. Captain R.N., C.B., and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, F.R.S. and F.L.S.

Capt. Marryat was descended from one of the French refugees who came to England after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was the second son of Joseph Marryat, esq. of Wimbledon-house, Surrey, an eminent West India merchant, Chairman of Lloyd's, and M.P. for Sandwich, by Charlotte, third daughter of Frederick Geyer, esq. a distinguished American loyalist. He was born in London July 10, 1792. Having acquired the rudiments of education at an academy in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis,

he was sent to a classical school at Ponder's End, kept by a Mr. Freeman. It is to be hoped that the discipline of the school, described by the hero of his earliest novel, is no true picture of the treatment he experienced at Ponder's End; but the following anecdote suggests that, of whatever punishments were in course of infliction at that seat of learning, he was likely to have come in for his due share. The master, coming into the school one day, saw young Marryat standing upon his head. Surprised at this reversal of the ordinary practice of mortals, he inquired the reason of it, when the lad with audacious readiness replied, "I had been trying for three hours to learn my lesson on my feet, but I couldn't; so I thought I'd try whether I couldn't learn it on my head." There is no reason to doubt him when he says, "Superior in capacity to most of my schoolfellows, I seldom took the pains to learn my lesson previous to going up with my class. I was too proud not to keep pace with my equals, and too idle to do more." But he acknowledges that, besides "a little Latin and less Greek," he made some proficiency in mathematics and algebra.

Withdrawn from this school, he was placed with a teacher of mathematics in London, under whose tuition he remained a year, and on the 23rd Sept. 1806, he entered the Navy as a first-class boy, on board the *Impérieuse*, 44 guns, commanded by the illustrious Lord Cochrane. During his service under this gallant officer, which lasted till the 18th Oct. 1808, he took part in more than fifty engagements, in which many ships of war and merchantmen were cut out, off the coast of France and in the Mediterranean.

Having chased a ship into the Bay of Arcupon, which sought safety under a battery, Lord Cochrane resolved to cut her out, and young Marryat was one of the boarding party. He followed closely the First Lieutenant, who headed the expedition, and who at length, after his party had sustained a severe loss, succeeded in gaining the deck of the enemy. He had scarcely done so when, struck by thirteen musket balls, he fell back a corpse, knocking down his follower in his fall, who was trampled on and almost suffocated by his shipmates, who, burning to revenge their leader, rushed forward with impetuous bravery. The vessel captured, an examination took place of the bodies of the killed and wounded. Marryat was numbered among the former, and being in a state of stupor was unable to deny the doom assigned to him. But soon arrived the surgeon and his assistants, and

with them came a midshipman who bore no good-will to Marryat. This worthy youth, seeing the supposed lifeless body of his comrade, gave it a slight kick, saying, "Here is a young cock that has done crowing! Well, for a wonder, this chap has cheated the gallows!" This salutation, with its comment, revived the almost expiring energies of the other, who faintly exclaimed, "You are a liar!" a retort which, notwithstanding the melancholy scene around, produced a roar of laughter.

Shortly after this he was engaged in a rather "untoward" enterprise. His ship fell in with a vessel of a suspicious appearance. It was under French colours, which it soon hauled down, shewing no others, and threatening to fire into the English ship if it attempted to board her. Upon this, she was boarded and taken, with a loss of twenty-six killed and wounded on her side, and of sixteen on ours; and not till then was it discovered that she was a Maltese privateer, and a friend, who had made a like mistake in supposing her opponent to be French. After this unfortunate mistake, the *Impérieuse* proceeded to Malta.

It was while lying in this harbour that one night, a midshipman,—a son of the celebrated William Cobbett,—fell overboard. Young Marryat jumped in after him, and held him up till a boat was lowered to their assistance. For this daring and humane act he received a certificate from Lord Cochrane.

The road from Barcelona to Gerona, which latter place was besieged by the French, had been completely commanded by them, for they had possession of the castle of Mongat. On the 31st July, 1808, Marryat had a hand in the reduction and levelling of that fortress. This proceeding greatly delayed the transmission of the enemy's stores and provisions which were designed for their operations in Catalonia; so much so, indeed, that on one occasion the French general was under the necessity of abandoning the whole of his artillery and field ammunition. During these operations he was twice wounded, and he a third time sustained injury in the defence of the castle of Rosas, under Lord Cochrane. On the arrival of the *Impérieuse* in the bay, she perceived that the castle of Trinidad,—the maintaining of which was essential to the preservation of the main fortress,—had been so hotly bombarded by the enemy, that the British portion of the garrison had withdrawn from it. Lord Cochrane, therefore, taking with him a party of officers and seamen, amongst whom was Mr. Marryat, went on shore, and defended the fortress for some days,—indeed, until the main fortress was

taken, notwithstanding that the castle, by this time a complete ruin, was attacked, sword in hand, by 1,200 chosen men of the enemy.

When Lord Cochrane proceeded against the boom constructed by the enemy, before he sent in the fireship to attack the French fleet in the Basque Roads, Mr. Marryat was in one of the explosion vessels, commanded by Capt. Ury Johnson, which his lordship led for that purpose. For his gallantry on that occasion, he received a certificate from Capt. Johnson, who brought his services under the notice of the Admiralty, and for his whole conduct in the Mediterranean he was recommended in Lord Cochrane's despatches.

The log of the *Centaur*, 74, flag-ship of Sir S. Hood, attests, that in Sept. 1810, he jumped overboard and saved the life of a seaman named John Mowbray, who had fallen from the main-top; and in 1811, when on his passage to join the *Æolus*, on the American station, he leaped overboard, and endeavoured to save a seaman named John Walker, but did not succeed in doing so. But we must give this incident in his own words:—"One of the fore-topmen, drawing water in the chains, fell overboard; the alarm was instantly given, and the ship hove to. I ran upon the poop, and, seeing that the man could not swim, jumped overboard to save him. The height from which I descended made me go very deep in the water, and when I arose, I could perceive one of the man's hands. I swam towards him: but, Oh God! what was my horror, when I found myself in the midst of his blood. I comprehended in a moment that a shark had taken him, and expected that every instant my own fate would be like his. I wonder I had not sank with fear: I was nearly paralysed. The ship, which had been going six or seven miles an hour, was at some distance, and I gave myself up for gone. I had scarcely the power of reflection, and was overwhelmed with the sudden, awful, and, as I thought, certain approach of death, in its most horrible shape. In a moment I recollected myself; and I believe the actions of five years crowded into my mind in as many minutes. I prayed most fervently, and vowed amendment, if it should please God to spare me. I was nearly a mile from the ship before I was picked up; and when the boat came alongside with me, three large sharks were under the stern. These had devoured the poor sailor, and, fortunately for me, had followed the ship for more prey, and thus left me to myself."

Whilst in the *Æolus*, he jumped overboard and saved the life of a boy, for which he received a certificate from Capt.

Lord James Townshend; nor was this the sole testimonial of approbation accorded to him by that gallant officer. He had previously been mainly instrumental in saving the frigate from shipwreck during a tremendous hurricane. The ship was on her beam-ends, and her top-masts and mizen-masts had been blown over the side, when the question arose, who would be found daring enough to venture aloft, and cut away the wreck of the main-topmast and the main-yard, "which was hanging up and down, with the weight of the topmast and topsail-yard resting upon it." We must let Marryat tell how he conducted himself in this case of awful suspense and dismay:—"Seizing a sharp tomahawk, I made signs to the captain that I would attempt to cut away the wreck, follow me who dared. I mounted the weather-rigging: five or six hardy seamen followed me: sailors will rarely refuse to follow when they find an officer to lead the way. The jerks of the rigging had nearly thrown us overboard, or jammed us with the wreck. We were forced to embrace the shrouds with arms and legs; and anxiously, and with breathless apprehension for our lives, did the captain, officers, and crew, gaze on us as we mounted, and cheer us at every stroke of the tomahawk. The danger seemed passed when we reached the catheads, where we had foot-room. We divided our work, some took the lanyards of the topmast-rigging, I the slings of the main-yard. The lusty blows we dealt were answered by corresponding crashes, and at length down fell the tremendous wreck over the larboard gunwale. The ship felt instant relief; she righted, and we descended amidst the cheers and the congratulations of most of our shipmates." For this heroic deed, Lord James Townshend gave him a certificate, and reported him to have "conducted himself with so much courage, intrepidity, and firmness, as to merit his warmest approbation."

When he belonged to the *Spartan*, he was put in command of a boat, and cut out the *Morning Star* and *Polly*, privateers, from Haycock's Harbour, and likewise a revenue cutter and two privateers in Little River.

Mr. Marryat obtained his promotion as Lieutenant in 1812, and in the following year was appointed to *l'Espiegle*, Captain J. Taylor, in the West Indies. Whilst on service in this vessel, he once more risked his life, in an unsuccessful attempt to save the life of a sailor, who had fallen overboard in a heavy sea. Lieutenant Marryat was picked up, utterly exhausted, more than a mile and a half from *l'Espiegle*. Having burst a

blood-vessel, he was left behind in the West Indies, in sick quarters, and after a time was sent home invalided.

In Jan. 1814, he joined the *Newcastle*, 58, Captain Lord George Stuart, and led an expedition which was dispatched to cut out four vessels off New Orleans. This he did with the loss of one officer and twelve men. He acquired his Commander's rank in 1815, and in 1820 commanded the *Beacon* sloop at St. Helena, from which he exchanged into the *Rosario*, 18, in which vessel he brought home duplicate despatches, announcing the death of Napoleon. He was now actively engaged in the Preventive Service, in which he effected thirteen seizures. Appointed to the *Larne*, 18, in March 1823, he sailed to the East Indies, where, until the Burmese war in 1825, he was fully employed as senior officer of the naval force, the order of Commodore Grant being that none should interfere with or supersede him. Sir Archibald Campbell, the commander-in-chief, was received on board the *Larne* at Calcutta, and Commander Marryat led the attack at Rangoon. When Captain Chads, of the *Arachne*, relieved him in September, 1824, he had lost nearly the whole of his ship's company. He now proceeded to Penang and Calcutta, returning to Rangoon in December, 1824, and in the following February sailed with the late Sir Robert Sale, of glorious memory, on an expedition to reduce the territory of Bassein. On his return in April, having successfully performed his perilous duty, he was promoted to a death vacancy, and commanded the *Tees*, which, on her arrival in England, he paid off.

Captain Marryat commanded the *Ariadne* in the Channel and Western Islands, from Nov. 1828 to Nov. 1830. Twice thanked for his services in the Burmese war by the Governor-General of India, he received three letters of thanks from Sir Archibald Campbell, commander-in-chief of the forces, and was five times recommended by him. He was likewise thanked for his expedition with Sir Robert Sale, and was three times recommended and thanked by Commodore Coe. In June, 1825, he received the decoration of C.B. and,—an honour, a record of which must not be omitted,—he was presented with a medal by that admirable institution, the Humane Society, for his daring and humane exertions to save the lives of so many men. That society has not on its list a name so worthy of honour as that of Marryat.

In 1837 the Captain published "*A Code of Signals for the Use of Vessels employed in the Merchant Service.*" That admirable invention is now in use in the royal

and mercantile service, not only of this country but of foreign nations. He twice received the thanks of the Ship Owners' Society for it, and, the publication having been translated into French in 1840, was brought under the notice of Louis Philippe, from whom he received the gold cross of the Legion of Honour.

In connection with this last distinction, we have a story to relate which we are sorry to feel ourselves constrained to tell, because it presents our late King in a light in which it is not pleasant, and has not been customary, to regard him. William IV. had read and had been delighted with "Peter Simple." It was likely that so true and striking a picture of naval life and manners would have captivated a sailor. He expressed a wish to see the author. The Captain, standing in an ante-room in his favourite attitude, of which the reader will form a notion by turning to his portrait by W. Behnes, (his arms crossed,) the King came forth, and observing him, asked a gentleman in waiting who he was. The Captain overheard the question, and said, addressing the gentleman, "Tell his Majesty I am Peter Simple." Upon this, the King came forward, and received him graciously. Some time after this his Majesty was waited upon by a distinguished member of the government, to request permission for the Captain to wear the order conferred upon him by the King of the French, and to obtain, if not some further promotion, some higher distinction for one who had so long and ably served his country. The former request was granted as a matter of course; and as to the latter, the King said, "You best know his services; give him what you please." The minister was about to retire, when his Majesty called him back. "Marryat! Marryat! by-the-bye, is not that the man who wrote a book against the impressment of seamen?" "The same, your Majesty." "Then he shan't wear the order, and he shall have nothing," said his Majesty.

Every reader will make his own comment upon this. The work in question had been written by a man who had the best interests and the honour of his profession at heart, who had done much to maintain them, and whom the Earl of Dundonald,—best known as Lord Cochrane, the hero of Basque Roads,—in a letter recently written, has thus characterized:—"He was brave, zealous, intelligent, and even thoughtful, yet active in the performance of his duties."

In 1829 Captain Marryat turned his attention to authorship, and having published "The Naval Officer, or Frank Mildmay," the reception of which gave

him encouragement, he set to work with an earnestness and a zeal which he brought to all his undertakings. "The King's Own," "Peter Simple," and "Jacob Faithful," followed each other in rapid succession. To these he added, in the course of a few years, "Japhet in Search of a Father," "Newton Forster," "Midshipman Easy," "The Pacha of Many Tales," "The Poacher," "The Phantom Ship," "Snarley Yow, or the Dog-Fleed," "Percival Keane," "Masterman Ready," "Poor Jack," "The Settlers," "Olla Podrida," "Diary in America," in Two Parts; "Monsieur Violet's Adventures," &c. All these works obtained a considerable popularity, and even gained the author a reputation which very few modern writers of fiction have succeeded in acquiring.

It would be unprofitable to dwell upon the genius of Marryat as a novelist. His merits lie upon the surface, and are obvious to every man, woman, and child, who take up one of his works and find themselves unable to lay it down again. He tells plainly and straightforwardly a story, tolerably well constructed, of diversified incidents, alive with uncommon characters, and, as his experience was large and had been acquired over a wide expanse, he had always something to tell which would excite curiosity or rivet attention. He had one quality in common with great men, and in which men of finer genius than himself have been deficient,—a thorough manliness of heart and soul, which, by clearly shewing him what he was able to accomplish, preserved him against the perpetration of that sublime nonsense and drivelling cant which now-a-days often pass for fine writing and fine sentiment.

His "Diary in America" gave great offence on the other side of the Atlantic. We do not know whether the captain ever regretted it, but it was an ill-advised publication, and was certain, from its tone as well as its matter, to wound deeply a gallant and sensitive people, who, say what some few of them may to the contrary, are anxious to stand well in the estimation of the mother country. But that this work was written with malice prepense against the Americans we cannot believe, for the author's venerable mother is a native of the United States; and it may be pleasing to our brother Jonathan to know, what we are pretty certain is the fact, that from that lady he inherited the energy of will and the vigour of mind which he displayed in all the occurrences of his life.

Captain Marryat had been seriously ill for more than a year, from the bursting of

a succession of blood-vessels, which forbade all hope of his recovery.

He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Stephen Shairp, formerly Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Russia, by whom he has left six children. He had two sons in the Navy. The elder was a Lieutenant, and bade fair to have proved himself a worthy son of his father. He jumped overboard and saved the life of a seaman in the *Tagus*, and his exertions at the wreck of the *Syphax* were of the most heroic kind. He perished with nearly the whole of his crew in the wreck of her Majesty's steamer *Avenger*; the news of which, arriving in February last, very materially affected his father's health. The younger son is still a midshipman, and has, we are told, displayed great talents as an hydrographer.—*Bentley's Miscellany* (with a portrait by *W. Behnes*).

REV. RICHARD SCOTT, B.D.

Oct. 6. At his apartments, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, where he had been residing during the past five months for the benefit of medical treatment and advice, the Rev. Richard Scott, B.D. of Shrewsbury.

This gentleman was the second son of the late Rev. George Scott, of Betton Strange, near Shrewsbury (who for a short time held the rectory of Berrington, Salop), by Lucretia Anne, daughter of Charles Cockburn, esq. of Brentford. He was born December 3rd, 1780, at Old Brentford, Middlesex. In early life he was a pupil for some months at the Royal Free Grammar School of Shrewsbury, and thence removed to Harrow. Subsequently he was a member of Brasenose college, Oxford, and was ordained to a curacy in the vicinity of that city. In 1807, on the death of the Rev. Forester Leighton, he was presented to the vicarage of Condover, near Shrewsbury, which after a few years he vacated, and was succeeded there by the late Dr. Gardner. In 1808 he held the appointment of one of the chaplains in ordinary to his royal highness the Prince of Wales. As a clergyman he was esteemed by his rustic flock for diligence in his pastoral duties, and an anxious regard both for their temporal and their spiritual welfare.

The announcement of his decease caused in Shrewsbury an universal expression of sorrow, as a bereavement of no common occurrence; for he was a general philanthropist, a truly upright and honourable man, and his death to that town will not occasion only the transient regret soon to be forgotten, but the sensation of a loss scarcely to be repaired, inasmuch as his

name is sanctified in acts told and untold of pure beneficence, and will long be associated with the locality in the feelings and hearts of many who were favoured with his friendship, or may have been participators of his kindness and patronage, his chief delight being to do good to those around him by such endeavours as might promote happiness and prosperity. His ample fortune was rendered subservient to the most valuable of all purposes—the benefit of the community; and in this he has blest and honoured Shrewsbury by his residence therein. This has been particularly manifested during the past fifteen years of his life, in the course of which Mr. Scott has expended upwards of thirteen thousand pounds in public improvements alone. Of this sum at least ten thousand has been bestowed in adorning seven of the churches in the town, by the introduction of many costly and beautiful windows of stained glass, by a timely repair, and securing from the ravages of time such restorations to decayed portions of edifices as were required, whereof an example is strikingly exhibited in the venerable Abbey and St. Giles's churches; the latter he entirely repewed, and gave a new pulpit and desk; and in the former, by many extra pews and free sittings, provided great additional accommodation for the humbler and other classes of persons attending divine service; by three handsome altar screens, and suitable decorative furniture for pulpits and chancels; by embellishing and painting the interiors, &c.; by the gift of organs, and services of communion plate, and church service books for the desk and holy table; by ample donations in aid of endowments; inclosing burial grounds, particularly that of St. Julian's, and the architectural character given to the south side of that edifice; and making decent and convenient approaches to the House of Prayer; all of which, in their respective progress, were directed to be completed in the most substantial and effective manner, and of the best materials. The interior of the spacious Music Hall at Shrewsbury received its elegant and tasteful beauty at his charge, and, with the brilliant-toned organ, cost little short of eleven hundred pounds. The ancient Market House in the same town was the last public work which received his kind attention, in the renovation of those parts which had yielded to time and the weather. Friable stone has given place to sound materials and neat workmanship, in no respect inferior to that which characterized the edifice when first it rose. And here it may be remarked, that he aimed especially to expend his money on such works as might be beneficial

and profitable to the resident tradesman, and afford employment to the humbler artisan. Nor was his beneficence limited in these matters to Shrewsbury; it extended even into the county, as may be seen in the village churches of Cressage, Harley, Grinshill, and in that recently erected at the hamlet of Bayston Hill, Salop. . The sacred edifices in these places were similarly furnished as those in the metropolitan town, with elegant stained glass windows, altar-screens, &c. also with such requisite pulpit hangings, furniture, and appendages as might be necessary for the due celebration of divine service; together with the useful addition of turret-clocks, and a tower, where required. He also supplied a clock and bell to the church at Aberdovey in Wales, the need of which he perceived when visiting there.

The generosity of Mr. Scott likewise flowed in other channels than those already mentioned, by frequent and large donations to many of the public institutions and improvements connected with Shrewsbury, or towards subscriptions for the erection or enlarging of churches; for in these, and in many other purposes and objects, he practised universal benevolence, as it were from an impulse of nature, as well as from a sense of duty; his hand being generally open to succour and befriend, while his occasional gifts to the poor were oftentimes a seasonable stream from the pure fountain of the heart. He truly "devised liberal things," and has been known frequently to relieve some with a secrecy and delicacy which almost doubled the blessings it conferred; and whilst many have been made glad by his opportune benevolence, it seemed to cause a joy within himself to send them away in a cheerful frame. And thus kind to others, he possessed within himself that enlarged charity which "thinketh no evil." His society and converse was affable and pleasant, ever courteous, kind, and ready to oblige; at the same time exercising himself to have "a conscience void of offence both towards God and towards man." He studied always the things that made for peace, and cheerfully improved every talent which the Almighty had lent him, to the honour of the Great Being that had entrusted him therewith. He made no pretensions to literature, and his decisions on matters of taste were oftentimes guided by the suggestions of others. Yet in all things he aimed at the best end, and industriously pursued the volition of a good heart in the practice of truth and virtue, having the testimony of an assuring conscience, that in integrity and sincerity he had fulfilled his particular calling, and served his generation according to his

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

ability and the will of God; and this was strikingly exemplified in his private life, by the duties and obligations of piety and benevolence. But on these the lamented gentleman of this notice did not depend, and although his life was adorned by such acts, it is satisfactory to know that he rested, with a lively and genuine faith, his hope for mercy and acceptance on other merits than his own. His illness was a severe and painful malady, to alleviate which he left his favourite home to seek the skill and aid of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Doctors Prout, Watson, and Latham, who were his medical attendants in London.

Mr. Scott was unmarried, and held no church preferment after his resignation of Condover; but subsequently he for many years regularly assisted in the morning service at St. Alkmund's Church Shrewsbury, and during a later period he has frequently rendered himself useful at other churches in the town by seasonable help at the forenoon service, and the administration of the sacrament, his duty being always acceptable.

In disposition Mr. Scott was somewhat diffident; and although the general tenor of his life was retired, yet the inhabitants of the town of Shrewsbury, as not unmindful of his many gifts, and wishing to shew their gratitude for the same, consulted his own feelings, and were gratified by obtaining his consent to sit for his portrait, which was painted in full-length size by Sir Thomas Phillips, R.A. and duly presented to him; afterwards he signified that it might be placed in the public rooms of the town, beneath which the author of this memoir had the privilege to write the following inscription:—This painting was presented to the Reverend Richard Scott, B.D. by the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, as a testimony of respect and gratitude for the numerous munificent gifts he has conferred on six of the ecclesiastical buildings in this town, and in furtherance of other public works conducive to the improvement and general welfare of the place. By his permission it is deposited in the public rooms, Sept. xxviii. mccccxl.

The parishioners of St. Chad's have likewise recorded his gifts to that church by a memorial window of stained glass, and those of St. Julian's by appropriate stone tablets (surmounted with his armorial bearings), and recording most of his noble benevolence there in the years 1846 and 1847. Tables of record are also placed in the suburban church of the Holy Trinity in the same parish, to which he was a great benefactor.

Quid prodest esse, quod esse non prodest!

The mayor and corporation of Shrewsbury sent a communication to the executors of the deceased expressive of their desire to testify respect to his memory by attending his remains to the tomb. This however was respectfully declined, in consequence of its being notified in the will of the reverend gentleman that his funeral might be "as private as may decently and decorously be." Not the least unnecessary parade was therefore displayed when the interment took place on Friday the 13th Oct. The procession was preceded by the Vicar and Curate of St. Chad's, following whom were the incumbents of the Abbey, St. George's, and Trinity. The pall was supported on each side by four gentlemen, — George Jonathan Scott, esquire, and Captain William Scott, his nephews, being the mourners. The body was entombed in the cemetery adjoining St. Chad's Church, in the same vault where rest the remains of his mother, who died July 18th, 1832, and his name is justly characterised in the register as "a munificent benefactor to this parish and the town of Shrewsbury." H. P.

FRANCIS GOOLD, ESQ.

Aug. 31. Drowned in the bay of Sligo, Francis Goold, esq. of Dromada, co. Limerick, High Sheriff of that county.

He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Goold, esq. Master in Chancery in Ireland, and to whose extensive property he succeeded. He was a judicious and considerate landlord, and a zealous promoter of the Farmers' Estates Society Bill, to which the royal assent was given on the very day of his death. His death has cast a deep gloom over the district of the accident and of his residence, where he was universally esteemed.

The deceased was on a boating excursion in the bay of Sligo, with his nephew, the eldest son of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. when the boat was upset, and both gentlemen were plunged into the water. Mr. Gore Booth regained the boat, and held on till secured by a pilot boat; but Mr. Goold, though an excellent swimmer, sank to rise no more, being encumbered by his clothes, and, it is supposed, by the additional weight of bullets which he carried for shooting sea-fowl.

WILLIAM STAUNTON, ESQ.

Oct. 29. At Longbridge House, near Warwick, in his 84th year, William Staunton, esq. B.C.L. a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county of Warwick.

He was the eldest surviving son of John Staunton,* esq. (in whose family the pro-

perty at Longbridge has descended in direct male succession since the reign of Henry VI.) who served the office of High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1801.

Mr. Staunton was originally educated for the bar, and entered at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. Oct. 27, 1789. Having in the previous November been admitted a member of the Inner Temple, he was in due course called to the bar, Nov. 18, 1791, and for a short time went the Midland Circuit. He did not, however, long continue to follow the profession of the law, but shortly afterwards obtained a commission in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, at that time commanded by the Earl of Harrington. His commissions bear the following dates:—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. 10th Jan. 1795; Lieutenant, 8th June, 1796; Captain, 20th Nov. 1801. About the year 1806, or 1807, he exchanged into the 118th Regiment of Foot, and retired on half pay.

During the residence in London, which a commission in one of the Household Troops rendered necessary, he had ample opportunities of improving a taste which almost from his boyhood he had indulged—a love for the study of antiquities. He attended most of the sales of coins (many very important collections about that time having been brought to the hammer), and soon became known as one of the numismatic collectors of that day. The third or small brass series of Roman coins was that to which he particularly directed his attention, and of which he succeeded in forming a very extensive and interesting cabinet. The late Mr. Francis Douce† was his principal rival and competitor in coins of that class, and they continued to pursue their common object, with feelings of mutual esteem and friendship.

The principal object, however, of Mr. Staunton's attention was to form a collection of books, documents, and records of every description illustrative of the history and antiquities of his native county. To this his views had been directed almost from the time of his leaving school: many "book rarities" of this description he obtained during his residence in London;

had discontinued the letter *w* in their name, though in all earlier writings it is almost invariably used. The subject of the present memoir restored the old form on his father's death, in 1811. This remark is made to account for the difference in spelling his name before and after that year.

† Mr. Douce bequeathed his cabinet of small brass Roman coins, *inter alia*, to the Bodleian Library, at Oxford.

* For nearly two centuries this family

and on coming down to live at Longbridge his leisure hours were employed with indefatigable energy towards this point. Two antiquaries, both well known by their publications, Mr. Hamper, of Birmingham, and Mr. Sharp, of Coventry, were at that time occupied in a similar pursuit; with both of them Mr. Staunton soon formed an acquaintance, which shortly afterwards ripened into intimacy; and, under their united auspices, much was done towards exploring and elucidating many points of county history. Though considerably their senior, it was Mr. Staunton's lot to outlive them both, and enrich his own collection with the accumulated stores of theirs: at Mr. Hamper's* decease, he became the purchaser of many ancient deeds, rolls, and MSS. relating to Warwickshire; and he also procured from Mr. Sharp the whole of his Coventry collections, which, for many years, it had been the intention of their late owner to have consigned to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Thus enriched, it was still Mr. Staunton's delight to arrange, classify, and make additions to his topographical stores, till within a few weeks preceding his decease: and it is with much satisfaction that we are able to announce that the great mass of materials for a county history, so liberally and so judiciously collected—the work of a life extended beyond the limits of four-score years—is not to be dispersed, but that it will continue an heir-loom with his family at Longbridge.

It would be an act of injustice to the memory of Mr. Staunton not to record the uniform courtesy and liberality with which he imparted information, and ready access to his library, to all who sought it; and scarcely a publication connected with the county of Warwick has, for the last quarter of a century, issued from the press in which his valuable literary aid has not been respectfully acknowledged.

For many years Mr. Staunton was an active and useful magistrate for the county of Warwick, for the duties of which he was eminently qualified, as well by his legal education as by his remarkable patience and strict love of justice. In all county business he was ever ready to give his time and trouble, and to every charitable institution within it his liberal support.

* Mr. Hamper's collection for the parish of Aston (which at one time he was preparing for the press) was disposed of in another quarter: his *Illustrated Dugdale*, *Correspondence of Sir Symon Archer*, and some other Warwickshire lots, were included in the sale by Evans, in Mall Mall, 1831.

The distinguishing marks of his character were, undeviating integrity of purpose, placidity of temper, and liberality of heart. Few men have passed so long a life distinguished by so unwavering a consistency of conduct, and left so pure and so unsullied a name behind them. Respected and esteemed by his friends, devotedly beloved by his family, he reached the advanced age of eighty-three with little to mark the nearness of his approach to another life, except the state of preparation for it which every action of his daily life exhibited. With intellect unimpaired, and eyesight scarcely injured, his family hoped that the hour of their separation was yet distant: but the powers of an exhausted frame sunk rapidly under a short illness, which he bore with calm Christian resignation, and early on Sunday morning, Oct. 29th, his spirit passed so calmly to its heavenly Sabbath, that the precise moment of its departure could scarcely be distinguished.

On Saturday, Nov. 4th, his remains were interred in the family vault in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, followed by his five sons, and two sons-in-law.

Mr. Staunton married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Osborne Standert, esq. of London, who died 30th April, 1839, and was buried in the same vault, similarly followed by all her children to the grave. They had five sons and two daughters, all of whom survive them:—1. John, married Mary-Ann, daughter of Rev. T. L. Snow, of Tidmington, Worcestershire, and has issue two daughters. 2. William, in Holy Orders. 3. Thomas, married Fanny-Maria, daughter of Captain Barret, late of Bath, and has issue two sons. 4. George, Major in the 31st Regiment of Foot. 5. Edward. Also two daughters:—1. Elizabeth, married to Matthew Wise, esq. of Leamington, and has issue two sons and one dau. 2. Caroline, married to the Rev. Charles Wilson Landon, Vicar of Lindridge, Worcestershire. One son, Hervey, they lost in his infancy.

WILLIAM BAYLEY, Esq.

Oct. 5, 1847. At Stockton-on-Tees, very suddenly, in his 55th year (after only a week's illness, which commenced on his road home from Scotland, and detained him four days at Newcastle-on-Tyne under Sir John Fife's care), widely esteemed and respected by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, and deeply lamented by his family, William Bayley, esq. for many years a principal solicitor, and nearly forty a resident of Stockton-on-Tees, President of that town's *Mechanics' Institution*, and Member of the *British Association for the Advancement of Science*.

This gentleman was born at Northallerton, co. York, on the 17th July, 1793, and there baptized on the 23rd, being the second son of William Batchelor Bayley, M.D. and banker at Northallerton, Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and an eminent physician of North Yorkshire and South Durham, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the north-riding co. York, and a landholder at Ellerbeck, Easingwold, and Romanby in that county; by Elizabeth his first wife (who lies buried with him in Northallerton chancel), the only sister and heir presumptive of Matthew Todd, esq. deceased, of Normans House, and Bilbrough, in the ainsty of the city of York, Captain in the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry, and only daughter of Matthew Todd, also of Normans House,* cousin to the last Lady Widdrington, by Mary his wife, and widow, eldest of the six daughters of Richard Dunhill of Pontefract, co. York, liquorice merchant and planter (the peculiar trade of that town), and sister of John Dunhill, Alderman and twice Mayor of Doncaster (maternal grandfather of T. Brooke, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the west-riding). The pedigree and heraldic rights of Dr. Bayley, who took that name in 1785, pursuant to the will, proved at York 1781, of his maternal uncle, to inherit the Easingwold property, were proved and recorded in the College of Arms in 1841, after the death of his second wife and widow, Antonina, only daughter of the Rev. Henry Hewgill, of Hornby Grange, co. York, J.P. &c. by Antonina, his second wife, daughter of the Hon. T. Willoughby, and sister of Henry fifth Lord Middleton, and are printed in the Topographer and Genealogist, vols. 1. and 11.

William Bayley, esq. of Stockton, succeeded to his father's property at Easingwold,† and sold it on entering business.

* Very clearly and distinctly traced from Matthew Todd, bapt. at Denton in Gainford, co. Durham, 15 Aug. 1613, as second son of John Todd of Haughton.

† The reversion of Ellerbeck went to his elder brother, Dr. Bayley's eldest son and heir-at-law, the Rev. John Bayley, A.M. sometime Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Emanuel college, Cambridge, previously Scholar of Trinity college, who graduated fifth Wrangler, 1809, and was author of an algebraical work published in 1830, and of two printed Sermons, one of which, published at the Archbishop of York's request, was preached by him in 1825 at the consecration of Alvesthorpe Church, near Wakefield, where he sometime resided, his wife being first cousin of Lady Pilkington of Chevet, near that place, but dying before his stepmother,

He was educated at Easingwold under the Rev. Rd. Barton, master of the school there, and Curate of Raskelf, and at an early age was articled to Robert Clarke, esq. agent to the Earl of Bridgewater, and an eminent solicitor at Stockton-on-Tees, who afterwards took him into partnership and ultimately ceded him his share of the business: Mr. Clarke's junior partner, William Grey, esq. since of Norton, co. Durham, having retired in the interim—theirs being one of the oldest law firms in the county of Durham, and then one of the best and largest conveyancing practices in North Yorkshire.

As a country solicitor Mr. Bayley was remarkable for his intimate knowledge of the old and now rather obsolete conveyancing department, wherein he was such a proficient in his early life that many most important deeds, then prepared in Clarke and Grey's office, were entrusted to his drawing. In later years he devoted himself rather to the advancement of social, intellectual, and political measures; and, besides becoming president of his town's Mechanics' Institution, and a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was also one of the two anti-slavery delegates sent up from Stockton 1839, to treat with Parliament on the abolition of negro slavery. Though both himself and father† had been educated by clergymen of the established religion, and himself continued a member of it, he was also a great friend and patron of the Dissenters in his neighbourhood, especially the Baptists, Quakers, and Unitarians, whose ministers he kindly succoured and protected in all their conflicts with the high church party; and indeed committed the education of his children to the Rev. Wm. Duffield, the Unitarian minister, the able disputer of the doctrine of the Rev. Withers Ewbank, lecturer of Stockton

the life-tenant, he never enjoyed the property, and it eventually fell into the Court of Chancery.

† Dr. Bayley was educated by the Rev. James Scroggs of Alne, near Easingwold; and his high professional talents, remarkable for an acute perception and nice discrimination, were recorded in the York Herald newspaper, 19 June, 1813. His Latin Thesis for his degree of M.D., which he took after studying in Edinburgh at Leyden University, 22 May, 1789, was considered a highly creditable performance; and several printed copies of it exist with his family and others. In his commission of Deputy-Lieutenant, however, dated 1803, he is styled "esquire" only, probably in consequence of his landed possessions.

parish church, in a pamphlet war, which took place between them at Stockton about 1837.

The *Durham Chronicle* (15th Oct. 1847) says of Mr. Bayley,—"His was a life well spent. In works of philanthropy, and in the performance of every social duty, he shone pre-eminent. He was one of the noblest-spirited, and at the same time the most gentle, in disposition and manners. His countenance was the index of his mind—beaming with intelligence, cheerfulness, kindness, and generosity. He possessed a degree of soundness of judgment and clearness of intellect and ability which bespoke the man of highly-cultivated mind." To this it may be added by the writer, who had more knowledge of him than any other person now living, that when acting from his own impulses, and under correct impressions, Mr. Bayley's professional character was always marked by that high honour, integrity, and conscientiousness, and his private conduct by that openness, amiability, and disinterestedness, which seldom are to be found but in persons with some genuine gentle blood in their veins: and if one whose feeling and tender-heartedness were such that when known to the writer he seldom passed a beggar without bestowing a gratuity, who as a man and member of society* was most esteemed by his own generation, and whose only faults, if any, were never of intention or design,—if such a man be entitled to a heavenly reward, Mr. Bayley was.

He was interred beside his first wife at Norton, co. Durham, on Monday, the 11th Oct. 1847, with marks of honour and high respect. His funeral was not attended by a numerous or miscellaneous multitude; but a great many of his friends were present, and amongst the carriages which followed his remains to the grave were those of Mrs. Barker of Stockton, and Linthorpe in Cleveland; Mrs. Raisbeck of Stockton; Henry Vansittart, esq. of Kirkleatham, co. York; the Rev. Albany Wade, Rector of Elton (late of Hilton Castle), co. Durham; G. W. Sutton, esq. of Elton Hall; Richard Dickson, esq. of Stockton, &c.

Mr. Bayley was twice married: first, 27 May, 1819, at North Allerton, co. York, from the seat (Thornton-le-Moor) of Thomas Beckett, esq. father of one of his schoolfellows, to Elizabeth-Frances, eldest dau. of Edward D'Oyly, esq. of Sion Hill, in the parish, and lord of the manor, of

Kirby Wiske, near Thirsk, co. York, a J. P. and D. L. for the North Riding, and major in the West Riding Yeoman Cavalry, by Hannah, his wife, dau. of Richard Marston, 'squire of Willenhall, in Wolverhampton, co. Staff. by Barbara his wife, sister of the second Madam Metcalfe Procter, of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, co. York, and daughter of Thomas Kirby, resident 'squire of Barmbrough Grange, near Doncaster, co. York, by Mary his wife, dau. of Thomas Kynnersley, esq. of Loxley Park, co. Stafford, and Barbara, dau. of Sir Gilbert Clarke of Chilcote, M.P. &c. by whom he has left five surviving children, 1. William D'Oyly Bayley, author of the "History of the House of D'Oyly," born 1821, and elected F.S.A. 1846, who married Frances, daughter of Mr. John Christopher deceased, long a principal and highly respected tradesman of Stockton-on-Tees, and distantly of kin to the Christophers of Chiswick, co. Middlesex; 2. Louisa-Emma D'Oyly Bayley, wife of John Malcolm, esq. surgeon to Kirkleatham Hospital, co. York; 3. Elizabeth-Frances-D'Oyly Bayley; 4. John-Matthew-Bayley, ensign 50th regiment N.I. E.I.C.S. born 1829; and 5. Edward-D'Oyly Bayley, who was born 1831, and is in the law, of Stockton-on-Tees, having been articulated to his father, shortly before his decease, with the view of succeeding him. Mr. Bayley married, 2ndly, pursuant to settlement dated 1 Sept. 1845, Sophia, eldest dau. of John Broome, esq. descended from the Salop family of that name (by Anne his wife, dau. of William and Eleanor Saville, of Clapham Common), who survives him, but by whom he had no issue.

PROFESSOR TENNANT.

Oct. 15. At his house, Devon-grove, Dollar, Mr. William Tennant, Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of St. Mary at St. Andrew's, and at Edinburgh College.

Mr. Tennant was a native of Anstruther, a small town, which gave birth also to Dr. Chalmers. The circumstances of his parents, and the misfortune, if it might be so called, of his being lame in both limbs, pointed out the path of study on which he early entered as that in which he might overcome the disadvantages of poverty and of nature. He became, and continued through life to be, a zealous and successful student, especially of languages. At fifteen he was sent to the University of St. Andrew's, where he studied under the famous Dr. Hunter. Like all, however, who attain the honours of scholarship, it was but little that the university did for him in comparison to what he achieved for himself. In secret he was diligently

* Mr. Bayley's name was brought prominently before the public in the matter of the "Charles Eaton" shipwreck, of which much appeared in the newspapers about 1836.

amassing those vast stores of literary wealth which raised him to public honour, while they were the solace of a life spent chiefly in solitude. He had been but two years at college when he was called away to fill the situation of clerk to his brother, then a corn-merchant. In this humble sphere, while every duty was faithfully discharged, he continued to increase his acquirements in ancient and modern languages, adding to his studies in the Italian writers accessions from the inexhaustible and then little cultivated fields of German literature. About this time also he first directed his attention to the study of the Oriental tongues, in which his eminence soon became remarkable.

In 1812 Mr. Tennant first became known as a poet by the publication of his "Anster Fair," the best and most successful of his writings. It was printed in Anstruther in that year, and new editions were given to the public in 1814 and 1838.

In 1813 he was elected schoolmaster of the small parish of Denino. From thence in 1816 he was transferred to the more lucrative situation of Laaswade; and in 1819 he was elected teacher of Classical and schoolmaster of Oriental Languages in the Academy of Dollar. From this situation he was in 1837 called to fill the chair of Oriental Languages in the University of St. Andrew's, vacant by the death of Dr. David Scott. In 1840 Mr. Tennant published a Syriac and Chaldee Grammar, and since then he has given to the world a volume of Hebrew Dramas. Besides his *Anster Fair*, Mr. Tennant was the author of "Cardinal Beaton, a tragedy," and various small poems. "Of all his poetical writings," the *Fife-shire Journal* observes, "it may be said that the execution is highly excellent, while the selection of the subjects is such as prevents them from becoming extensively popular. *Materia superabat opus*. *Anster Fair* and the tragedy of Cardinal Beaton, his two most considerable pieces, are, while very different in their way, both eminently distinguished by original genius, and by a rich gift of simple and yet highly poetical language."

The Hebrew chair at Edinburgh College is also rendered vacant by the death of Professor Tennant. The endowments of the two appointments were—St. Andrew's 110*l.* Edinburgh 115*l.* per annum.

MR. THOMAS GRAY.

Oct. 15. At his residence, Alphonston-road, Exeter, of disease of the heart, aged 61, Mr. Thomas Gray, "the Railway Pioneer."

He was the son of Mr. Robert Gray, of Leeds. Though not an engineer, his

name was brought into note by the publication, in 1820, of a work entitled "Observations on a General Iron Railway; or land steam conveyances to supersede the necessity of horses in all public vehicles, showing its vast superiority in every respect over all the present pitiful methods of conveyance by turnpike roads, canals, and coasting traders." At the time this book was written, all that was known of railways was as they existed in the rude tramways at Newcastle and its collieries, considerably before the construction of those earliest of our railways, the Stockton and Darlington, and Liverpool and Manchester. Mr. Gray's suggestion was to carry out a comprehensive railway over the whole United Kingdom; in fact, to make a simultaneous system to all the principal towns, instead of making the work a labour of section and degree. The progress of the railway system, however, proved that this was impracticable, in many, but more especially in monetary, points of view, and the suggestion, from its very comprehensiveness, perished. Some of his essays on Land Steam Conveyance were printed in our *Magazine* for May 1824, p. 146, and October following, p. 312. He then resided at Nottingham. In 1824 he presented a petition on his scheme to the Corporation of London (see Dec. 1824, p. 556), and in 1825 he petitioned Parliament and Sir R. Peel, but received no encouragement. *Ultimately* he was reduced to poverty, and sold glass on commission. Appeals were made to the railway world on his behalf, but they met with no response, and it is said that he died brokenhearted.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 23. At Tutulla, Navigators' Islands, aged 35, the Rev. T. Bullen, missionary.

July 12. At Belgaum, India, aged 62, the Rev. Claudius Sandys, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834.

Aug. 9. Aged 41, the Rev. Bryan Sneyd Broughton, Rector of Washington, co. Durham. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830, and was collated to his living in 1837 by the Bishop of Durham.

Aug. 10. At Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. Cambrian, the Rev. Richard James Halke, M.A. of Worcester college, Oxford, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, eldest son of the Rev. Richard James Halke, Vicar of Weston-with-Subton, Northamptonshire.

Aug. 19. At Norwich, the Rev. Samuel

Stone, Perpetual Curate of St. John Sepulchre in that city. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829, and was presented to his living in 1841 by the Dean and Chapter. He had previously held the rectory of St. Augustine's from 1832.

Aug. 22. At Leamington, aged 74, the Rev. *Benjamin Lumley*, Rector of Dalby and Vicar of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire. He was of Jesus' college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, was presented to Dalby in 1806, and to Sheriff Hutton in 1824.

Sept. 8. At Subathoo, the Rev. *John Nicholas Norgate*, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Sept. 11. At Aveley, Essex, aged 35, the Rev. *Thomas Fisher*, of Westcott, Surrey, formerly of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

Sept. 12. In Jamaica, the Rev. *G. D. Crouther*. Though resident only a short time in the colony, he had many friends, who deeply lament his loss.

Sept. 17. At Polebrook, Northamptonshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Richard Hind*, Rector of Luddington-in-the-Brook, Notts. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, and was presented to his living in 1831 by Lord Montagu.

Oct. 13. In London, aged 45, the Rev. *Edward Willes*, Rector of Hamstall Ridware and of Yoxall, Staffordshire, brother-in-law to Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh. He was the third son of the Rev. William Shippen Willes, Rector of Preston Bissett, Bucks, and a Prebendary of York, by his second wife Margaret, only daughter and heiress of John Williams, esq. of Pant-howell, co. Carmarthen. He married in 1826 Laura, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Steward, of Myton, co. Warw. and had issue two sons and two daughters.

Oct. 14. At his mother's in Durham, aged 31, the Rev. *Henry Watson Fox*, late Missionary to Masulipatam, South India, son of the late George Townshend Fox, esq. of Durham. He was a member of Wadham college, Oxford.

At his residence, Pale, Merionethshire, the Rev. *D. M. Lloyd*, formerly Curate of Doddington, and afterwards of Wichling and Kingsdowne, Kent.

Oct. 16. In Jersey, the Rev. *Francis Perrot*.

Oct. 23. At Sutton, Sussex, in his 82d year, the Rev. *Richard Smith*, M.A. Rector of that place and Bignor. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789, as 11th Wrangler, M.A. 1792; was presented to Sutton in 1806 by the Earl of Egremont, and to Bignor in 1824 by the same patron.

At Willoughby, Warwickshire, aged 48,

the Rev. *Richard Twomey*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford; and was presented to his living in 1835 by that Society.

Oct. 25. At Hanbury-hall, Worc. aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Clowse*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807.

Oct. 27. At the manor house, Little Hoole, Lancashire, aged 63, the Rev. *Miles Barton*, Rector of Much Hoole, to which he was instituted in 1812, it being in his own patronage.

Nov. 2. At Winchester, the Rev. *Thomas Penton*, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Penton, Vicar of Wellow, Hampshire.

Nov. 3. The Rev. *William Lewis*, of Rochester, Curate of High Halstow, and Chaplain of Melville Hospital, leaving a widow and five young children.

Nov. 4. At Burnt Wood Lodge, South Kirkley, Suffolk, aged 38, the Rev. *James Allott*. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841.

At Ynys-y-Plwm, Glamorganshire, the Rev. *James Cozens*.

Nov. 5. At Berthddd, co. Montgomery, aged 67, the Rev. *Henry Selleck Browne*, formerly of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1807.

Nov. 7. Aged 58, the Rev. *Thomas Hanbury*, Rector of Church Langton and Burrough, and Vicar of Somerby, Leicestershire. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1817; was instituted to Burrough and Somerby in 1814, and to Church Langton in 1817.

Nov. 10. At Nottingham, the Rev. *W. Browne*, Curate of Sneinton, near that town, and late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He shot himself with a pistol in the ruins of Nottingham castle, from mortification at being refused the hand of a young lady aged 17, the daughter of an Essex clergyman temporarily residing at Nottingham.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 12. At the residence of her grandson, Charles James Richardson, esq. Brompton-crescent, aged 91, Mrs. Esther Saunders.

Oct. 13. Suddenly, aged 40, Henry William Pars, esq. of Prince's-road, Notting-hill.

Aged 22, Harriet-Isabella, wife of Frederick William Strickland, esq.

Oct. 15. At Kensington, aged 33, Emma, wife of Thomas Henry Plasket, jun. esq.

Aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Goode, esq. of Bedford-place, Old Kent-road; and on the following day the said Charles Goode, aged 69.

At her mother's residence, Kensington, Frances-Eliza, only dau. of the late Thos. Remnant, esq. of Upper Kentish Town.

Oct. 16. At Woodland-pl. St. John's Wood, aged 16, Laura-Ann, second dau. of George Anthony Smith, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

Suddenly, in King's-road, Chelsea, Mrs. Mary M'Grath, granddau. of the late Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart., formerly of Plas-Newydd, Anglesea, sister of the late Gen. Sir Henry Bayly, C.B. Col. of the 8th Foot, and first cousin of the present Marquess of Anglesey.

Oct. 17. In Mabledon-place, St. Pancras, aged 67, Jeremiah Compton, esq. and late of Arkley Hall, Ridge, Herts.

In Foley-place, aged 91, Edward Gale Boldero, esq.

Oct. 18. Thomas Blanchard, esq. surgeon, Warwick-square, Pimlico.

At Hemmingford Villas, aged 37, William Austin, esq. of Ceylon.

Oct. 19. Aged 87, Thomas Lodington, esq. formerly Secondary of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Kensington, aged 44, Harriette, wife of Robert Bradley, esq. of the Ordnance Department, Tower.

Oct. 21. At Clapham Rise, aged 46, Margaret-Helen, wife of Arthur Stephen Hill, esq.

In Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 40, George, third son of the late Charles Lambert, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.

Oct. 22. Aged 21, Alfred, sixth son of William H. Allen, esq. of Leadenhall-st.

Oct. 23. At North Brixton, aged 67, Mr. Ambrose Nicholls, late of the Bank of England.

In Duncan-terrace, City-road, aged 73, William King, esq.

In Trevor-sq. Brompton, John Kingman, esq.

Aged 18, at the house of her uncle, Arthur Stephen Hill, esq. Clapham Rise, Louisa-Martha, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. D. Kelly, Minister of Campbelltown, Argyleshire.

Oct. 24. At the residence of her dau. Mrs. Rice, Tyndale-pl. Islington, aged 68, Constantia, widow of John Coleman, esq.

At Kennington, aged 40, Thomas Parker Hughes, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Hughes, esq. of Kennington.

At Paddington Green, aged 59, Joseph Hedley, esq.

Oct. 26. In Tonbridge-pl. New-road, aged 55, James Underhill Reynolds, esq.

At Nottingham-terr. the residence of her son-in-law, W. O. Chalk, esq. (formerly surgeon of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate), aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Hill.

Oct. 27. At North-bank, Regent's

Park, Major-Gen. Thomas Garner, of the Bengal army. He was a cadet of 1795, became Colonel of the 15th Nat. Infantry 1824, Major-General 1827.

Oct. 28. Aged 62, James Wyburn, esq. of Long Acre, and Surbiton-hill, Kingston, of the firm of Wyburn and Meller (late Hobson), coachmakers to Her Majesty and the Queen Dowager, Long Acre, and Park Street, Piccadilly, London. The deceased was engaged in building a large mansion for himself, and several others.

Suddenly, of spasms of the heart, aged 75, Richard Porter, esq. of Greenwich.

At Morden College, Blackheath, aged 80, Thomas Moulden, esq. formerly of Bermondsey-st. and Statenborough-house, Kent.

Capt. Swney, of the 63d Reg. This gentleman destroyed himself in his apartment, Cecil-st. Strand.

At Morton Tower, Brompton, aged 53, Lieut.-Col. Commandant John Hill Winbolt, of the Madras Army. He was a cadet of 1811, and became Major of the 5th N. Inf. 1833.

At Hammermith, aged 61, Miss Caroline-Eliza Fenn, granddau. of the late Dr. Boyce, M.D.

Oct. 30. In Torrington-sq. aged 68, Samuel Stevens, esq.

Oct. 31. In Piccadilly, Elizabeth, wife of William Gunston, esq.

Aged 70. George Miles, esq. of Kensington, Deputy Commissary General.

Lately. Mr. John Hunt, in former times long the joint editor of the *Examiner* newspaper with his more distinguished brother, Mr. Leigh Hunt. He was staunch to his principles throughout life, and, both when dangerous to profess them and when viewed with greater favour, strenuously upheld reform and democratic opinions.

Nov. 1. In Blandford-sq. London, fourth dau. of the late Daniel Mollan, esq.

Nov. 2. At Hammermith, aged 66, Mr. Alexander Wills, an old inhabitant of Salisbury. When a volunteer battalion was raised in Salisbury, in 1803, under the command of Colonel Boucher, Mr. Wills was Adjutant, and to him it was mainly owing that they excelled many other corps in discipline and efficiency.

In Trevor-sq. Brompton, aged 27, Charles, second son of Thos. Jackson, esq. Aged 72, Mr. Abraham Solomon, of Stamford-hill, and Sandys-street.

Nov. 3. At Camberwell, aged 80, Anna, relict of Joseph Osgood Freame, esq.

In Green-st. Park-lane, Captain James Stewart Alston, 27th Reg. Bengal N.A. second son of the late James Alston Stewart, esq. of Urrard, N.B.

At Brixton, aged 74, Thomas Woodfall, esq.

At Stepney, aged 78, Anne, relict of James Cockrell, esq. late of H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, and mother of Mrs. J. H. Morton, Maidstone.

In New-st. Spring-gardens, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, Rector of Stoke-upon-Tern, co. Salop, who died on the 25th Jan. 1846, aged 93 (see our vol. XXVI. p. 215). She was his second wife, and the daughter of Charles White, esq. of Manchester.

Nov. 4. At Brompton, Owen Thomas, esq. late of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

In Hornsey-road, Emma, dau. of R. S. Kitson, esq. deceased, formerly of Bombay.

Nov. 5. At Arlington-st. aged 74, the Right Hon. Charlotte dowager Lady Feversham. She was the only daughter of William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth, by Frances-Catharine, sole daughter and heir of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K.B. and was a god-daughter of her Majesty Queen Charlotte. She was married in 1795 to Charles Duncombe, esq. who was created Lord Feversham in 1824, and was left his widow in 1841, having had issue the present Lord, seven other sons, and four daughters.

In Harewood-sq. aged 63, George John Siddons, esq. many years a member of the Bengal Civil Service of the East India Company, and formerly Postmaster-General of Bengal. He was appointed a writer in 1802.

Suddenly, at the residence of his grandson, Cottage Grove, Mile End, aged 79, the Rev. Michael Castleden, Independent Minister, Woburn, Bedfordshire.

Nov. 6. At her brother's residence, Bayham-terr. Camden Town, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Charles Negus of Huntingdon.

BERKS.—Oct. 12. Aged 83, Marianne, wife of Major George Wathen, Military Knight of Windsor.

Oct. 19. At the Villa, Maidenhead, aged 90, Penelope, relict of William Watson, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

Oct. 28. Major Chipchase, for some years past barrack-master at Windsor. He served in the Peninsula in the 61st Foot from 1809 to the end of 1812, including the battle of Busaco, pursuit of Massena, investment and capture of the fort of Almeida, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the actions of El Bodon Guinaldo, and the siege and capture of the forts of Salamanca. In the latter action he was severely wounded. The Duke of Wellington entrusted him with a mission of great importance. For some days previous to the battle of Salamanca both generals

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.

were continually watching their respective movements, each being ready to take advantage of the first blunder committed. The French generals, Massena and Joseph Bonaparte, at length made a movement in the wrong direction, and the Duke commenced his successful attack. Had Major Chipchase been either unfaithful or careless, the result might have been different.

BUCKS.—Nov. 1. At Belle Vue, Slough, Sophia, youngest daughter of William Bonsey, esq.

Nov. 4. At Tingewick, Anna-Maria, relict of the Rev. J. T. A. Reed, Rector of Leckhampstead.

CHESHIRE.—Nov. 6. At Nantwich, aged 30, Ann, wife of John J. Garnett, esq. of Stoke Hall.

CORNWALL.—Oct. 11. At Truro, aged 70, Elizabeth-Grouse, relict of Joseph Hocken, esq. of Falmouth.

Nov. 2. At Padstow, aged 51, Amelia, wife of Mr. S. Burridge, Collector of Customs.

GUMBERLAND.—Oct. 20. At Harrington, aged 66, Alicia, relict of the Rev. Thomas Crichlow Edgell.

DEVON.—Oct. 12. At Exeter, at her brother's, Edmund Henning, esq. Harriet, third dau. of the late Robert Henning, esq. of Alton Pancras, Dorset.

Oct. 13. At Torquay, aged 30, Marianne-Gilberta, widow of John J. Wakehurst Peyton, esq. of Wakehurst Place, Sussex. She was the eldest dau. of Sir East Clayton East, Bart. of Hall Place, Berkshire, and was left a widow in 1844.

Oct. 17. At Woodway Cottage, Teignmouth, the residence of his brother Capt. Spratt, R.N. aged 68, William Spratt, esq. recently from Parsboro', New Brunswick, son of the late James Spratt, esq. of Ballyenaham, co. Cork.

Oct. 18. At Crediton, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Kelland, eldest surviving dau. of the late Wm. Francis, esq. of Rew, Shrobrooke.

Oct. 23. At Balnaguith, Torquay, aged 51, Mary, dau. of the late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. and wife of the Rev. W. Cleaver, late Rector of Delgany, co. Wicklow (eldest son of the late Archbishop of Dublin), to whom she was married in 1819.

Oct. 24. At Uffculm, aged 84, Mrs. Howe, mother of the Messrs. Howe, of Bristol.

Oct. 25. At Plymouth, aged 48, Mrs. E. C. Bond, relict of Comm. Bond, R.N.

Oct. 26. At Teignmouth, aged 22, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late William Barton Stiles, esq. of Lyme Regis.

At Shebbeartown, in Abbotsham, in childbirth, aged 38, Harriet, wife of J. R. Beste, esq. leaving a family of ten children.

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Oct. 28. At Topsham, aged 77, Miss Frances Yarde.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Southernhay, Exeter, aged 51, Caroline Sarah Chamberlain, youngest dau. of the late Richard Chamberlain, esq. of that city.

Oct. 30. At Plymouth, brevet Major Henry Cooper, late of her Majesty's 35th (Royal Sussex) Regt. He attained the rank of brevet Major 10 Jan. 1837, and was appointed Captain in the 35th, 23 Jan. 1839.

Nov. 3. At Bideford, aged 88, Miss Sarah Maine.

Nov. 4. At Barnstaple, aged 65, the Rev. Benjamin Kent. He was pastor of the congregational church meeting in that town for 25 years.

Nov. 8. At St. Leonard's Lawn, Exeter, Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. F. Huyshe, and relict of Arthur Abbott, esq.

Nov. 9. Aged 41, Mr. Samuel H. Warren, of Exeter, solicitor.

DORSET.—Oct. 10. At Charmouth, Major William Eyles Maling, Royal Art., youngest son of the late C. T. Maling, esq. of Herrington, Durham. He was appointed Captain Royal Art. 1830, brevet Major 1830, and placed on half pay 1833.

Oct. 21. At Swanage, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. J. M. Colson, Rector of Puddle Hinton and Studland.

Nov. 6. At Pimperne, William Alexander, esq.

Essex.—Oct. 18. At Woodford, aged 26, Augusta, wife of Robert Sheppard, esq.

Oct. 22. At Chipping Ongar, aged 84, Ann, relict of the late Rev. John Oldham, Rector of Standon Massey, Essex.

Nov. 3. At Manuden vicarage, Bridget, second dau. of the late Thomas Dods, esq. of Donington, Lincolnshire, and the wife of the Rev. St. John Wells Thorpe.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately*. Aged 78, Richard Oglesvy, esq. master R. N. He served under Lords Collingwood and Nelson, and with Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was engaged at the Nile and at Trafalgar, and was present on board the Victory when Nelson received his death wound.

Oct. 11. At Cheltenham, Sophia, relict of Thomas Ingledew, of Bank House, Kempsey, esq. and formerly of Col. Little, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Oct. 15. At Clifton, Caroline, relict of Stewart Crawford, esq. of Bath, M.D. sister to Lord Heytesbury and the Countess of St. German's. She was the fourth dau. of Sir William P. A. A'Court, Bart. by Letitia, dau. of Henry Wyndham, esq. and was married in 1817.

Oct. 17. At the Slade Parsonage, near Stroud, aged 72, Jane, relict of John Greatrakes Hill, esq. of Streamstown House, co. Westmeath.

At Thrissel House, Bristol, aged 43, Mary-Jane, wife of the Rev. R. Meredith, Vicar of Hagbourn, Berks, and officiating Minister of St. Luke's church, Bristol.

Oct. 19. At Clifton, aged 81, James Cheshire, esq.

Oct. 22. At Bristol, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of Lewis Jenkins, esq. of Neath, Glamorganshire.

Oct. 27. At Cheltenham, aged 27, Frances-Thomasine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Thorold, Rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire.

Aged 19, Purnell Thorne, youngest son of James George, esq. of Cotham-hall, Bristol.

Nov. 1. At Bristol, aged 91, Robert Stock Ludlow, esq.

Nov. 5. At Cheltenham, Sophia, relict of Edward Lynch Harmsworth, esq.

HANTS.—Oct. 12. At Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 53, William Dawson, esq. Comptroller of Customs at that port.

Oct. 22. At Petersfield, aged 84, John Lipscomb, esq.

Oct. 23. At Portsea, aged 65, Lieut. John Hudson (1813). He was mate of the Orion at the battle of Trafalgar, served at the taking of Copenhagen, and in the Walcheren expedition.

Oct. 25. Aged 80, Mary, wife of Henry Chawner, esq. of Newton Manor House.

Oct. 28. Aged 34, Mary, wife of Charles Popham Hill, esq. late of St. Boniface, Isle of Wight.

Near Andover, Richard Missing, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late R. Missing, esq. of Fosbrooke-cottage. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple June 28, 1816; and practised as a special pleader, and on the Western Circuit and Hampshire sessions.

Oct. 31. At Sea View, Isle of Wight, Augusta, wife of Nathaniel Troughton, esq. of Coventry.

At Jermyns, aged 37, Georgiana, wife of C. Sergison Smith, esq. Capt. Dragoon Guards, cousin to Lord Gardiner. She was the third daughter of the Hon. Herbert Gardner, by Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of John Cornwall, esq.; was married in 1834, and leaves five children. She was poisoned by a chemist having made up a mixture with strychnine instead of salicine. A jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," against the chemist, who was committed for trial.

Nov. 3. Mr. William Hawkins Heath, jun. commoner of Oriel college, Oxford, youngest son of W. H. Heath, esq. banker, Andover.

Nov. 6. At Southampton, aged 28, John Alfred Stace, esq. surgeon, second son of Joseph Stace, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 7. At Warsash, aged 51, Sarah, widow of Capt. William Bryer, of Itchen Ferry, Southampton.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Hereford, Ann, second dau. of the late Sir John G. Cotterell, Bart.

Oct. 19. At Holland House, near Hereford, aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Lingen Allen.

HERTS.—*Oct. 10.* At Goldingtons, aged 84, Wynne Peyton, esq.

HUNTINGDONSH.—*Oct. 17.* Aged 41, Cuthbert John Baines, esq. only son of the late Rev. Cuthbert Johnson Baines, Vicar of St. Ives.

KENT.—*Oct. 9.* At Tonbridge, aged 19, Jemima Gordon, last surviving dau. of the late William Brackenbury, esq. of Uselby House, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 13. At his residence, near Dartford, aged 38, John Eggar Cooper, esq. of the firm of Clark and Cooper, solicitors, Sessions House, Old Bailey.

Oct. 14. At Tenterden, aged 64, John Tempest Weston, esq. who for forty-one years was a member of the corporation of that town, during which period he four times served the office of mayor.

Oct. 15. At Tunbridge Wells, Margaret-Warrand, wife of E. B. Bradley, esq.

Oct. 18. At East Court, Debting, aged 54, Jane, eldest dau. of the late Robert Rugg, esq.

Oct. 20. At Boxley Abbey, aged 82, the Lady Maria Elizabeth Finch. She was the third daughter of Heneage third Earl of Aylesford, by Lady Charlotte Seymour, daughter of Charles sixth Duke of Somerset, and was sister to Charlotte Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire, and Frances Countess of Dartmouth. In her the poor of the neighbourhood will lose an excellent friend, who was ever anxiously alive to their necessities, and actuated by an unceasing desire to promote their welfare. She was aunt to the Earl of Aylesford, and was lady patroness of the Maidstone Horticultural Society.

At Ramsgate, aged 15, Julia, youngest dau. of James M^cCabe, esq. M.D. late of Cheltenham.

Oct. 22. At Sydenham-hill, aged 47, Francis Carleton, esq. for many years a managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Oct. 26. At Margate, Miss Eliza Winter, late of Beaumont-st. Portland-place.

Oct. 27. At Sydenham, Mary, relict of Ralph Gilbert, esq.

Nov. 4. At Maidstone, aged 53, Charles Hughes, esq. for many years connected with the Kent Fire Insurance Company, of which he was secretary for the last 29 years.

LANCASHIRE.—*Oct. 26.* Aged 63, William Newall, esq. of Hare-hill, near Littleborough.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Oct. 18.* Aged 55, Charles Nevill, esq. of Nevill Holt. He was the second son of Cosmos Nevill, esq. F.S.A. by Maria, dau. of William Gardiner, esq. An ample pedigree of this very ancient family, and also of the family of Smyth, who took the name of Nevill, and continued the descent, will be found in Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, II. p. 730.

LINCOLNSH.—*Oct. 13.* At Langrville Parsonage, near Boston, Anna, wife of the Rev. W. Robinson, incumbent of Langrville and Thoraton Chapelrys.

Nov. 1. At the vicarage, Grantham, aged 70, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Wm. Potchett.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct. 13.* At Ealing, after a very protracted illness of some years' duration, Jane-Louisa, wife of James Tattersall, M.D.

At Twickenham, aged 70, John Edward Conant, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street. This gentleman was the second son of Sir Nathaniel Conant, formerly chief magistrate of Bow Street, of whom and his family a memoir will be found in our Obituary for April 1822, p. 371. Mr. J. E. Conant was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn Nov. 27, 1816, and was for some years a police magistrate at the Marlborough Street Office, to which he was appointed in 1817.

Oct. 26. At Twickenham, Miss Harriet Herbert, eldest niece of John Chandler, esq. of Upper George-st. Bryanston-sq.

Oct. 29. At Finchley, aged 33, Mary-Ann, wife of Joseph Page Evans, esq. late of Mecklenburgh-terr.

Oct. 31. At Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 76, William Townsend, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Oct. 18.* At Llantarnam, Nancy, widow of the late Joshua Fleisher Hanson, esq. of Llantarnam, and Kensington Gore.

At Monmouth, aged 86, Susanna Margaret Gardener Kemeys, only surviving dau. of John Gardener Kemeys, esq. of Plantain Garden River, Jamaica, and sister of the late John Kemeys Gardener Kemeys, esq. of Bartholey House, Devonshire.

Oct. 21. F. Rowlands, esq. surgeon, Nantyglo.

NORFOLK.—*Oct. 13.* Aged 82, Henry Culley, esq. of Gunton-hall.

Oct. 16. Aged 60, Mary-Ann, widow of Henry Tingey, esq. of Worcham Fen House.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Oct. 8.* At Norton, Catherine, third dau. of the late John Bliss, esq. of Thrup Grounds, near Deventry.

Oct. 12. At Dallington-hall, Sarah, wife of John Reddall, esq.

Oct. 23. At Kingsthorpe House, Harriet, dau. of the late Thomas Boddington, esq.

Nov. 1. At Eydon Hall, aged 84, Catharine, relict of Arthur Annesley, esq. of Bletchington, Oxon. She was the daughter and heir of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and had issue the present Arthur Annesley, esq. the Rev. C. F. Annesley, and four daughters.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oct. 30. At Trehitt House, Margaret, widow of Christopher Fenwick, esq.

NOTTS.—Oct. 21. At Southwell, aged 17, Olivia-Esther, sixth dau. of the late Col. Sherlock, K.H.

OXFORD.—Oct. 22. At the house of her son-in-law Capt. Clowes, R.N. Henley-on-Thames, aged 78, Mrs. Ashe, formerly of Hadley, Middlesex.

RUTLAND.—Oct. 29. At Little Caster-ton rectory, Felicia Susan, wife of the Rev. C. W. Cavendish. Mrs. Cavendish's accouchment took place on the 21st inst. when she was delivered of a still-born daughter. She was the eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. B. Lygon, M.P. for the Western division of Worcestershire, and was married in 1847 to the Rev. C. W. Cavendish, third son of Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry Cavendish.

SALOP.—*Lately*. At the Okley, near Clun, aged 60, J. Edwards, esq.

SOMERSET.—Oct. 20. At Backwell-hill, aged 51, Reginald Henry Rodbard, esq.

Oct. 21. At Abbey Villa, Lyncombe-hill, aged 56, Elizabeth-Patience, wife of Julius Hall, esq. and eldest dau. of Thomas Phillpps, esq. of Collipriest-house, Devon.

Oct. 24. At Pawlett, aged 18, Sarah, second dau. of Josiah Easton, esq.

Oct. 28. At Catford-house, Huish Champflower, aged 69, Rob. Bucknell, esq.

Oct. 29. At Dinder-house, near Wells, aged 79, James Somerville Somerville, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn.

At Taunton, in his 75th year, Robert Leigh, esq. formerly of Bardon, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and in early life a Captain in the 1st Somerset Militia. He will be remembered throughout Wales and the western and south-western counties of England in the important office of Inspector-General of Taxes, for which his legal education, as well as his industry and great store of general knowledge, with uncompromising integrity, eminently qualified him.

Oct. 30. At Churchill, aged 88, Frances, widow of Robert Blake, esq.

Lately. At Willow Vale, Frome, aged 65, Wm. Davis, esq. for many years Clerk to the Magistrates of the Frome division.

At Bruton, aged 16, Catharine, the youngest dau. of Wm. Dampier, esq.

Nov. 4. At Knap House, Temple Coombe, aged 68, Mrs. Ann Toogood.

At Clevedon, suddenly, Major Edward Nevil Macready, brother to the tragedian. He attained the rank of Major, and retired on half-pay, Nov. 22, 1829.

Nov. 5. At Ilchester, Christiansa, relict of Mr. Elgar Cooper.

SUFFOLK.—Oct. 16. Aged 19, Garrett, youngest son of Jeremiah Wase, esq. of Bruisyard Hall.

Oct. 23. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 31, Walter Tyson Smythies, esq. second son of the late Rev. H. Y. Smythies, Vicar of Stanground with Farcot, Hants.

Oct. 24. At the Wilderness, Friston-heath, near Aldborough, aged 69, Capt. Thomas Maxwell Bagnold, R.M.

Nov. 1. Hannah-Justina, wife of Peter B. Long, esq. of Ipswich.

SURREY.—Oct. 19. At Woodcote Park, Epsom, aged 86, Mary, relict of L. D. Teissier, esq.

Oct. 20. At Lyne, near Dorking, aged 50, Samuel Bosanquet, esq. late of East Woodhay, Hants, 4th son of William Bosanquet, esq. banker, of London, by Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of John Ives, esq. He married Sophia, daughter of James Broadwood, esq.

Oct. 25. At Richmond, Catherine, dau. of the late James Blyth, esq. Edinburgh.

Oct. 28. At Upper Norwood, Elizabeth, widow of George Dent, esq. of Southwark.

Nov. 2. At Farnham, aged 75, Henry Nichols, esq.

Nov. 6. At the Retreat, Battersea, aged 78, Valentine Morris, esq. formerly a very successful wine merchant.

Nov. 3. At Thames Ditton, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Pariah, late chaplain of the Bengal establishment.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 8. At Hastings, aged 81, Charles Lutwidge, esq. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1798. He accompanied his uncle Adm. Lutwidge to the siege of Toulon, in the *Terrible* 74; and afterwards became an officer in the *First Royal Lancashire* militia, with which he served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. He was afterwards commanding officer at Dungeness in 1803-4; and lastly collector of H. M. Customs at Hull, which office he held for 35 years, and resigned from impaired health.

Oct. 9. Louisa, widow of Peter Walker, esq. of Huntsland House.

Oct. 11. At Hastings, aged 72, George Trimmer, esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

Oct. 13. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 68, Mrs. Salt, widow of John Stevenson Salt, esq. of London, banker.

Oct. 14. At Brighton, aged 73, Thomas Tuck, esq.

At Brighton, aged 90, Henry Brooker, esq.

Oct. 15. At Beckley, aged 80, George Curteis, esq.

Oct. 18. At Brighton, aged 77, George Field, esq.

Oct. 20. At Glynde, aged 30, Mr. W. Woodman. The deceased was buried at Stanmer, when about 40 of the inhabitants of Falmer and Stanmer, including the Earl of Chichester, J. Smith, esq. and the neighbouring farmers, paid him the last tribute of respect.

Oct. 27. At Bognor, aged 31, Caroline, wife of John Hamilton Burrill, esq. of Bilsea, Hants.

Oct. 30. At St. Leonard's, in her 50th year, Mary Georgiana Emma, wife of the Right Hon. Col. Damer, of Came House, Dorset, M.P. for Dorchester. She was the second daughter of the late Lord Hugh Seymour (5th son of the first Marquess of Hertford) by Lady Anne-Horatia Waldegrave, daughter of James 2d Earl of Waldegrave, and Maria afterwards Duchess of Gloucester. She was married in 1825, and has left issue one son and four daughters. Her body was interred in Came church.

Oct. 31. At Aldwick, Thomas Cabbell, esq.

Nov. 2. At Brighton, aged 43, Christian William Nicolay, esq. of Oxford-sq. Hyde-park.

At the residence of his father, in the Cloisters, Chichester, aged 34, William Miller, esq. M.A. Superior Bedel in Law in the University of Oxford. He was of New college.

Nov. 4. At Brighton, aged 52, Henry Thomas Windsor, esq. of Muswell-hill and Mincing-lane.

Nov. 5. At Brighton, Lucy Harriot, wife of James Moilliet, esq. of Selly Hall, near Birmingham, and second dau. of the late Samuel Tertius Gattan, esq. of Leamington.

Nov. 6. At Brighton, aged 14, George Innes Crosbie Ward, second son of the Hon. John Petty Ward, and cousin of Lord Viscount Bangor.

At Southgate, Chichester, aged 82, Miss Mary Leggatt.

Nov. 8. At Hastings, John Rolfe, esq. of Hensill, Hawkhurst, Kent.

WARWICK.—*Oct. 3.* At Leamington, aged 81, Charlotte, widow of Samuel Sharman, esq. of Wellingborough.

Lately. At Warwick, aged 55, W. Smith, esq. late Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, and Alderman of that borough for several years.

Nov. 7. At Salford vicarage, aged 85,

Sarah-Elisabeth, relict of Capt. Joseph Boulton, of Bunby, Nottinghamsh.

Nov. 8. Jane Middleton, eldest dau. of the late W. Tibbits, esq. of Warwick.

WESTMORELAND.—*Oct. 14.* At Pooley Bridge, Francis-Percival and Alfred, the children of the Rev. F. W. Trevanion, Incumbent of Whitby.

WILTS.—*Oct. 15.* At Fisherton-Anger, aged 91, Mrs. H. Jefford.

Oct. 19. At Cowbridge House, near Malmesbury, Emily, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Young, esq.

Oct. 27. At Salisbury, aged 71, Frances, relict of Robert Pinckney, esq.

Oct. 30. At the Priory, Corsham, aged 76, Sarah, relict of W. J. Stump, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Kidderminster, T. Lukis, esq. surgeon.

At Great Malvern, aged 75, Thomas Barnsley, esq. late of Henwick.

At Worcester, aged 45, R. May Naah, esq.

Nov. 6. At Ham Court, Upton-on-Severn, William Tennant, esq.

YORK.—*Oct. 18.* At Oxtou House, Tadcaster, aged 75, Sophia, relict of Christopher Wilson, esq.

Lately. At Spring Gardens, near Hull, aged 72, Thomas English, esq.

Nov. 1. At Holme Wharf, near Market Weighton, aged 100, Mr. John Hutchinson, merchant and farmer. He retained his faculties to the last.

Nov. 4. At Beverley, aged 60, Henry William Hutton, esq.

Nov. 6. At Bessingby, aged 50, Harrington George Frederick Hudson, esq.

WALES.—*Sept. 28.* At Bridgend, Capt. Thomas Ancrum Heriot, late of the 55th Regt.; and on the 23rd ult. aged 15 months, Edwin Albert, the fourth of his five infant children.

Oct. 11. Aged 36, Robert Devereux Nicholls, esq. of Brynnewmaishir, Montgomeryshire.

Oct. 20. At the residence of his son, Clifton House, Tenby, aged 79, James Freeman, esq. formerly of Bristol.

Oct. 21. Aged 61, John Lloyd, esq. of Hafod, Flintshire, and formerly of Manchester and Leghorn.

Oct. 23. At Haverfordwest, Augusta, relict of John Lort Phillips, esq. last surviving dau. of the late William Ilbert, esq. of Bowringsleigh, Devon.

Nov. 3. At Bridgend, aged 69, Catharine, relict of William Llewellyn, esq. of Margam.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept. 26.* At the house of her nephew, Alexander Wright, esq. of Lowell, aged 68, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, of Seedhills, Paisley, sister of the late Alexander Wilson, the great ornithologist of America.

Oct. 14. At Portobello, Miss Mary Louisa Rind, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Thomas Rind, physician, Stirling.

Oct. 16. At Edinburgh, aged 79, Major Jameson.

Oct. 18. At Aberdeen, Miss Helen Henderson, dau. of the late Andrew Henderson, M.D. of Aberdeen.

Oct. 23. At Aberdeen, aged 79, Mary, widow of Dr. Glennie, of Dulwich.

Lately. At Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, Lieut. E. R. Dodwell, 1st Life Guards.

Andrew Govan, M.D. a "character" of Greenock. He had exhibited a great contempt for dress and cleanliness, and appeared so poor that many persons who had known him when his circumstances seemed better, frequently bestowed alms on him, which he thankfully accepted. He has left more than 2,000*l.*

Nov. 7. At Dormount, Annan, from the incautious application of chloroform, taken for the relief of asthma, Mr. Caruthers, a gentleman of fortune.

IRELAND.—*Oct. 4.* At Ennis, aged 85, the Very Rev. Terence O'Shaughnessy, Roman Catholic Dean of the diocese of Killaloe.

Oct. 30. At Dublin, aged 61, John Hill Forster, esq. of Forrest, co. Dublin.

Oct. 31. At White Park, Ballyclare, aged 48, William Smyth, esq.

Lately. At Summer Hill, Dublin, Randle Patrick M'Donnell, esq. eldest son of the late Charles M'Donnell, esq. of Cloona, co. of Mayo, and brother to Eneas M'Donnell, esq. barrister-at-law.

Nov. 1. At Dublin, aged 73, the Hon. Louisa Fowler, widow of the Right Rev. Robert Fowler, D.D. Lord Bishop of Ossory. She was the eldest dau. of Luke Gardiner, first Viscount Mountjoy, and aunt to the late Earl of Blessington. She was left a widow in 1841.

Nov. 8. Leonard, eldest son of Leonard Dobbin, esq. of Gardiner's-place, Dublin.

Nov. 11. At Dublin, Mr. Nicholas Murray Mansfield, proprietor of the Evening Packet newspaper for a series of years, during which he had rendered that journal a very influential organ of the opinions, sentiments, and changes which have pervaded and influenced the high ascendancy party in Ireland.

JERSEY.—*Oct. 17.* At St. Katharine's Bay, aged 32, Mr. William Wheelwright, resident civil engineer at the Harbour of Refuge, St. Katharine's Bay; late of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and eldest son of William Wheelwright, esq. of Erdington.

Oct. 23. At Vermont, St. Saviour's, Captain John Clark, half-pay 38th Regt. formerly Capt. in the 9th Dragoons. He attained his rank in 1812, and was placed on half-pay in 1814.

GUERNSEY.—*Oct. 29.* At St. Jacques, Guernsey, aged 50, George William How Cresswell, esq. late of Sherstone, Wilts.

EAST INDIES.—*July 22.* At Bombay, John Harrison Watson, esq. 24th Regt. N. I., youngest son of J. E. Watson, esq. of the Grange, Fillongley, Warwickshire.

Aug. 10. At Ferozepore, Robert Smith, eldest son of Robert Hoggart, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

Sept. 12. Killed in action before Mooltan, in his 20th year, Ensign Charles Owen Lloyd, of the 8th Regiment N. I. youngest son of Edward Lloyd, esq. of Rhagatt.

WEST INDIES.—*Aug. 29.* At Mandeville, Jamaica, aged 4, Alice-Jane, eldest dau. of William Foster, esq.; and *Sept. 7.* at the same place, William Foster, esq.

Sept. 16. At Golden Lane Estate, Tobago, aged 28, David, the only surviving son of James Macqueen, esq. of Kensington-square.

ABROAD.—*May 30.* At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 60, Miss Elisabeth Cronk, late of Sandwich.

June 4. At sea, off the south coast of Africa, aged 46, Alexander Mordaunt Shairp, Lieut. H.M.S. Bittern, third son of the late Major Shairp, of Kirkton, West Lothian, N.B.

July 10. At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 22, Lieut. Sidney Swinny, Royal Art. son of the Rev. George Stoney Swinny, of Ballyredmond House, Clonegall.

Aug. 13. At Sidney, N. S. Wales, aged 35, Joseph Phelps Robinson, esq. member of the Legislative Council.

Aug. 14. At Hong Kong, on board the hospital ship Alligator, Lieut. Thomas Fisher Stead (1815). This officer was mail agent in a contract steam-vessel.

Aug. 20. At Rinella Bay, Malta, William Conborough Watt, M.D. F.R.C.S. Deputy Inspector of her Majesty's Royal Naval Hospital, Bighi. Dr. Watts had been upwards of thirty years in her Majesty's service, and greatly distinguished himself by his medical services during the Burmese war in 1825.

Aug. 27. At Shiraz, in Persia, aged 94, Joseph Louis Tasker, esq. only son of Joseph Tasker, esq. of Middleton Hall, Brentwood, Essex, and York-buildings, New Road.

Sept. 27. On his passage to Barbados, Alexander Stewart, esq. Collector of H.M. Customs in that island.

Oct. 1. At Paris, aged 19, Margarita, dau. of Eustace Barron, esq. H.B.M. Consul for the West Coast of Mexico and California.

Oct. 2. At St. Servan, France, Major Francis Hawker, 8th Vet. Batt. who re-

sided some years at Fort Henry. He was appointed Cornet in the 12th Dragoons 1796, Lieut. 1798, Captain 1804, removed to the 15th Foot 1807, to the 96th, 1811, and was promoted to the brevet of 1814, Capt. 8th R. Vet. Batt. 1815.

Oct. 9. At Ostend, Comm. Simon Hopkinson. He was made Lieut. 1801, Commander 1821.

Oct. 11. At Bremen, aged 38, Lewis John Lamotte, esq. eldest son of Lewis Lamotte, esq. of Jamaica.

Oct. 23. At Malines, George John Dalbiac, esq. Knight of the Order of William of the Netherlands, formerly Major in 4th Reg. of Light Dragoons.

At Cronstadt, aged 77, John Booker, esq. for upwards of 50 years her Majesty's Vice-Consul at that port.

Suddenly, at the British Consulate, Ostend, aged 63, Miss Margaret Curry, dau. of the late Rogers Curry, esq. of Littlehampton.

Lately. At Branford, in the State of

Connecticut, aged 81, Major Samuel Gould, formerly a Senator of that State; and at Fairfield, in the same State, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, wife of the late Hon. Roger Minott Sherman, LL.D. Judge of the Supreme Court, and sister of the late Hon. James Gould, LL.D. Judge of the Supreme Court; and also sister of Major Samuel Gould, whose death is above recorded.

At Clarens, in Switzerland, Eleanor, only child of the widow of Richard Hawkey, esq. formerly of 95th Regt.

At sea, on board the *Euxine*, of which he was Commander, Captain Wilson, an officer of considerable merit and reputation whilst serving under Admiral Sartorius. Taken prisoner, with many others, during the Miguelite war, he had the pain of seeing several of his companions led from the chapel in which they were confined at Lisbon to execution, and was in hourly dread that such a fate would also have been his.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Oct. 28 .	570	364	172	1	1107	568	539	1411
Nov. 4 .	567	388	159	1	1115	565	550	1461
„ 11 .	574	394	197	—	1165	586	579	1367
„ 18 .	549	408	230	1	1188	611	577	1291

Weekly Autumn average of the 5 years 1843—47, 1154 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 24,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52 3	34 1	20 5	30 10	38 1	40 6

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 27.

Sussex Pockets, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 13*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 27.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 4191 Calves 128
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 18,630 Pigs 250
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Nov. 24.

Walls Ends, from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 47*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 46*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1848, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	49	56	51	29, 85	fair, cloudy	11	43	46	45	30, 30	fr. slht. snow
27	53	55	51	, 50	rain	12	43	46	45	, 35	cldy. fair, rain
28	54	53	47	, 47	heavy do. fair	13	40	46	42	, 35	foggy, fair, fog
29	50	50	46	, 50	cloudy, fair	14	35	37	36	, 35	do. do.
30	50	55	46	, 54	slight rain	15	35	37	31	, 39	fair, fog
31	43	49	46	, 56	foggy, fr. cdy.	16	35	43	43	, 35	fog, fair
N. 1	47	48	46	, 67	cloudy	17	45	49	49	, 45	do. do.
2	45	52	45	, 73	fair, cloudy	18	45	49	44	, 69	fair, cldy. fair
3	45	52	41	, 58	do. do.	19	44	48	38	, 01	cloudy, foggy
4	35	38	33	, 75	snow, fair	20	48	54	52	29, 76	do. do.
5	35	43	46	, 68	fair, do. rain	21	48	52	46	, 67	fair, do. rain
6	46	51	46	, 62	do. cloudy	22	49	55	55	, 27	do. do. do.
7	48	48	38	, 59	do.	23	49	52	37	, 18	do. do.
8	35	43	36	30, 02	do.	24	45	45	37	, 70	do. do.
9	34	44	36	, 30	do. slht. snow	25	43	47	48	, 81	do. do.
10	34	44	36	, 33	do. do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	187½	84½	86	85½	8½	93½	—	45 42 pm.	44 41 pm.
30	188	85	86	85½	8½	—	234	—	42 45 pm.
31	189	85	86½	85½	8½	95	234	43 pm.	42 45 pm.
2	189½	85½	86½	86	8½	—	234	46 43 pm.	42 pm.
3	190	85½	86	86	8½	—	236	41 44 pm.	43 39 pm.
4	190	85½	86½	85½	8½	—	—	40 38 pm.	40 38 pm.
6	189	84½	86	85½	8½	—	233	40 37 pm.	36 pm.
7	—	85½	86½	85½	8½	—	236	34 38 pm.	34 38 pm.
8	—	85½	86½	85½	8½	—	—	35 pm.	38 35 pm.
9	—	85	86½	85½	8½	—	—	36 38 pm.	37 39 pm.
10	188	85½	86	86	8½	83½	—	34 38 pm.	37 40 pm.
11	—	85½	86	85½	8½	—	235½	37 pm.	40 37 pm.
13	—	85½	86	85½	8½	—	—	37 38 pm.	37 40 pm.
14	189	85½	86½	85½	8½	—	—	34 37 pm.	38 40 pm.
15	188	85½	86½	85½	8½	—	236	34 38 pm.	40 36 pm.
16	188	85½	86½	86½	8½	—	234	37 34 pm.	36 39 pm.
17	188	85½	86½	86½	8½	—	—	34 pm.	39 pm.
18	—	85½	87	86½	8½	—	234	36 39 pm.	38 pm.
20	—	86½	87	86½	8½	—	234	39 36 pm.	37 pm.
21	189	86½	87	86½	8½	—	—	37 40 pm.	37 40 pm.
22	189½	86½	87	86½	8½	—	232½	37 40 pm.	37 41 pm.
23	188	86½	87	86½	8½	94½	236	37 41 pm.	38 41 pm.
24	189	86½	87	86½	8½	84	234	39 pm.	38 pm.
25	—	86½	87	86½	8½	—	—	—	41 38 pm.
27	189	86½	87	86½	8½	—	—	36 pm.	41 38 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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Throgmorton Street, London.

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INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, AND HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

. *The Principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."*

- Abergavenny Eisteddfod* 516
"Age of Bronze," noticed 355
Akenside, Dr. works of 240
Albany, destructive fire at 415
Alcuin, curious relic of the period of 629
Aldborough, tessellated pavement 633
Alexandria, manufactures of 637
Alfred, King, laws of 299
Alianor, Queen, her cross at Lincoln 303
 ————— account book of 304
Ambert, family of 226
Anderson, Mrs. memoir of 215
Anicia Gens, error in 379
Anniversaries, old way of reckoning 338
Antiquaries, Society of, proceedings 71
Archæological Institute, proceedings of 290
Archæological Association, proceedings of 404
Archæology of Greek Art, lecture on 185
Architects, Institute of, meetings of 69, 181, 628
Architectural Society, anniversary of 70
Architecture, Institution for the Publication of Works on 69
 ————— Egyptian 114
 ————— English Church 297
Ardernes, monumental effigies of 531
Arica, mummy from 72
Artevelde, Jacques van, memoirs of 153, 249
Artois, Robert of, forgery of 155
Ashburton, Lord, memoir of 89
Ash Church, brass plate at 605
Astronomical Clock, 1525, 72
Aulus Plautius, battle with the Britons 634
Austria, insurrection in 524
Baines, E. esq. memoir of 319
Baldin New Church, consecrated 417
Ballydowlan estate 531
Bangor, Cathedral Church of, architecture of 409
Barbone, Praise-God, notices of 35
Bardsey Island, inscribed stone at 410
Baring, H. esq. memoir of 95
 ————— *Sir T.* memoir of 91
Barnwell, pedigree of 77
Barré, Col. description of 123
Barrow hill, Higham common 634
Bath, St. James's Church, re-opened 84
Bayley, W. esq. memoir of 659
Becket, Archbishop, seal of 494. dress of *ib.*
Hedfordshire Archæological Society, meeting of 518
Bentinck, Lord G. memoir of 539
Bericus, British Coin of 523
Bermondsey New Church, consecrated 82
Berwick, Richard Noel 4th Lord, memoir of 542
Berzelius, Baron, memoir of 433
Bialloblitzky, Dr. journey to discover the sources of the Nile 517, 527
Bible, Complutensian Polyglott 226
Biddenden, Place House 450, 562
Biddendenham, vases found at 518
Birmingham, Queen's College, donation to 627
Blickling, coat of arms at 366
Bohemia, insurrection in 81
Bolingbroke, Lord, character of 9
Bolling, W. esq. memoir of 545
Booth, Lord Chancellor, family of 608
Bordalisander, explanation wanted 471
Borough, Lord, mansion of 296
Boswell's Life of Johnson, error in Croker's edition 378
Bowes Church, monument in 338
Bramber, ancient bridge discovered 76
Brasses, Sepulchral, memoir on 597
Breveton, patent of the Barony 72
Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe, restoration of 183
Bristol, a free port 640
British coins, found at Farley Heath 71
British Association for the Advancement of Science, proceedings of 248
Brixworth Church, Saxon remains at 629
Bromley, Great, brass at 602
Brougham Hall, disputed antiquity of 31, 137
Bruges, singular deed in the archives of 250
 ————— foundation of 478
Brunanburgh War Song, Taylor's translation 26
Buchan, Earl of, letter to Dr. V. Knox 378
Buckden Palace 264
Buckingham, George Villiers 1st Duke of, dislike of the people to 593
 ————— *2d Duke of*, death of 6
 ————— *Duke of*, sale of estates of 193, 640
Buller, C. esq. memoir of 206
Burghersh, monuments in Lincoln cathedral 295
Burke, Walpole's opinion of 241
Burn, J. I. esq. memoir of 438
Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, meetings of 76, 408

- Bury, Medical History of* 77
 — Wolves' bones found at 636
Buxton, Sir T. F. character of 564
Byschopton, William, brass of 602
Caerleon Antiquarian Association 183
Caernarvon Castle, Eagle Tower at 410
Caister Castle, Norfolk, history of 365
Cambrian Archaeological Association, meeting of 409
Cambridge, University of, Prizes 68.
 Report on alterations in the academical examinations of 625
 — Jesus College Chapel 527
Canning, character of 578
Canoe, Ancient, found in the Clyde 637
Cantaloons, explanation wanted 471
Canterbury, Archbp. of, epitaph on 114
 — Cathedral, monuments erected 83
 — New College, consecration of 193
 — St. Thomas of, dress of 494
 — Jewish synagogue 529
Cantr'f' y Gwaelod, submersion of 409
Canyng'e Society, anniversary of 183
Cape of Good Hope, insurrection at 526
Capercaikie, introduction of that bird into England 565
Caractacus and Plantius 634
Carew, Capt. H. memoir of 319
Carlisle, N. esq. memoir of 208
 — Earl of, memoir of 537
Carmarthen, Training College 627
Carnedd Davydd, British remains on 410
Caroline, Queen, character of 13
Castlerough, Lord, anecdote of 577
Catterning, Custom of 405
Cauci, ancient inhabitants of Wicklow 371
Cerney Wick New Church, consecrated 528
 "Chad," orthography of 135
Chapman, family of 450
Charlemagne, kingdom of 473
Chateaubriand, M. De, memoir of 430
Chartists, arrested 311. trials 416, 527
Chester, Sir R. memoir of 318
Chesterfield, Lord, character of 11. his will 231
Chesterford, Roman antiquities at 633
Chery Chase, criticism on 585
Chichester, sub-idiary roll of the Diocese of 408
Chilmark Church, new organ 195
Cholera, cure for the 369
Church Architecture (English) 297
Clare Castle, excavations at 408
Clarke, E. D. letter to Dr. V. Knox 376
Claudius, victories in Britain 634
Cleypool, Robert 35
Clipstone, Palace at 298
Clive, Lord, death of 227
Clock-watch, antique 72
Clyde, Ancient Canoe found 637
Clynnog Fawr, Church, &c. 409
Cnidus, inscribed pottery of 179
Coat Armour, mistakes in 2
Cobshole, a prison 304
Cockerell, Mr. gold medal presented to 628
Coddington, Richard, monument of 77
Coinage, merits of the 226
Coins, Ancient, forgers of 2
 — found at Verulamium 147
 — sale of the Pembroke collection 520
 — British, found at Farley Heath 71. of Bericus 523
Coke, Justice, and Lady, monumental brass 606
Colchester, urns and tomb discovered at 633
Cole, Mr. T. memoir of 214
Coleridge, Charles Lamb's earliest friend 452
Colleton, Sir J. R. memoir of 317
Colnbrook New Church 530
Cologne Cathedral, restoration of 410
Columbia, massacre of missionaries 526
Communes, The Institution of 473
Comptutensian Polyglott, anecdotes of 226, 374
Confider, explanation wanted 471
Constantinople, fires at 415, 526
Country Thieves' mildness, meaning of 338
Covent Garden, New Theatre 363
Cramer, Dr. Dean of Carlisle, memoir of 430
 — Mr. F. memoir of 547
Crews, branch railway opened 531
Cripplegate, a Roman gate of London 38
 — New Church 527
Cromlechs in the Channel Islands 405
Cromwells, sepulchral brasses of 292
Cromwell, Oliver, in Ireland 374
Cross, processional 303
Cross-Staff and Crozier 33
Crosthwaite Church, fresco paintings in 72
Crozier, meaning of the word 33
Crusades, origin of 474
Cuneiform Inscriptions, memoir on 180
Carols, explanation wanted 471
Damme, port of, in 1213, 475
Danish Idols, at Hoxne 470
D'Aubernoun, Sir John, brass of 601
Davies, family of 338, 562
Deffand, Madame du, death of 235
Denmark, news from 81, 414. new constitution of 639
Denys, Gerard, treachery of 268
De Starck, Rear-Adm. memoir of 650
Devereux, Earl of Essex, family of 268
De Veulle, Sir J. memoir of 204
Devil and Humphry 242
Devils and Angels, Medieval 342
Dinas Dinlle, British Fort 409
D'Israeli, I. esq. memoir of 96. letters of 29, 133
Doddington Church, consecrated 641
Dolwyddelan Church, brass plate at 410
Dorset, Charles Earl of, character of 490
 — Observations of 491

Douglas, Lord, memoir of 543
Drayton Church 530
Druidic Stones, on 409
Dublin, first Englishman who gained prizes at 566
Dundas, Sir J. F. memoir of 203
Dyer, George, anecdote of 461
East Grinstead, Sackville College 630
East India Docks, branch from Eastern Counties Railway to 193
East Tisted, Coffin lid at 142
Easter Sepulchre, carved 298
Ecclesiological Society, anniversary of 70
Edmonton, Charles Lamb and his sister buried at 866
Edward II. Letters from 76
Edward III. the throne of France claimed by 155. assumes the title 250
Egypt and Assyria, connexion between 180
Egypt, Ancient, the Art of 637
Elford Church, gravestone at 531
Elliott, G. H. esq. memoir of 95
Ellis, Mr. J. F. memoir of 542
Elphinstone, Sir R. D. H. memoir of 650
Elsing Church, brass with mourners 605
Ely Cathedral, stained glass at 417
Encaustic Paving Tiles, on 406
English Church Architecture 297
Erskine, pleading of 357
Eton College, Seal of 160
Evelyn, Sir Hugh, memoir of 543
Exwell New Church, consecrated 641
Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society (*Plymouth Branch*) 629
Fabulous Pantheon, by Rubens 361
Fairfax Family, memoirs 590, 591, 592, 595
Fangfoss Church, antiquity of 632
Farley Heath, antiquities discovered 77
 Coin of *Bericus* found there 523
Fastolfe, Sir John, his residence 365
Fire-arms, on the early use of 74
Flagenors, explanation wanted 471
Flanders, Institution of Communes 473
Flemings, desperate valour of 154
Flemish Hanse of London, formed 479
Follisfoot Chapel, opened 643
Ford, Lt.-Col. Robert, memoir of 206
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir A. J. memoir of 317
Fox in the Hole, game of 147
Fox, C. J. Lord Ossory's character of 236
France, news from 80, 189, 309, 413, 524, 638. Imperial Court of 360
Franklin, Sir John, expedition of 563
Frederick Prince of Wales, character of 17
Frome Church, restoration of 531
Fullerton, G. A. esq. memoir of 207
Garrick's funeral 234
Gaskin, Rev. Dr. G. ancestors of 35
Gately Church, fresco paintings in 72
Germany, news from 191, 309, 414
George II. character of 20

Ghent. See *Artevelde* and *Flanders*.
Glasgow, Theatre destroyed by fire 644
Gloucester, Tho. Duke of, tomb of 605
Godfrey, Sir Edmond-Berry, memoirs of of 483, 488
 Family of 486
Goldsmith, anecdote of 231
 death of 353
Gonalston, sepulchral effigies discovered 635
Goold, F. esq. memoir of 658
Governesses, Social Position of 466
Gowt, etymology of 300
Granville, Court, esq. memoir of 319
Gray, Mr. T. memoir of 662
Greatrakes, William, notice of 130
Great Southern and Western Railway, Ireland, opened 198
Grecian Stairs, explanation of 300
Greek Art, Archaeology of, lecture on 185
Greek and Roman Classics, Observations on 338
Grenville, Mr. G. friend of Junius 127
Groste, Robert, philosophy of 99
Guest, E. remarks on *Layamon's Brut* 22
 on the *Brunanburgh War Song* 96
Guiderius, death of 634
Guillemore, Vice, memoir of 217
Gunpowder, on the early use of 74
Gussage St. Michael's, advowson sold 82
Hackney, South, new church consecrated 539
 brass plate at 603
Halfwayfysche, explanation required 471
Hardby Manor House 303
Harford Church, monumental brass at 630
Harland, Sir R. memoirs of 650
Harlech, British shield found near 409
Harpham, monumental brass at 603
Harris, Hon. Capt. E. A. J. mansion destroyed by fire 529
Hartshill Church, consecrated 84
Hastings, descent of the castle, rape, and honour of 75
Hastings, Sir Hugh, brass plate of 605
Hawksdon Church, font at 409
Hawton Church, chancel at 298
Health of Literary Men 506
Heckington Church, architecture of 298
Henry VII. at Lincoln 263
Henry VIII. visit to Lincoln 263
 progress through Lincolnshire 294
Hereford, White Cross, restoration of 640
Hervey, Lord, memoir of 5
Hesse-Darmstadt, Grand Duke of, memoir of 201
Higham, antiquities discovered at 623
Higham Abbey, remains of 634
Highbury Church, consecrated 527
Hilfield Church, re-opened 418
Hillingdon Church, restoration of 539
Hogg, E. esq. memoir of 322

- Holland House*, men of letters at 464
Holland, Henry Richard, 3rd Lord, monument to 527
Holles, Gervase, collections of 299
Honiley, Old Manor-house at 141
Horley Church, brass plate at 605
Horology, memoir on 72
Horsforth, new church consecrated 196
Hotham, Adm. Sir W. memoir of 203
Howard, Queen Katharine, at Lincoln 263
Howard, Dr. R. B. memoir of 323
Hoxne Wood, Great Oak in 469
Hoxne, Danish Idols at 470
Hungary, news from 525
Hursley Church, consecrated 631
Hurstmonceux, brick castle at 407
Hyperides, Oration of 179, 289
Ibrahim Pacha, invested with the sovereignty of Egypt 526
Ickleton, Roman remains at 633
Icklingham, bronze sword found near 77
India, news from 310
Ionian Islands, Dr. Lee's researches in 72
Ipswich paper mills, fire at 84
St. Mary Tower Church, brass plate 606
Ireland, MS. Compilations for Histories of the Counties of 370
 — railway opened 196
 — insurrection in 311, 418
 — trials for high treason 531
Irving, Rev. Edward, eloquence of 356
Islington Chapel, destroyed by fire 527
Isti Brigantium, the Roman 633
Italy, news from 80, 309, 414. murder of the Pope's prime minister and secretary 639
 — Rogers's poem of 355
Ixworth, antiquities found at 77
 — *Church*, monument in 77
Jelaleddin Rumi, the Mesnavi of 39, 148
Jericho, burial-ground consecrated 530
Joan of Acres, Princess, memoirs of 409
Johnson, Dr. Samuel, prayers of 240
 — anecdote of 342
Junius, anecdote of 119
Karille Axe, explanation required 471
Kempsey, Roman inscription at 405
Kent, Sir C. W. memoir of 203
King Henry's Men, explanation required 472
King's College, Military department of 626
Knox, Dr. V. letter of E. D. Clarke to 376
 — letter of the Earl of Buchan to 378
Lachrymatory Glass 183
Ladies' Head-dresses, 14th and 15th century 405, 605
Laffan, Sir J. De Courcy, memoir of 318
Lake, Viscount, memoir of 202
Lake, Sir Edward, services of 299
Lamb, Charles, memorials of 451
Lancashire and Cheshire, Historic Society of 289
Lancaster, Duke of, born at Ghent 252
Langley Church, to be repewed 530
Latour, Count, memoir of 548
Lauder, Sir T. D. memoir of 91
Layamon's Brut, Mr. Guest's remarks on Sir P. Madden's edition 22
Leathersellers' Company, extracts from Records of 35
Lee, Dr. John, his researches in the Ionian Islands 72
Legh de-la-Mere, church of 182
Leicester, etymology of the name of 580
Leigh, Rev. T. memoir of 212
Le Neve, Peter and John, affinity between 114
L'Estrange, Lt.-Gen. memoir of 424
Lewes, roll for the rape of 407
 — Priory of St. Pancras at 407
 — antiquities displayed at 407
 — new Corn Exchange 642
Libraries, Public, Statistics of 180
Lichfield, Seal of the Dean and Chapter of 134
 — orthography of 135
Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, taken down 416
Lincoln, Archæological Institute at 290.
 — museum 305
 — ancient buildings of 303
 — *Castle* 296
 — *Cathedral*, sculpture of 290.
 — stained glass 291. architecture of 292
 — Bishop's Palace at, Essay on 280
 — Ancient Earldom of 302
 — Mint of 301
 — parliaments held at 295
 — Roman gates 304
 — to Peterborough, Railway opened 641
Lincolnshire feuds 302
Literary Men, Tissot on the health of 506
Literature, in the time of Goldsmith 341
Littlemore New Church, addition to 530
Liverpool Docks, map of 641
 — Church of St. Matthias burnt down 83
 — Christ Church, consecration of 641
Llandaff Cathedral, restoration of 69
Llanddewi-breff Church, consecrated 643
Llangollen, Vale of, viaduct 643
Llobesysshe, explanation of 472, 562
London, Ordnance Survey of 82
London Bridge, Seal of the Chapel of 494
London, trial of Chartists 527
Lower Haugh, bed of coal on fire 196
Luxborough, Lady 232
Lynn, Flemish brasses at 599
Mac Alester, C. S. esq. memoir of 95
M'Kertie, Rear-Adm. memoir of 544
Madden, Sir F. Mr. Guest's Answer to 22
Magdalen Lever Rectory, sale of 640
Maidstone, Museum at 518
Maldon, first Roman colony in Britain 634

- Mallet's "Edwin and Emma"* 338
Malmesbury, new market house 195
Manningham Church, consecrated 643
Maresfield, iron works at 407
Markland, Rear-Adm. J. D. memoir of 424
Marks, Rev. R. memoir of 212
Marlborough College Chapel, consecrated 642
Marriage by Proxy, ceremony at 379
Marryat, Capt. F. memoir of 652
Marrston Meysey, burial ground 528
Martin, Francis, esq. memoir of 210
Mary Queen of Scots, list of portraits of, and relics 184
Massy, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. memoir of 203
Maxwell, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. W. memoir of 544
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, christening at 415
Memphis, manufactures of 637
Mesnavi, The 39, 148
Metropolis, Ordnance Survey of the 82
Mexico, peace with America 81
Meyrick, Sir S. Rush, memoir of 92
Middleton, Viscount, memoir of 649
Mildenhall, antiquities found at 76
Milton Church, monument at 606
Mint, The, workmanship of, imperfect 226
Mint of Lincoln 301
Miscereres in Cathedrals and Churches 405
Monckton, Sir Philip 295
Monson, family of 295
Montpensier, Duchess de, child's names 526
Monumental Brasses, peculiarities of 405
Moreton Church, alterations in 417
Mortlock, W. esq. memoir of 208
Moubray, Lt.-Col. Sir R. memoir of 650
Moulton, siege of 639
Mount Serbal, the true Sinai 180
Municipia, privileges of 475
Murray, Lt.-Gen. Hon. G. memoir of 543
Murre, explanation required 472
Murton New Waining Colliery, explosion at 418
Mytholmroyd Church, consecrated 642
Mythology, Ancient, principles of 186, 580
Naples, news from 81
Newark Church, font at 297
Newborough Church, carved font at 409
Newcastle Church, consecrated 641
Needwood Forest, torquis of gold found 73, 305
Nevill Holt, sale of books, &c. 529
Newport, bridge destroyed by fire 84
Nicolas, Sir N. H. memoir of 425. claims of his family 562
Nile, Journey to discover the Sources of the 517, 627
Nimroud, cartouche found at 180
Nixon, Mr. his character of Sir T. F. Buxton 579
North, J. H. the friend of Buxton 566
Northampton Architectural Society, anniversary of 70. proceedings of 628
Northampton, Architectural state of 629
Northern Railway, loop line opened 641
Northwode, Sir John de, brass plate of 598
Notary, effigy of 606
Numismatic Society, proceedings of 74
Nuremberg eggs, collection of 72
Oak, Great, in Horne Wood 469
Oakham Church, Architecture of 71
O'Byrnes, war with the English 372
Occurrences, extraordinary, in 1808, 361
O'Connell, Lt.-Gen. Sir M. C. memoir of 543
Ordnance Survey of the Metropolis 82
Osborne, Sir J. memoir of 423
Osory, Countess of, Letters to 229
O'Toole, Archb. St. L. character of 372
Matilda 373
Overstrand Church, tablet in 570
Owen Gwynedd, stone coffin of 409
Oxford, University of 67, 178, 625
Pakenham, Roman coins found 76
Parker, Capt. Sir W. G. memoir of 318
Parliament, Proceedings in 178, 188, 306, 411
Parliamentary Oratory, on 8
Parliaments, held at Lincoln 295
Paston, Sir John 368
Pelham, Mr. character of 12
Pelham pillar, completed 83
Pembroke Collection of Coins, sale of 520
Pembroke-dock Church, consecrated 643
Persia, death of the king 639
Persians, character of 364
Peterstone, Church of, architecture of 184
Petre, Hon. E. R. memoir of 203
Pevensey Castle, coins found at 76
Phonetic Spelling, Arguments for 379
Pilbach, Roman tessellated pavement 184
Pinelli Library, Venice 450
Pisse, explanation required 472
Place House, Biddenden 450
Plastow, Abraham, character of 564
Plush Chapel, consecrated 640
Poland, news from 81
Polhill, Capt. memoir of 545
Polyglott Bible, Complutensian, 226, 374
Pope, Alexander, exaggeration of 6
Pope and Goldsmith, comparison between 343
Portal, J. esq. memoir of 95
Portfolio of a Man of the World, extracts from 355
Portsmouth, opening of Steam Basin at 82
Powell, Rev. D. T. memoir of 438
Powerscourt, Castle of 373
Præneste, drawings of city of 182
Prussia, news from 191, 310, 638
Pulteney, Mr. character of 8
Purchas, Capt. W. J. memoir of 205
Purslane, explanation required 472
Quadrant Colonnade, destruction of 640
Queen's College, Birmingham, donation to 627

- Rathdowne, Earl of*, memoir of 538
Ray Society, proceedings of 289
Reading, St. Lawrence Church, memorial window 527
Record Office, Public 226, 450
Reginald Dalton 357
Retrospective Review, *Anthologia Oxoniensis* 382. *Nugæ Metricæ* 582
Rhodes, inscribed pottery of 179
Richardson, T. M. sen., memoir of 213, 226
 ——— *Sir W. H.* memoir of 429
Ring, thumb, of the reign of Richard III. 518
Riversdale, Lord, memoir of 89
Robertson, Dr. William, his works 233
Robinson, W. L.L.D. memoir 211
Rocotat, mansion destroyed by fire 529
Rogers's Italy 355
Roman Catholic Cathedral, consecration of 192
Roman Gates, at Lincoln 304
Roman Theatre, near St. Alban's 143
Rome, Theatres of ancient 145, 182
Rosser, W. H. esq. memoir of 211
Rothschild, adventures of 574
Rothwell Church, restoration of 628
Rottingdean, British ornament found at 408
Royal Asiatic Society, anniversary of 68
 ——— *Geographical Society*, anniversary of 68
 ——— *Society of Literature*, proceedings of 179
 ——— *Irish Academy*, Museum of 410
Rubens, The Fabulous Pantheon of 361
Runic Inscriptions in England 294
Russia, marriage of the Grand Duke Constantine 525
Ruxton, Lieut. G. A. F. memoir of 549
Ryde Church, enlarged 418
Sackville College, restoration of 630
St. Denis, standard of the Kings of France 153
St. Ignatius Loyola, medallion of 76
St. Michael and the Dragon, medallion of 76
St. Pancras old Church, alterations at 192
St. Paul's Cathedral, iron balustrades which surround 407
St. Quintin, Sir Thomas de, and Lady, monumental brass of 603
St. Vincent, Lord, speech of 362
Salford, Roman Catholic Church, opened 418
Sampson, E. esq. memoir of 547
Sandon Hall, fire at 84
Saunderson, Bishop, collections of 299
Sawley Abbey, restoration of 196
Saxon verbs, *lácian*, *árian* 36
Scandinavians, customs of 476
Schools, erecting, expenses of 562
Scotland, ancient architecture of 181
Scott, Sir Walter, criticism on Vicar of Wakefield 345
 ——— *Rev. Richard*, memoir of 656
Sculpture applied to Architecture, on 182
Seale, of Lichfield dean and chapter 134; of Eton college 160; of Archbishop Becket, and the Chapel on London bridge 497
Sealey, Mr. T. H. memoir of 547
Segontium, Roman remains at 410
Sepulchral Brasses, notices of 597
Seton, Lord, family of 632
 ——— *Chapel*, antiquity of 632
Sheerness, new fortifications at 23
Sheffield, antiquities found at 518
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, death of 335
Sheppard, Sir T. C. memoir of 91
Sicily, news from 191, 309
Siddons, Mrs. Horace Walpole's opinion of 237
Skabilonians, explanation required 472
Skirbeck Church, consecrated 641
Snettisham Church, restoration of the spire 530
Sokette, explanation required 472
Sophia, Princess, memoir of 201
Sorrell, Col. memoir of 204
Southwark, skeletons discovered 22
Southwell Minster, stained glass 291; architecture 298; Norman necessarium ib.
South Western Railway, extension to Waterloo Road 192
Spain, news from 80, 190, 639
Spalding, Gentlemen's Society of 290
Spilsby Church, monument in 291
Spitalfields brewhouse, dinner at 572
Stained glass, of the thirteenth century 291
Standen in Biddenden, old house at 328, 562
Stanford Church, painted glass in 71
Stanford Bury, Roman Camp at 519
Stanleys, monumental effigies of 531
Stapleton, Lady Johanne de, brass of 605
Stapley, Richard, journal of 408
State Paper and Record Office 226, 450
Staunton, W. esq. memoir of 658
Steele, T. esq. memoir of 207
Stephen, King, progresses in *Sussex* 408
Stephenson, G. esq. memoir of 426
Stone, wandering 114
Stonham Aspel, unguentarium found 76
Stow, co. Lincoln, site of the Saxon one of Lindisae or Sidnacester 296
Strafford, Lord, death of his wife 598
Streetfield, Rev. T. memoir of 20
Sudbury Church, oak pulpit at 77
 ——— tankard of the corporation of 402
Sussex Archaeological Society, proceedings of 75, 407
 ——— *Justices*, temp. Eliz. 75
 ——— *Royal Progresses in*, 402
Swinden Refreshment Rooms, sold by auction 84
Switzerland, news from 210
Syracuse, ancient city of 180
Tunkard, Sir E. B. Godfrey's 402

- Tattershall Castle*, history of 291
 ———— *Church*, brasses at 292
Tavistock, new Guildhall 598
Taylor, Mr. edition of *Warton's Poetry* 26
Teignmouth, Lord, mansion of 195
Temple Bruere Church 305
Tennant, Professor, memoir of 661
Tetbury new Church, consecrated 528
Thebes, Greek MS. from 179
 ———— *Papyri* from 289
 ———— *Mummy* from 405
Thetford, Castle Hill at 37
Tiles, Encaustic Paving 196, 406
Tissot, on Health of Literary Men 506
Tollemache, House of 233
Topcliff Church, brass plate at 605
Torksey Castle 296
Torquie, of fine gold 73
Tournai, siege of 254
Townshend, Lord, character of 12
Towyn, Stone of St. Cadran at 410
Training College, Carmarthen, opened 627
Traveller, The, observations on poem of 343
Tre'r Caeri, British fortress of 409
Triforium of ancient Churches, On the 182
Trinidad, torture in 360
Twiss, Horace, anecdotes of his early life 566
Two Mile-hill Church, consecrated 528
Urban, Joan, sepulchral brass of 604
Urceus, by Hieronymus Amaltheus 496
Urswick, Dr. monumental brass of 603
Uxbridge Church, repair of 530
Venice, separated from Austria 191
Verulamium, Roman Theatre at 143
Viaduct across the Dee 643
Vicar of Wakefield, criticism on 345
Vienna, surrender of 638
Walden Moor New Church, consecrated 418
Walker New Church, consecrated 530
Wallachia, news from 525
Walpole, Sir R. character of 10
Walpole, Horace, Queen's treatment of 15.
 his claim to the authorship of *Junius* 131. his character of Mrs. Siddons 227
Walrond, Col. H. death of 114
Walsden Church, consecrated 418
Warburton, family of 2
Ward, W. Z. L. esq. memoir of 206
Warden, Danish encampment at 519
Warene, William de, tomb of 407
Warrand, Capt. memoir of 205
Warren, Mr. Serjeant, memoir of 322
Watch-making, History of the art of 73
Watt, J. Esq. memoir of 207
Wellesley, Sir W. of Dangan 373
Wellesley, Hon. and Rev. Dr. memoir of 649
Wells, St. Outhbert Church, relics at 636
Welney new Church, consecrated 417
Wemyss, Major J. memoir of 546
West Farley Church, cross found at 303
West Indies, insurrection in 81, 310.
 hurricane in 526
Westminster Abbey, alterations in 305.
 monument in 527. brass with mourners 605
Weybridge new Church, consecrated 195
Whalley Church, memorial window 529
Wicker Church, consecrated 643
Wicklow, County of, collections for 370
Wilberforce, William, Sir T. F. Buxton's anecdotes of 564
Williams, Thomas, monument of 630
Willoughby, Lord, monument to 291
Willoughby, battle of 295
Wilson, Sir G. memoir of 319
Windsor Railway, opened 417
Winsby, battle of, in 1643, 295
Wollaton Hall, error concerning 298
Wolves' Bones, discovered at Bury 636
Woodbine and Honeysuckle, on the terms 34
Woodside, Horsforth, new Church, consecrated 196
Worcester, meeting of the Archæological Association at 404
 ———— *Cathedral*, architecture of 405. tessellated pavement 406
 ———— *Egwin Bishop* of 404
Words, Old, requiring explanation 471
Xenophon of Ephesus 243
Ximenes, Lt.-Gen. Sir D. memoir of 424
 ———— *Cardinal* 450
Yalding new Church, consecrated 418
York, Duke of, and Mrs. Clarke 262
Yorke, H. G. R. memoir of 96
Zschokke, H. memoir of 213

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

- Adamson, E. H.* Notices of eminent Men 63
Ambert's Duplessis Mornay 169
Antigone of Sophocles 280
Apocalypse, Lectures on the 284
Aratus, Phenomena and Dioscorida 55
Ash, E. Lectures 284
Baron's Little Daughter 402
Basile's Pentamerone 168
Bates on Scriptural Perfection 515
Bather, Archd. E. Hints on Catechising 278
Bible, Picture, for the Young 512
Biblical Atlas 512
Bibliotheca Londinensis 176
Birch, W. J. Inquiry into the Religion of Shakspeare 613
Blackley, Rev. W. Scriptural Teaching 514

- Bohn's Standard Library, No. 24, 49
 Bosworth, Rev. J. Origin of the Teutonic Languages 394
 Boutell, Rev. C. Monumental Brasses and Slabs 597
 Boyce, J. F. English Repetitions 401
 Britton, J. Authorship of Junius elucidated 115
 Buxton, C. Life of Sir T. F. Buxton 563
 Cambridge, University of, Sermons before 403
 Campbell's Essay on English Poetry 615
 Catechising, Art of, Hints on 278
 Child's Poetical Naturalist 284
 Chillingworth, W. Religion of Protestants 394
 China, People of 515
 Chloroform in Midwifery, against 286
 Choristers, Notices of the Office of 65
 Christian Memorials 176
 Christian Almanack for 1849, 624
 Church of Christ, History of the 617
 Conder, Mr. People of China 515
 Corner, Miss J. History of Germany 621
 Cox, R. C. Lectures 284
 Crothwaite, Rev. J. C. Modern Hagiology 178
 Cruden's Explanations of Scripture Terms 516
 Cust, Sir E. Noctes Dominicæ 59
 D'Aubigné, History of the Reformation 624
 Davidson, S. Ecclesiastical Polity, &c. 285
 Davidson, Mr. B. Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon 396
 Death Disarmed of his Terrors 284
 Devlin, J. D. Helps to Hereford History 173
 Discipline of Life 287
 Doctrinal Puritans, No. XV. 67
 ————— No. XVII. 515
 ————— Nos. XIV. and XVI. 623
 Donaldson, J. W. Antigone 220
 Dring, M. Child's Poetical Naturalist 284
 Duplessis Mornay 169
 Eastern Arts and Antiquities 622
 Ecclesiastes, Book of 273
 Eda Morton and her Friends 287
 Edgbaston, and other Poems 399
 Egypt, Antiquities of 276
 England, New Commentaries on the Laws of 510
 English Bible, Our 514
 English Repetitions in Prose and Verse 401
 European Revolution of 1848, 399
 Fairfax Correspondence 590
 Female Parochial Schools, Management of 397
 Fleming, R. Fulfilling of the Scripture 403
 Florence, The History of 49
 Flugel, Dr. Call for Redress 402
 Ford, Rev. J. Gospel of St. Matthew 514
 Forster, J. Life of Oliver Goldsmith 339
 Gearing, W. Sacred Diary 404
 Gems for Christian Ministers 286
 George II., Memoirs of the Reign of 3
 German and English Dictionary, Finney on 402
 Germany and the German Empire, History of 621
 Goldsmith, Oliver, Life and Adventures 339
 Gospel of St. Matthew illustrated 514
 Gospels, Contributions to the Harmony of 623
 Gresley, W. Baron's Little Daughter 402
 Guesses at Truth 503
 Hagiology, Modern 178
 Harmony of the Four Gospels, Contributions to 623
 Harper, Rev. F. W. Sermons 402
 Harshorne, Rev. C. H. Memorials of Northampton 60
 Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, Analytical 396
 Henry, M. Meekness and Quietness of Spirit 286
 Hereford, Helps to History of 173
 Hervey, Lord, Memoirs of the Reign of George II. 3
 Hexameron of Elfric 282
 History, General, on Scriptural Principles 515
 Hodgson, T. Bibliotheca Londinensis 176
 Holy Times and Scenes 502
 Image Worship 390
 Ireland, Revelations of 166
 ————— Annals of the Kingdom of 385
 Irish Antiquities, Hand Book of 66
 Jane Hudson, a tale 176
 Jannings, G. Leonore 403
 Jerusalem, Modern 404
 Jewish Nation, The 175
 Jews, Laws and Polity of 286
 Johnson, G. W. The Fairfax Correspondence 590
 Junius, Authorship of, elucidated 115
 Kavanagh, Julia, Madeleine 624
 Keats, John, Life and Letters of 507
 Kelbell, Dr. W. on Diseases of Towns 497
 Klopstock, Odes of 56
 Lamb, Dr. J. Phenomena and Disease of Aratus 55
 Lamb, Charles, Final Memorials of 451
 Language, Origin and Progress of 404
 Leonore 403
 Literature, Rise and Progress of 165
 Look Up, or, Girls and Flowers 176
 McGavin, W. Strictures on Milner 393
 Machiavelli, N. History of Florence 49
 ————— The Prince 52
 MacLaurin, Rev. J. Select Works of 403
 Madden, D. O. Revelations of Ireland 166
 Madeleine, a tale 624
 Manning, C. R. List of Monumental brasses 597

- Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses* 597
Markham's Germany 621
Martin Marprelate Controversy 620
Martineau, Rev. A. What is my Duty? 176
Maskell, Rev. W. Martin Marprelate 620
Meekness and Quietness of Spirit 286
Merriman, S. W. J. Against the use of Chloroform 286
Mesmerism and its Opponents 277
Millard, Rev. J. E. Notices of the Office of Choristers 65
Milner, Dr. End of Religious Controversy 391
Milner's History of the Church of Christ 617
Milnes, R. M. Life of Keats 507
Molesworth, M. Court Martial, a tale 287
Monthly Volume, No. 28, 67
 Nos. 29 to 33, 286
 Nos. 15 and 24, 404
 No. 25, 514
Monumental Brasses and Slabs 597
Monumental Brasses of England 597
Murray's Colonial Library, Parts I. and II. 615
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Grammar School, Notices of Eminent Men of 63
New Testament Pocket Commentary 175
 Eccliesiastical Polity of the 285
Nind, W. Translation of Klopstock 56
Noctes Dominicæ 59
Norman, H. W. Hexameron 282
Northampton, Historical Memorials of 60
O'Donovan, J. Annals of Ireland 385
Osburn, W. Antiquities of Egypt 276
Osmond, W. Christian Memorials 176
Ossory, Countess of, Letters to the 227
Parable of the Unclean Spirit 177
Plants 623
Preston, T. Book of Ecclesiastes 273
Prince, The 52
Queens of England, Lives of the 161
Ragg, T. Sketches from Life, &c. 399
Raines, Rev. E. R. Memorials of Rochdale School 63
Reformation, History of the 624
Religious Controversy, The End of 390
Religious Letters 401
Rochdale Grammar School, Memorials of 63
Rome, History of, for Schools 285
Rugby, Recollections of 63
Rutherford, Rev. S. Religious Letters 401
Sacred Diary 404
Sandby, Rev. G. Mesmerism and its Opponents, Part II. 277
Sandford, Sir D. K. Rise and Progress of Literature 165
Scripture, Fulfilling of the 403
 Illustrated 512
 Pocket Book for 1849, 624
Scriptural Teaching 514
Sea Captain, The Old 623
Shakspeare, Inquiry into the Religion of 613
Shells and their Inmates 623
Shepherd, J. On Trees and their Uses 609
Sibbs, Rev. R. The Soul's conflict with itself 177
Silviludia Poetica, of Sorbievus 279
Sister's Friend, The 176
Smith, Right Hon. R. V. Walpole's Letters 227
Sorbievus, C. Silviludia Poetica of 279
Soul's Conflict with Itself, The 177
Spencer, Rev. W. H. Wall's Infant Baptism 60
Stephen, H. J. Commentaries on the Laws of England 510
Strickland, Miss, Lives of the Queens of England 161
Stumble at the Threshold, a tale 287
Talfourd, T. N. Memorials of C. Lamb 451
Taylor, J. E. Translation of the Pentamerone 168
Testament, Picture 512
Teutonic Languages, Origin of 394
Tissot, on the Health of Literary Men 506
Towns, Lectures on the Diseases of 497
Trees and their Uses, On 609
Truth, Guesses at 503
Tute, Rev. J. S. Holy Times and Scenes 502
Tyler, J. E. on Image Worship 390
Wakeman, W. F. Irish Antiquities 66
Wall's History of Infant Baptism, Abridgment of 60
Waller, J. G. and L. A. B. Series of Monumental Brasses 597
Walpole, H. Letters to C'tess of Ossory 227
What is my Duty? 176
Whitaker, Rev. T. Parable of the Unclean Spirit 177
Willmott, R. A. Poems 500

INDEX TO POETRY.

- Aganippa and Phiala* 58
Alone, obscure, without a friend 454
Amalthæus, Hier. his Urceus 496
Autumnal Walk 502
 GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.
Buxton, Sir T. F. lines on a monument 570
Chevy Chase, extracts from 585
Convolvulus Arvensis 284
 4 S

- Coxe, R. C. translations from Sorbievus 979
Dioemeia, extract from 55
Down, The 979
Dreams in a Winter's Night 501
Dutch Latin Poets, extracts from 46
Echo, The 271
Epitaph on Archbishop Howley 114
French Song 17
Gentle dews of early morning 279
Gerty's repetition of Mamma's Song 403
Halford, Sir H. Nuga Metrica, extracts from 582
Having seen her like 273
Hermann and Thumelda 58
Her Slumber 58
Howley, Archbishop, Epitaph on 114
Jelaleddin Rumi, extracts from his *Mesnavi* 41, 148
Keats, John, Poems, extract from 508
Lady Chapel, The 279
Lamb, Dr. J. translation of Aratus, extracts from 55
Leigh, R. Poems, extracts from 270
Mercy and Justice 503
Mesnavi of Jelaleddin Rumi, extracts from 41, 148
Nind, W. Odes of Klopstock, extracts from 56
Ode to Apollo, extract from 508
Paradise Remembered by Milton 501
Phenomena, extract from 55
Philomel 57
Pimpernel, and Thrush's Nest 502
Sorbievus, translations from 279
Summer 500
Thought, The 270
Urceus, by Hier. Amaltheus 496
Violets, To a tuft of early 458
Watchful Wakefield, late and early 460
Whisper, The 271
Youth, The 57

INDEX TO NAMES.

Including Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—The longer Articles of Deaths are entered in the preceding Index to Essays.

- Abbott, C. 532. G. 648. Lady L. 314. Anson, G. H. G. 86. Ashpitel, J. 200
 313 W. 666 314. Lady, 86. Ashworth, E. M. 536
 Abdy, Mrs. T. N. Alford, G. 647. W. M. L. 316 Aspinwall, J. L. 536
 420 419 Ansted, D. T. 314 Aspland, E. 200
 Abercrombie, M. G. Alkin, D. 335 Anstice, M. A. 87 Astell, E. 535
 199 Allen, A. 664. E. 667. Anstie, P. 558 Astle, J. 109
 Abernethie, M. E. M. 88. W. B. 644. Antram, R. 197 Astley, C. 331. Ha.
 219 W. T. 536 Anzolato, C'tess E. D. 534
 Abethell, R. 197 Allhusen, F. 218 A. 422 Astrop, J. 221
 Abrahall, A. C. 328 Allin, T. D. 103 Aplin, B. 339 Atkins, E. 648. J.
 Ackland, S. A. 646 Allnut, M. L. 218. Applegath, S. 443 85. Miss E. 648
 Ackroyd, J. 313 R. L. 88 Apthorp, E. 535 Atkinson, A. 315.
 Acland, A. L. 492 Allott, G. 216. J. Archer, Major W. H. J. 315, 330. P. C.
 Adams, E. M. 330. 663 532 J. 325
 J. 552. M. 556. Almond, W. R. 532 Arden, F. 316 Atlee, J. F. 332
 W. C. 85 Alston, Capt. J. S. Argles, S. V. 312 Atty, G. R. 222. M.
 Adamson, A. W. 198 664 Arkwright, Mrs. R. E. 222
 Addams, M. 442 Alves, Mrs. N. 420 W. 533 Aubin, E. 332
 Adderley, J. M. 445 Ambridge, H. 553 Armfield, G. 313 Aubrey, H. P. T.
 Addington, Hon. Ambrose, J. 315 Armitage, M. 647. 556
 W. W. 648 Ames, L. 199 Mrs. 557 Aufreze, P. D. 216
 Adey, M. C. 87 Amiel, A. I. 648 Armstrong, J. W. 197 Austen, C. J. 85.
 Agassiz, L. 440 Anderson, A. 419. Arnold, C. 646. C. Vice-Adm. Sir F.
 Agnew, F. A. V. 334. E. A. 441. E. E. E. 535. J. 554. W. 312
 Lady L. 533. T. 534. J. 88. M. K. W. 446 Austin, A. 439. P.
 R. 216 88. R. 534 Arran, C'tess of 533 F. E. P. 420. W.
 Ainslie, C. A. 333. Anderton, M. H. 535 Arscott, M. E. 109 664
 Capt. F. G. 532. Andrew, J. C. 419. Ashburnham, C'tess
 F. 534. Lt. H. 316 T. 85 of 314 Audry, Lady 533
 Alderson, J. 550 Andrews, A. 88. C. Ashby, W. A. 221 Ayre, J. W. 419,
 Aldham, J. N. 88 110. E. 200. E. G. Ash, Mrs. 664 422
 Aldridge, Capt. 648. 648. T. R. 556 Ashurst, J. H. 534, Back, H. 86
 E. 442. Mrs. 327 Annesley, C. 668. 644 Backhouse, E. 648.
 Alexander, C. 331. F. C. 312. 532 644 M. 200
 E. M. W. 315. L. Ansell, N. 444 Achington, H. 535 Bacot, Miss A. 445
 Ashley, Lord 419 Ashley, Lord 419 Badger, W. B. 327

- Bagnold, Capt. T. M. 668
 Bagot, L. F. 200
 Bailey, C. S. 314. J. 198, 314. W. L. 536
 Baillie, A. D. H. 314. G. C. 535
 Baily, C. E. 646. E. 421
 Baines, C. J. 667. H. T. 419
 Baird, Lt.-Col. J. 557
 Baker, E. 555, 646. I. M. 536. Lt. H. M. 329. R. 536, 644. T. B. 644. T. H. B. 85
 Balchin, S. 108
 Balders, Lt.-Col. W. M. 532
 Balding, S. A. 88
 Baldock, T. 197
 Baldwin, Capt. J. A. 87. Mrs. E. 645. R. 104
 Balfour, Capt. J. M. 85. Dr. T. J. 312. Major G. 314
 Ball, M. S. 209
 Ballachey, S. H. 315
 Balmain, M. 647
 Banks, J. S. 439. M. E. 87
 Barber, S. N. 328. W. 220
 Barclay, L. C. M. 199. T. T. 110
 Barff, E. L. 200
 Baring, Hon. F. 313. T. G. 646
 Barker, J. 103, 421. M. 647
 Barlow, Mrs. P. W. 533
 Barnard, R. 316
 Barnes, E. 316. J. 85 442. Major A. 49. W. M. 439
 Barnett, Major J. 106. T. 27
 Barnsley, T. 669
 Barr, G. 333. R. 333
 Barrington, Hon. Mrs. 198. Hon. H. F. F. 42
 Barron, M. 670. Mrs. 103. W. M. 220
 Barrow, L. 87
 Barry, E. 314. Mr. 420
 Bartholomew, E. 105. R. 313
 Bartley, Lt. C. B. 109
 Barton, H. N. 315. M. 556, 663
 Bass, M. T. 419
 Bastard, Mrs. J. P. 420, P. N. 442
 Rateman, Sir J. 328
 Bathie, K. 444
 Bathway, C. W. 536
 Battam, C. L. 422
 Bavaria, Electress of 334
 Bawner, T. B. 644
 Bayford, F. 552
 Bayley, Lt. H. 198
 Bayly, F. T. 330
 Baynes, F. E. G. 422
 Beamish, J. D. 333
 Beard, E. J. 536, 645
 Beaumont, Lady 314. Mrs. J. 86
 Beavers, T. 27
 Becher, C. A. 536
 Becke, S. J. 441
 Beckett, W. 644
 Beckwith, E. S. 316. J. 101. Mrs. 221
 Bedell, E. 421
 Bedford, A. 552. J. C. 88. R. T. 532
 Bedwell, P. 104
 Beesley, J. 221
 Beet, E. 86
 Bell, C. 419. I. 197. M. 648
 Bellamy, C. P. 197
 Bellas, S. 532
 Bellechambers, J. 553
 Bellenger, M. A. 108
 Bellers, E. M. 314
 Bellingham, W. H. 534
 Benham, W. 103
 Bennet, A. M. 199. S. 103
 Benning, J. 200
 Benson, F. 558. S. 420
 Bensted, T. B. 197
 Bent, J. 557
 Bentham, A. 315
 Bentley, W. H. 555
 Benwell, P. S. 331
 Beresford, C. C. 440. F. M. 648. Hon. Mrs. J. 86, 198. Lady 533. M. 534
 Berkeley, Capt. C. A. F. 419. C. L. G. 419. E. 558.
 Hon. C. F. 197. Mrs. C. R. 420. Mrs. W. C. 533
 Bermingham, J. A. 85
 Bernard, T. D. 419. W. H. 314
 Bernonville, T. 222
 Berry, J. 217
 Besley, G. 88
 Bessborough, Earl of 197
 Beste, H. 665
 Bethell, J. 421
 Bethune, H. 88. Mrs. C. 533
 Betley, W. 441
 Bevan, F. S. 644. Lady A. 533. M. 217, 333
 Bickerton, W. 552
 Bidwell, H. H. 442
 Biedermann, T. E. 647
 Bigge, M. R. 648
 Bignold, S. F. 86
 Billing, W. 217
 Birch, Dr. S. 216. J. 586. W. 550
 Bird, A. H. 331. Lt. J. 104. R. 422
 Birkett, D. 329. M. 554
 Birley, J. W. 313
 Biscoe, W. 419
 Bishop, A. J. 440. J. 106. J. R. 532. T. A. 103
 Bissett, Capt. J. J. 49. Comm. 558
 Bittain, Capt. T. F. 535
 Bittleston, J. W. 103
 Black, H. W. 440
 Blackall, L. 332
 Blackburn, J. 85
 Blackmore, S. 106
 Blackwell, S. 316
 Blagdon, A. 554
 Blair, S. 419
 Blake, F. 668. Major F. R. 532. S. E. 87
 Blakeney, Miss S. 105. W. A. 441
 Blakiston, H. J. 329. M. 648
 Blanchard, T. 664. W. 446
 Bland, J. B. 198. T. D. 534
 Blantyre, Lady 198
 Blencowe, C. 532. L. 555
 Bliss, C. 667
 Blissett, E. S. 534
 Blomfield, C. R. 334. M. 442
 Bloomfield, Major J. 644
 Bloxsome, O. 647
 Blundell, Mrs. W. 314
 Blyth, A. 556. C. 668
 Boddington, H. 658
 Bode, H. 315
 Boevy, Lady 314
 Bognhurst, P. 445
 Boileau, S. 446
 Boldero, E. G. 664
 Bolingbrooke, Rt. Hon. I. C. A. S. dow. Viscountess 329
 Bolitho, C. A. 420
 Bolton, E. 557. E. E. F. 105. T. A. 532
 Bond, Mrs. E. C. 665
 Bonham, Capt. J. B. 313. M. 108
 Bonnor, C. C. J. 102
 Bonsey, S. 665
 Bonser, Mrs. J. 420
 Booker, J. 671
 Boord, W. 444
 Boothby, C. 534. E. C. 536
 Boott, M. A. 328
 Bord, R. 331
 Bordman, E. P. 315
 Borlase, W. 420
 Borton, L. 220. Major A. 419
 Bosanquet, C. 328. S. 668
 Boscawes, C. 200
 Botsford, G. 312
 Bott, J. 333
 Bouch, Capt. J. W. 445
 Boucher, J. G. 199
 Boulton, R. 199. R. M. 199. S. E. 669
 Bourcier, C. A. 552. Sir T. 197
 Bourne, A. 647. M. 316
 Bousfield, C. F. 86
 Boutell, C. 419
 Bouverie, Hon. Mrs. E. P. 198. Mrs. P. P. 533
 Bowen, L. 557. Lt. P. 217. W. T. 422
 Bower, J. 88

- Bowlby T. W. 648
 Bowling, J. P. 316
 Bowman, E. 85. J. W. 325
 Box, G. M. 111
 Boyce, J. 419. Major H. G. 334
 Boyd, E. L. 198. H. S. 102. M. 648. W. 331
 Boyes, T. B. 421
 Brackenbury, J. G. 667. Lady 86
 Bradley, H. 664. M. 327. M. W. 667
 Bradridge, H. 440
 Bradshaw, G. M. 333. J. 88. Miss 222. T. 221
 Bradshaw, C. M. 443
 Braham, J. 647
 Brailsford, H. 313
 Braine, J. 551
 Brakenbury, Lady, 198
 Braid, C. 199. W. 420
 Branwhite, B. T. 222
 Brasher, S. B. 532
 Brasier, J. I. 552
 Brathwaite, J. 331
 Brazil, Empress of 533
 Breadalbane, Marq. of 419
 Breedon, E. J. 646
 Brekerdike, J. 532
 Bremer, Sir J. J. G. 197
 Bremridge, Miss E. 104
 Brereton, A. 220. C. D. 313. C. J. 532
 Brett, C. L. 222
 Brewer, C. 103. J. R. 534
 Brewster, C. 199
 Bricheno, Mrs. J. 553
 Bridges, B. 104
 Bridger, S. 646
 Brien, H. 556
 Brierley, E. 536
 Brigge, E. 87
 Bright, E. 443. J. 102. R. 88
 Brine, T. C. A. 87
 Briscott, S. 551
 Bristow, G. 109. Lt. Col. H. 419
 Britten, A. 198
 Broadwood, C. H. 312
 Brock, C. 422
 Brocklehurst, H. 87
 Brodrick, C. 444. J. B. 644
 Brogden, J. 85
 Bromilow, H. 88
 Bromley, H. 315. R. M. 85
 Brook, R. 557
 Brooke, C. 333. C. A. 222
 Brooker, H. 669
 Brookes, Lt.-Col. 314
 Brooks, H. A. 442. J. 532. J. H. 85. M. A. 553. M. E. 315. Mrs. W. C. 198
 Broomfield, M. 200
 Broomhead, A. L. 419
 Broughton, B. S. 662. H. 88
 Brown, C. 328. Capt. 535. Capt. F. 312. E. 108. E. J. V. 647. F. E. 648. J. 329. M. 554. W. 197
 Browne, C. 553. Capt. J. 532. Capt. St. J. T. 419. C. C. 105. G. A. 446. H. 644. H. S. 663. J. B. 534. Major G. 85. S. 314. W. 663
 Browning, J. 219. M. H. 87
 Brownless, E. A. 535
 Brownlow, Hon. M. E. 87
 Broxholm, S. 106
 Bruce, A. 109. Lt. Col. Hon. R. 86. Mrs. L. K. 86. Mrs. W. D. 314
 Bruges, W. 333
 Brummell, J. H. 446
 Brune, Hon. Mrs. C. P. 645
 Bryer, S. 667
 Buchanan, W. 88, 315
 Buck, H. S. 646
 Buckett, Mrs. S. 220. N. M. 553
 Bucknell, R. 668
 Buée, Mrs. W. U. 86
 Bull, F. 421
 Bullen, T. 662
 Bullock, G. 88
 Bulwer, J. 532
 Bunce, R. 646
 Bunch, R. 85. R. J. 200
 Bunney, J. M. 329
 Bunter, J. 221
 Burbridge, T. 199
 Burdett, M. J. 314
 Burges, Mrs. 555. R. 222
 Burgess, H. G. 110. H. W. 200. W. J. 197
 Burghersh, Rt. Hon. G. A. F. J. Lord 103
 Burgoyne, Capt. F. W. 106
 Burke, M. 648
 Burman, H. F. 88
 Burmester, A. 106. Dr. J. A. 334
 Burn, J. I. 102
 Burnaby, Capt. C. H. 419
 Burnand, L. 103
 Burnard, E. S. 444
 Burnet, M. A. J. 316
 Burnett, F. E. 441
 Burney, C. P. 419
 Burns, Major J. 312
 Burnside, A. W. 536
 Burrough, B. 316
 Burrell, Lady 557
 Burriddle, A. 665
 Burrill, C. 669
 Burton, C. 334. J. 557. R. O. 420. S. 557
 Bury, J. F. 334
 Bush, C. 199
 Bushe, J. S. 199
 Busbell, W. S. 220
 Busigny, W. 442
 Busk, J. 198
 Bussell, J. G. 216
 Butcher, J. 107. Mrs. 332
 Butler, A. 440. E. 220. T. 645. W. A. 325
 Butt, A. M. 648
 Butter, J. 447
 Buxton, Lady 533
 Buyers, C. 440
 Byles, E. 315. T. F. A. 315
 Byrn, E. M. 200
 Byrth, M. S. 443
 Bythessea, E. 559. F. A. 421
 Cabbell, T. 669
 Cadell, S. E. 102
 Cahill, J. 314
 Cairns, W. 101
 Caldwell, G. 216. Major W. B. 85. M. 444. Sir J. L. 313
 Calrow, H. 444
 Calvert, J. 445. T. 532
 Cameron, E. 329. G. G. 312
 Campbell, Capt. E. S. N. 85. Capt. J. 441. E. A. 647. F. G. 558. J. 552. 647. Lady 555. L. S. 421. M. 199. Major-Gen. Sir G. 532. P. L. 553
 Cancellor, E. J. 332
 Canning, M. E. 86. M. S. 647
 Capel, F. 314
 Capes, G. 107
 Cardall, W. 532
 Carew, F. G. 219
 Carey, R. 442
 Cargill, J. 335
 Carleton, F. 667
 Carlisle, P. 444. S. A. 534
 Carlyle, J. 325
 Carlyon, T. S. 532
 Carmichael, F. E. F. H. 554
 Carnac, H. 200. L. 443
 Carnsew, Mrs. 442
 Carpenter, W. 197
 Carr, A. 443. C. 313. W. 646
 Carrington, F. G. 534
 Carroll, W. 109
 Carruthers, G. E. 217. Mr. 670
 Carson, D. 419. T. 644
 Carter, G. 644. H. 102. J. 441. J. A. 420. J. B. 316. M. 440. Miss E. 647. S. 555. T. G. 200. W. 419, 644
 Cartledge, W. A. 532
 Cartmill, J. 86
 Cartwright, J. 440, 532. R. A. 647. S. R. 422. W. 442. W. H. 419
 Carvick, T. 108, 332
 Carwithen, W. H. 532
 Castle, S. 647
 Castleden, M. 665
 Caswell, Mrs. A. 314
 Cates, Mrs. 331

- Catlett, W. T. 221
 Cator, A. C. 536
 Cattley, S. R. 645
 Cave, G. N. 86. M. A. 555
 Cavendish, F. S. 668. Lady E. 86
 Cawston, L. 103
 Cayley, A. 101. E. 333
 Chabot, Miss E. 552
 Chadwick, E. 419
 Chaffin, M. H. 536
 Chalk, A. 87
 Chamberlain, C. S. 666. H. E. 551
 Chamberlen, J. 222
 Chambers, A. 217. M. 86. Major P. 334. R. 644
 Chamier, Mrs. H. 314
 Champernowne, R. 86
 Chandler, B. 420
 Chanter, J. R. 199
 Chapeau, L. H. 108
 Chapman, E. A. 535. J. 555. L. G. E. 535. R. 315. S. 330
 Charleton, E. 536. J. 316. S. 316
 Charlewood, T. 532
 Chatfield, J. 314
 Chawner, M. 666
 Cheape, Hon. Mrs. A. 86
 Cheney, H. 328
 Chermiside, R. S. C. 197
 Cheshire, J. 666
 Chesney, J. E. 200
 Chester, Mrs. C. M. 645
 Chetwode, Lady 88
 Chevers, N. 198
 Chichester, Mrs. 533
 Chiles, G. 197
 Chipchase, Major 665
 Chippendale, J. 104
 Cholmondeley, H. P. 87
 Christian, E. 315
 Christie, R. R. 648
 Church, G. L. 313. 534. S. S. 646
 Churchill, C. 200
 Chute, Mrs. W. W. 533
 Cill, T. C. 331
 Clapham, C. 326
 Clapp, M. 554
 Clapton, R. 444
 Clarges, Major Gen. 199
 Claridge, H. 222
 Clark, Capt. J. 670. J. 87. M. J. 315. W. 316
 Clarke, A. 647. C. 199, 333. E. S. 316. F. H. 86. L. M. 648. J. H. 300. Lady 533. M. A. 329. S. C. 532. T. 85. W. 421
 Clarkson, A. 327. B. 332. T. 200
 Claxton, R. 197. S. M. 87
 Clay, A. 554. E. 108
 Clayton, J. 551. W. C. 217
 Cleave, T. W. 101
 Cleaver, M. 665
 Clement, H. C. 648. M. A. 535
 Clementi, E. 104
 Clements, J. 86. J. G. 647
 Clerk, F. M. 330
 Clifford, Hon. Mrs. 314
 Clissold, S. 644
 Cloete, D. J. 85. Lt.-Col. A. J. 419
 Close, M. H. 532
 Clowes, Mrs. G. 198. T. 663
 Clutterbuck, E. C. 554. L. J. 556
 Clutton, H. 88. Mrs. 552
 Coates, E. A. 648
 Cobb, H. 555. M. 314
 Cobbett, A. 327
 Cobden, Mrs. R. 533
 Cobham, W. 102
 Cochrane, Lady 420
 Cockburn, A. 647. M. S. 223
 Cockerton, J. 327
 Cockrell, A. 665
 Coe, M. E. 218
 Cogswell, C. 536
 Cohen, J. 447
 Coldridge, J. 86
 Cole, H. M. A. 555. J. 441. Miss 329. N. 536. W. 440, 645
 Colebrooke, Col. Sir W. M. G. 312, 644
 Coleman, C. 664. S. 552
 Coleridge, W. 533
 Coles, J. S. 419
 Collett, C. 222
 Collingwood, A. J. 320
 Collins, V. 326
 Collisson, M. A. 532
 Colmer, J. 648
 Colson, E. 666
 Colston, E. 200. M. 555
 Colthurst, Major J. B. 109
 Colton, E. C. 636
 Colvin, Mrs. J. 86
 Combe, E. 216. T. 443
 Combes, W. 445. 7
 Comfield, W. 10
 Comins, J. 87
 Commerwell, H. S. 200
 Compigne, Mrs. E. A. 221
 Compson, M. 534
 Compton, C. F. 422. J. 664. P. M. 85. T. 535
 Conant, J. E. 667. J. W. 421
 Coneybeare, W. J. 313
 Connell, F. H. 647.
 Constable, M. 534
 Conway, T. S. 110
 Cony, C. B. 198
 Conyngnam, Lady A. 533
 Cook, W. 535
 Cooke, E. 534. M. 534. Mrs. T. T. 331. W. 313, 532
 Cooksey, J. H. 333
 Cookson, H. W. 645
 Coombe, J. H. 313
 Coope, M. 107
 Cooper, B. H. 87. C. 668. F. K. 647. H. S. 198. J. E. 667. M. A. 200. Major F. 532. Major H. 666
 Coote, C. P. 441. F. 198. H. 535. Major C. J. 644
 Cope, C. 199. R. W. C. 199
 Copeland, P. 443
 Copeman, S. F. 88
 Copland, Lt.-Col. F. 106
 Copleston, Mrs. R. E. 533
 Corbett, U. 534
 Corfield, E. T. 536
 Cork, D. 197. J. D. 532
 Corker, V. 316
 Cornwall, H. 534
 Cornish, A. E. 420. E. 315
 Cornwall, A. G. 420
 Corry, C. B. 88
 Corsellis, L. 220
 Cory, Capt. N. 313. W. 88
 Coster, E. 87
 Cotman, J. 331
 Cottam, E. 420
 Cotterell, A. 667
 Cotton, C. 443. Capt. F. C. 419. F. 332. Lt. F. L. 535
 Couchman, J. M. 88
 Coulcher, M. 556
 Coulthard, T. 86
 Courthope, Mrs. G. C. 645
 Courtney, G. 440
 Coventry, Hon. Mrs. 420
 Coward, J. H. 87
 Cowell, F. 328
 Cowie, C. J. 646
 Cowper, Dr. 85
 Cox, F. 553. G. H. 88. J. 441, 534. M. 331, 444. T. 315. W. 552. W. M. 313
 Coxwell, R. R. 646
 Cozens, J. 663
 Crabb, B. 444
 Crabbe, H. L. 220
 Cracknell, S. N. 222
 Crackroft, Comm. P. 197
 Craddock, F. E. C. 557
 Cradock, Mrs. S. 556
 Craigie, M. H. D. 535
 Crake, Mrs. J. 533
 Craufurd, C. M. 102
 Crause, C. W. T. 647
 Crawford, C. 666
 Crawley, J. L. 440
 Crawshaw, J. 314. Mrs. R. T. 86
 Creighton, Capt. A. O. 559. W. A. 328
 Crespigny, E. M. 442. H. C. de 534. Mrs. C. C. 86

- Cresswell, G. W. H. 670
 Creswell, Capt. G. 85
 Crick, F. C. 197. T. 85, 647
 Cripps, Mrs. H. W. 314
 Crisford, A. T. 315
 Critchell, F. 105
 Crockett, R. P. 536
 Crockford, R. M. 536
 Croft, R. M. 648
 Crofton, Capt. R. H. 314. Comm. S. F. L. 532
 Crofts, J. 314
 Croker, R. 214
 Crombie, Major T. 532
 Cronk, Miss E. 670
 Crooke, J. 445
 Crookshank, Ens. 110. F. W. 110
 Crosby, S. O. 314
 Crosland, N. 421
 Cross, G. L. 444
 Crosse, M. 105
 Crossthwaite, E. 441
 Crowdy, R. 198
 Crowther, G. D. 663. R. 554
 Cruden, Mrs. E. S. 447
 Cruikshank, Mrs. 645
 Cruttenden, Lt.-Col. C. 644
 Cubitt, H. F. 443
 Cuddy, Major 647
 Cuffe, W. 328
 Culhane, D. 198
 Culley, H. 667
 Cumberlege, S. F. 647
 Cuming, Capt. G. 200. W. 109
 Cumming, Capt. 647. Dr. J. 536
 Cummings, M. M. 199
 Cummins, A. F. 103
 Cundy, J. 536
 Cuninghame, F. 334
 Cunningham, W. 328
 Cunningham, J. 87
 Cuppage, Gen. 109
 Cureton, M. 556
 Curgenvin, W. 442
 Curlew, E. A. 443
 Curling, E. 217. R. B. 88
 Curry, Miss M. 671. Mrs. 328
 Curteis, A. M. V. 556. G. 669. H. M. 200. Mrs. E. B. 420
 Curtis, E. 646. R. M. 105
 Curzon, Viscountess 198
 Custance, E. 315
 Dacres, Comm. J. R. 110
 Dae, J. D. 315
 Daintry, J. S. 104
 Dalbiac, G. J. 671
 Dale, M. A. 105. Mrs. H. 533
 Dallas, Capt. A. R. 648. J. M. 647
 Dalrymple, Hon. Mrs. 86
 D'Alton de Montmorency, M. A. 220
 Daly, Hon. Mrs. R. 198
 Damer, M. G. E. 669
 Dames, C. 314
 Dampier, C. 668
 Daniel, C. J. 421
 Daniel, T. H. 217
 Daniell, G. F. 316. S. L. 88
 Daniels, F. B. 198
 Dansey, W. M. 199
 Darby, Comm. A. 532
 Dare, J. G. 315
 Darley, E. A. 200
 Darling, J. 103
 Darrell, Major Sir H. 419
 Darwin, S. G. 536
 Dashwood, L. S. 648
 Daubeny, E. 439. Mrs. 420
 Dauncey, J. 104
 Davenport, J. 532. J. T. 107
 Davidson, F. R. 558. Mrs. A. 441
 Davies, Dr. 330. J. 197, 223. J. A. 421
 Davis, A. 106. F. E. 554. G. 534. J. 313. J. S. 440. Mrs. 109. T. 535. W. 668
 Davy, R. C. 314. T. 197
 Davys, E. 419
 Dawson, A. 334, 552. Dr. 536. H. 642. J. 219, 421. Mrs. 445. R. P. 87. W. 666
 Day, C. S. 199. M. 316. M. A. 443. Mrs. J. 533. R. L. 421
 Deacon, J. W. 439. S. 442
 Dealtry, C. N. 644
 De Butts, J. W. 535
 De Courcy, Comm. M. 532
 Dedel, Baron 334
 Deedes, E. 334. Mrs. W. 314
 De Grey, H. F. C'tess 218
 Deighton, J. J. 442
 De Jouchere, B. 106
 Delafield, C. F. 421
 De Morgan, C. 88
 Dench, M. E. 315
 Dendy, E. S. 85. S. 535
 Denman, Hon. J. 197. Hon. L. 419. Hon. Mrs. R. 533
 Dennis, L. 325
 Dennys, L. 199
 Dent, E. 668. Mrs. T. 533
 Denton, W. 200
 Denys, J. L. 534
 Dering, C. E. J. 326. M. C. E. C. 422. Mrs. C. 314
 Desart, C'tess 533
 Despard, H. A. 108
 Des Vœux, Lady C. 86
 Devas, C. F. 648
 Devonshire, Lady 534
 Dibden, M. A. 420
 Dick, K. 106
 Dickinson, Miss F. E. 328
 Dickson, A. W. 646. Capt. C. S. 315. T. M. 313
 Dillon, Hon. Mrs. G. 198
 Dimes, M. 329
 Dimadale, A. 648
 Dingwall, J. 648
 Dinham, M. R. 534
 Distin, A. M. 218
 Dix, E. 107
 Dixon, A. M. 535. Mrs. R. 533
 Dobbin, L. 670
 Dod, H. 331
 Dodd, F. 108
 Dodsley, J. F. 108
 Dodsworth, F. S. 87
 Dodwell, Lt. E. R. 670
 Doherty, Capt. C. E. 85
 Dolby, J. E. A. 199
 Domett, W. C. 328
 Donovan, Capt. T. 419
 Duolan, K. H. 330
 Douall, G. P. M. 197
 Douglas, D. 421. J. M. 421. M. M. B. 329. T. 218
 Doveton, R. 443. C. 87
 Dow, W. A. 103
 Dowell, W. J. 532
 Dowling, D. W. 535. R. B. 331. T. 420
 Down, M. 554
 Downes, A. 535
 Dowson, C. 552
 D'Oyly, H. T. 445
 Drake, M. A. 103. M. E. 648. P. L. 552. T. R. 313
 Drane, M. A. 648
 Drayton, M. 102
 Drew, F. B. 536
 Dring, J. E. 334
 Drinkwater, E. 420
 Drosier, T. 197, 419
 Drummond, E. C. 200. Hon. F. 334. Hon. Mrs. 198. Hon. Mrs. E. 86. Miss E. C. 314
 Dublin, Archb. of, H. dau. of 647
 Duffield, E. 534
 Dufour, Dr. 447
 Duke, C. M. 423. J. 109
 Dumbleton, T. 535
 Duncan, F. 87. J. 535. F. 200
 Duncombe, Hon. Mrs. A. 86. S. F. 217
 Dendas, Lady 534. Lt. Col. W. B. 644
 Dunn, A. 446. C. B. 421
 Du Pre, H. R. 83. J. W. 197. Mrs. H. R. 420. M. T. 85. W. M. 419
 Dupplin, Vise. 421
 Durant, F. M. 315. G. 105
 Durnford, A. G. 419. Capt. G. A. 419
 Durrant, Lady 86

- Dutton, Hon. R. H. 422
 Dyer, H. S. 199
 Dyke, H. 313
 Dynham, W. B. 313
 Eames, A. J. S. 316
 Earle, H. R. S. 316.
 J. 198
 Easto, R. 197
 Easton, S. 668
 Eatou, Mrs. M. 442
 Ebley, C. 102
 Ebrington, Visc'tess 533
 Ebsworth, C. 648
 Eccles, H. 220. S.
 M. 646
 Echlin, C. M. 439
 Edelman, W. 85
 Eden, A. 536. J. P.
 420. M. Y. 315
 Edge, T. W. 532
 Edgecumbe, N. 220
 Edgell, A. 665. H.
 333
 Edwardes, A. 555.
 Lt. H. B. 419,
 532
 Edwards, J. 109, 668.
 J. M. 88. M. A.
 422. W. C. 197
 Edye, W. 197
 Effendi, E. 110
 Egginton, J. S. 446
 Elliot, L. G. T. 443.
 M. 558
 Elkins, E. 557. Mrs.
 W. 108
 Eller, I. 313
 Ellicombe, C. 648
 Ellicott, C. J. 313,
 536
 Elliot, E. C. 103.
 E. M. 200. G. S.
 446. Hon. H. 85.
 J. 197, 441. Mrs.
 554
 Ellis, A. 647. C.
 329, 443. Comm.
 J. 107. J. 419.
 Mrs. J. 107
 Ellison, M. A. 327
 Elms, A. V. 108
 Elson, T. 197
 Elton, A. 421. E. A.
 221. M. E. 221
 Elven, M. A. 444
 Elwes, M. A. 534
 Elwyn, W. M. 11.
 85, 316
 Emerson, S. 198
 Emery, J. 532
 Empson, E. 558
 England, H. 107.
 Mrs. 107
 Engleheart, N. B.
 316
 English, T. 669
 Erlam, R. G. 422
 Erskine, Hon. Mrs.
 D. 553. J. 420
 Espinasse, W. 333
 Essington, R. 532
 Estcourt, W. J. B.
 648
 Evans, E. 102. F.
 104. I. T. 532.
 M. A. 667. M. B.
 442. R. 445. W.
 325, 533
 Evatt, Miss E. D.
 445
 Everard, C. 86
 Everest, Lt. Col. H.
 B. 555
 Ewart, C. J. F. 313,
 419. Lt.-Col. D.
 200
 Eyre, A. W. 550. J.
 443. G. L. P. 199
 Eyton, C. W. W. 85.
 S. 441
 Fagan, G. H. 313
 Faithfull, J. G. 316
 Falcon, Capt. G. T.
 312. G. T. 197
 Falconner, Capt. P.
 446
 Falkland, Miss E.
 555
 Fanshawe, Capt. F.
 A. 644
 Farebrother, W. 314
 Farley, T. 555
 Farrant, Capt. H.
 644. M. M. 646
 Farrer, M. T. 316.
 O. W. 534
 Fauche, L. B. E.
 646
 Faulconer, G. 558
 Fayrer, A. 646
 Fearon, H. 419
 Featherstone, E. S.
 420
 Fell, G. H. 313
 Fellowe, R. G. 552
 Fellowes, Hon. Mrs.
 86
 Fellows, J. 554. Sir
 C. 314
 Felton, J. 314
 Fendall, H. 200. J.
 200
 Fenn, C. E. 664
 Fennell, Mr. 420
 Fenger, A. R. 219
 Fenwick, M. 668
 Ferguson, J. 218
 Fergusson, W. 197
 Ferrand, Hon. Mrs.
 533
 Ferris, H. 101. J.
 555. M. A. 553.
 T. 215
 Ferryman, Major A.
 H. 644
 Feversham, Rt. Hon.
 C. dow. Lady 665
 Ffarington, J. N. 106
 Field, G. 669. H.
 I. 107. J. 200,
 443. L. R. 647.
 M. 555. M. A.
 L. 536
 Fielden, A. 87
 Figes, A. 87
 Finch, Lady M. E.
 667
 Fineham, J. 197
 Finnis, J. 106
 Fisher, J. 648. T.
 554, 663
 Fitch, S. E. 532
 FitzGerald, D. 109.
 Lady J. S. 646.
 W. R. S. 197
 Fitzherbert, Major
 647
 Fitzmayer, A. H. 558
 Fitzpatrick, Hon.
 Mrs. J. W. 314.
 M. H. 553
 Fitz Roy, Lady M.
 110
 Flavell, J. W. 550
 Fletcher, H. 536.
 J. 536. W. 648.
 T. W. 85
 Flint, E. 536. M.
 A. S. 332
 Foley, Capt. O. 553.
 J. B. 199
 Folkestone, Vis-
 countess 645
 Follett, Mrs. B. S.
 645
 Fonnereau, Miss I.
 103
 Foot, L. 335
 Foote, G. G. 644
 Forbes, C. 334. E.
 536. Lt.-Col. D.
 647
 Ford, E. 329. L.
 330. M. A. 199
 Forester, Maj. Hon.
 G. C. W. 419
 Forrest, Capt. W.
 C. 532
 Forrester, Hon.
 Capt. C. R. W.
 316
 Forster, J. H. 670
 Forsyth, J. H. 216
 Forth, F. H. A. 644
 Fosbery, S. L. 103
 Foss, Capt. T. E. 103
 Foster, A. J. 670.
 C. 441. F. E. 559.
 G. 218. W. 670
 Fowler, Hon. L. 670.
 M. A. 331
 Fownes, E. C. 648
 Fox, H. W. 663.
 J. M. 648. L.
 535. M. 219
 Foyster, H. S. 87
 Frampton, C. T. 316.
 J. 644. M. G. 88
 Francis, C. 87
 Francklin, J. E. 315
 Francklyn, Major
 E. 322
 Franklin, M. A. 314.
 W. 534. W. H.
 199
 Frankum, C. 219
 Fraser, G. 445. Lt.-
 Gen. H. 419. Mrs.
 H. 329. R. 200
 Fraser, Capt. A. H.
 447
 Freame, J. O. 664
 Frear, M. C. 442
 Freeling, A. 217
 Freeman, J. 669.
 Mrs. E. A. 645.
 W. L. 197
 Freer, R. L. 88
 Freke, Col. H. J. 445
 Fremantle, M. 647
 French, C. 552. H.
 A. 315
 Freer, T. A. M. 324
 Freshfield, A. M. 557
 Friend, F. 647
 Frizell, R. H. 85
 Frome, E. A. 198
 Fryer, Capt. W. 331.
 J. 88. M. 534
 Fuge, A. A. 199.
 A. E. 87. E. P.
 199
 Fulleek, H. 330
 Fuller, J. 558. Miss
 86. R. P. 108.
 W. 332
 Fulton, S. 421
 Furber, S. 102
 Fussell, S. H. 422
 Fyler, J. 644. Maj.
 L. 532. M. L.
 222
 Fynmore, M. E. 648
 Gaby, C. 107
 Galbraith, A. M. 534
 Gale, A. R. 421
 Galloway, E. 105.
 Maj.-Gen. A. 313

- Gallwey, Lady 314
 Galsworthy, J. 329
 Gambier, S. 419
 Gambler, C. S. 441
 Gandy, J. 329
 Gardiner, Capt. N.
 S. 644. Major-
 Gen. Sir R. W.
 644. S. W. 534
 Gardner, A. 86. E.
 E. 316. F. 215.
 J. A. 646. S. 88
 Garland, A. E. 535.
 G. C. 88
 Garmon, Major S.
 313
 Garner, Major-Gen.
 T. 664
 Garnett, A. 665
 Garnons, W. L. P.
 85
 Garraway, E. 198
 Garstin, Major R.L.
 644
 Garton, J. 644
 Garvey, R. 85
 Gason, M. 107
 Gater, C. 106
 Gates, E. 332
 Gayleard, S. S. 199
 Gear, W. A. 422
 Geast, M. A. 222
 Gedge, J. 221. W.
 221
 Gem, Capt. 445
 Gentili, Father 558
 George, F. C. 88.
 J. T. 648. P. T.
 666. S. S. 535
 Gerard, Sir J. 419
 Gibbon, E. H. H.
 85
 Gibbs, C. 327. J.
 421
 Gibney, W. A. 110
 Gibson, E. 222. H.
 556. J. 197. S.
 316. T. 535
 Gidley, M. 329
 Giffard, E. 314. M.
 A. 327
 Gilberne, H. 441
 Gilbert, C. H. 330.
 M. 667. R. 445
 Gilbertson, A. 314
 Gilchrist, A. S. 646
 Gill, A. 222. C.
 W. C. 110. T.
 H. 315
 Gillett, C. 221
 Gilpin, Lt.-Col. R.
 T. 419
 Gisborne, M. E. 85
 Giubilei, Madame
 P. 104
 Gladstone, Mrs. A.
 S. 420
 Glennie, M. 670
 Glover, J. C. 330
 Glyn, G. G. 200
 Glynn, Lt. H.R. 329
 Godmond, M. C. 314
 Goldie, C. D. 314.
 Lt.-Col. T. L. 312
 Goldhawk, T. W. 535
 Gompertz, L. 102
 Gooch, F. W. S. 108
 Goodall, E. A. 220
 Goodchild, C. W. 101
 Goodday, W. 326
 Goode, C. 663. E.
 663. M. 331
 Goodenough, E. 421.
 G. F. 105
 Goedered, L. 535
 Goodeve, W. J. 314
 Goodman, J. P. 313
 Goodrich, F. M. 536
 Goodwin, G. 444.
 H. 443
 Goodwyn, Miss C.
 444
 Goodyer, M. 87
 Gordon, A. E. 333.
 C. 219. Capt. B.
 E. M. 532. Lt.-
 Col. H. W. 644.
 E. 532. M. 221.
 W. C. 199. W.
 H. 421
 Gore, F. L. 551.
 Mrs. T. 221
 Gorton, J. A. 556
 Gosling, E. R. 441.
 J. 102
 Gotobed, H. 648
 Gottlieb, F. V. 197
 Gough, Hon. F. 197.
 R. 419
 Goulburn, Capt. E.
 197
 Gould, J. 222. Ma-
 jor S. 671. M.
 M. 87. S. 421
 Gout, J. L. 447
 Govan, A. 670
 Govett, T. R. 86.
 W. R. 441
 Gowan, P. 109
 Gowing, G. 552
 Graeff, E. J. 199
 Graham, E. 534.
 H. M. 536. J. W.
 440. Miss A. 446
 Grant, I. C. 646.
 J. 536. J. E. 422.
 J. M. 110. Lady
 534. R. 646. Sir
 J. P. 335. T. F.
 197
 Grasby, M. 445
 Grason, Mrs. R. L.
 446. R. L. 446
 Grassett, E. 422
 Grattan, E. A. 312
 Graveley, H. R. 87
 Graves, M. 316
 Gray, Ens. G. R.
 109. Miss M. M.
 217. S. 446
 Green, C. S. 198.
 E. 223, 648. J.
 H. 103. M. J.
 419, 646. P. F. R.
 105
 Greene, C. 445. F.
 N. 648. H. A.
 88. T. H. 645.
 W. S. 222
 Greenfell, Comm.
 198
 Greetham, A. S. V.
 646
 Gregg, H. W. 315.
 J. T. 648
 Gregory, C. 198
 Greig, J. G. 230
 Gresley, Capt. F.
 647
 Greville, D. 104. E.
 H. J. 442. Mrs.
 A. 645
 Grey, Capt. C. C.
 103
 Gribble, C. R. 648
 Grice, W. 88
 Griffin, J. 422. W.
 N. 644
 Griffith, L. I. 647.
 T. 555
 Griffiths, Capt W.
 G. 552. W. W.
 419
 Groom, M. 103. M.
 A. 535, 645
 Groombridge, H.
 645
 Groomes, J. 85
 Grosvevor, Lady C.
 A. 535
 Grove, J. 316, 422
 Grover, Capt. J. 110
 Groves, F. C. 421.
 H. 439
 Gruber, A. 102
 Gruggen, F. J. 420
 Grylis, J. W. 647
 Guillebaud, H. L.
 197
 Guillod, J. C. 422
 Guise, F. E. 200.
 G. C. 197
 Gunn, D. 220. M.
 439
 Gunston, E. 664
 Gurney, H. 648.
 Mrs. J. H. 314
 Guthrie, Capt. J.
 556
 Gutierrez, G. 646
 Gwatkin, T. 219
 Gyde, M. A. 316
 Haberfield, W. B.
 330
 Hacon, E. D. 87
 Haddock, A. J. 647
 Haffenden, Mrs. A.
 443
 Hagart, Lt.-Col.
 647
 Haggard, J. 87
 Hague, G. H. 198
 Haig, D. 106
 Haigh, F. 422
 Haines, H. A. S.
 421. W. 328
 Hake, G. 439
 Hale, M. 555. W.
 222
 Hales, M. 103
 Halke, R. J. 662
 Hall, A. 315. C.
 535. Comm. E.
 313. E. P. 668.
 H. 444. J. 217.
 Miss 535. N. 555.
 T. 313
 Hallett, A. V. 200
 Halliday, Mrs. 330
 Halpin, W. H. 109
 Haly, R. A. 108
 Hambro, J. 553
 Hamilton, Capt. D.
 St. V. 300. Capt.
 316. J. H. 532.
 Lady H. B. 533.
 T. H. 552
 Hamlyn, E. M. 316
 Hammack, F. M.
 422
 Hammond, J. 197.
 W. J. 559
 Hamp, E. 108
 Hanbury, T. 668
 Hancock, E. 88.
 W. J. 446
 Hanley, Miss L.
 552
 Hanson, A. 86. N.
 667
 Harcourt, C. 648.
 J. 332
 Harding, H. 532.
 J. 534
 Hardinge, F. 217
 Hardy, C. W. 533.
 E. 536. Mrs. J.
 420
 Hare, E. 556
 Harington, F. H. 535

- Harling, A. M. 315
 Harman, A. 221.
 E. 107.
 Harmes, Miss M.
 557
 Harmsworth, S. 666
 Harries, F. B. 334
 Harris, C. S. 420.
 I. D. 554. R. 419.
 S. 88
 Harrison, C. 85. E.
 328, 552, 535.
 G. M. 107. I.
 647. J. 108. J.
 B. 85, 422. M.
 553. R. 646. S.
 B. 106. S. M. 536.
 T. D. 313. Ven.
 Archd. 420. W.
 313. W. F. 420
 Hart, A. J. 199. T.
 B. 534
 Harter, G. G. 536.
 645
 Hartley, C. 87. J.
 421
 Hartshorn, R. W.
 533
 Hartwell, M. G. 421
 Harvey, A. 105. M.
 87. Major-Gen.
 Sir R. J. 85. R.
 J. 108. W. 316,
 332
 Harward, C. A. 219
 Harwood, C. 326.
 T. C. 536
 Hastie, J. 111
 Hastings, H. J. 197
 Haswell, Lt. J. D. 329
 Hatchard, E. 86
 Hathaway, Capt. 105
 Hathorn, G. 552
 Hattersley, J. 443
 Haviland, R. H. 646
 Haward, S. 108
 Hawell, E. 197
 Hawke, F. E. 535
 Hawkins, P. 104
 Hawker, Comm. H.
 S. 644. Major F.
 670. M. W. 647
 Hawkes, Miss 106.
 Miss E. 328
 Hawkey, R. 671
 Hawkins, C. 316.
 C. E. 316. E. 550.
 H. C. 105. W. B.
 442, 536. W. B.
 218
 Hawley, Lady, 420
 Hawtrey, M. J. G. 644
 Hay, C. 315. G. C.
 A. E. 199. Lady
 F. 422
 GENT. MAG. VOL. XXX.
 Hay-Barclay, A. 534
 Hayes, W. 419
 Hayley, B. 316. M.
 555
 Hayling, A. M. 106
 Hayne, W. W. 648
 Haynes, E. 420.
 Miss E. 556
 Haythorn, Dr. H.
 P. 111. F. 325
 Haythorne, M. M.
 648
 Hayton, G. 215
 Hayward, A. 332.
 J. N. 85. Mrs.
 J. C. 645
 Heale, S. W. 551
 Heard, J. C. 322
 Heath, C. 200. W.
 H. 666
 Heathcote, H. 109
 Heathman, W. G.
 197
 Heatly, P. 532
 Hebden, Mrs. R. J.
 420
 Hedley, I. 105. J.
 664
 Hellier, C. F. 558
 Helyar, A. 331
 Hemmett, S. 444
 Hemming, G. H. 109
 Hemsworth, Mrs.
 B. 313
 Henderson, J. 197,
 559. J. H. 313.
 M. 218
 Henington, S. 105
 Henning, H. 665
 Henshaw, R. I. B.
 197
 Hensley, A. 646.
 H. 200. I. M. 421
 Hepburn, Lady B.
 533
 Herbert, Comm. T.
 C. 419. Lt. F.
 C. 646. Miss H.
 667. N. S. 536
 Hereford, Visc'tess
 533
 Heriot, Capt. T. A.
 669
 Herne, J. 108
 Herring, R. 648
 Hervey, L. A. 645
 Hesketh, M. 443
 Hesse Homburg, G.
 Landgrave of 559
 Heurtley, C. A. 532
 Heusch, C. 441
 Hewetson, A. 536
 Hewett, A. 218, 336.
 C. 326
 Hewitt, Hon. J. 107
 Hewlitt, J. C. 557
 Heywood, H. 421.
 M. E. 421
 Heyworth, L. 419
 Hibbert, Capt. J.
 N. 197. M. 331
 Hicks, R. 553
 Hickson, G. 557
 Higgins, Major W.
 B. 419
 Hill, A. 108. A. C.
 535. A. L. 555.
 E. 86, 315. E. E.
 198. J. 666. J.
 M. 85. M. 666.
 M. H. 664. Mrs.
 S. 664. Sir J. 197.
 W. 321. W. A.
 199
 Hills, E. H. 199.
 E. M. 315. G. 419
 Hilliard, J. C. 420
 Hillier, G. E. 316
 Hind, R. 663
 Hinde, S. 419
 Hindes, Capt. J. 109
 Hingeston, J. 218
 Hird, E. 648
 Hiron, T. 222
 Hiltchcock, A. 328.
 E. 199
 Hitchin, I. 217
 Hoar, J. 314
 Hoare, M. 199
 Hobkirk, W. M. 421
 Hobson, K. S. 88.
 W. 314
 Hocken, E. G. 665
 Hocker, H. 105
 Hodding, E. 88
 Hodge, Major E. C.
 532
 Hodgkinson, G. E.
 535
 Hodgson, H. J. 198.
 J. L. 422. L. 85.
 M. C. 200
 Hoey, Capt. W. F.
 312
 Hoggart, C. L. 331.
 R. S. 670
 Hogge, Capt. W. 419
 Holden, R. 445
 Holder, M. 445
 Holderness, W. 334
 Holdich, E. L. C. 646
 Hole, J. 442. W.
 B. 199
 Holgate, J. 646
 Holland, Hon. Mrs.
 F. 533. L. J. 648.
 S. A. C. 87
 Hollis, Lt. Col. J. J.
 419
 Holloway, W. 422
 Hollyer, Miss M. 552
 Holme, H. 322
 Holmes, A. G. 536.
 J. 532. J. R. E.
 322. W. H. 86
 Holmesdale, Vis-
 countess, 198
 Holness, W. 443
 Holroyd, G. C. 535
 Holt, S. 443. W. 534
 Holtzmeier, H. G.
 535
 Homfray, S. F. W.
 C. 313
 Honeywood, Lady
 421
 Honywood, Lady
 316
 Hood, M. A. 422.
 M. L. 535. W.
 F. 532
 Hook, A. A. 314
 Hooke, E. M. 199
 Hope, A. 536. Capt.
 Hon. G. 532. H.
 422. Mrs. M. 440
 Hopkins, F. 198
 Hopkinson, Comm.
 S. 671. E. 535
 Hopkirk, T. 200
 Hopper, A. L. 646
 Hoppe, C. 535
 Hopson, I. F. O. 88
 Hordern, J. 333
 Hornaby, Capt. P. J.
 111
 Horne, Mrs. A. de
 198
 Horner, Mrs. 218
 Horsfall, J. G. 443
 Horsford, A. 110
 Hosken, J. 219
 Hoskins, Capt. T.
 647
 Hotchkin, Miss E.
 553
 Hotchkys, A. P. 554
 Hotham, B. 104
 Houblon, Mrs. T. A.
 198
 Houghton, Capt. H.
 G. 446. J. 332
 Houlditch, R. 441
 Houston, A. 648
 Howard, F. 335.
 Hon. H. G. 85.
 J. 333. R. 215
 Howarth, W. 439
 Howe, C'tess. 313.
 M. 552. Mrs. 665.
 R. 441
 Howell, J. 327
 Howitt, T. 219
 Howlett, E. 422. F
 200
 4 T

- Howman, A. E. 551
 Howson, J. S. 313
 Hubback, J. 331
 Huddleston, S. 554
 Hudson, H. G. F. 669
 J. 532. Lt. J. 666
 Hughes, C. 667. C.
 E. 441. C. W.
 313. E. 314. J.
 E. 534. Lady 332
 R. 550. T. P. 664.
 W. 327
 Hugo, Mrs. W. 313
 Hugonin, C. L. 88
 Huish, J. 647
 Hulbert, T. F. 444
 Hull, J. 645
 Hulme, Lt.-Col. W.
 312
 Hume, B. J. 536.
 C. I. 314
 Humphrys, F. 220
 Hungerford, Mrs.
 H. H. H. 645
 Hunt, A. A. 315.
 A. B. 217. C. 88,
 333. Capt. 329.
 H. S. A. 87. K.
 200. L. 222. Miss
 S. 330. Mr. J.
 664
 Hunter, M. 218
 Huntingford, Mrs.
 H. 420
 Hurd, T. 535
 Hurley, J. 327
 Hurt, A. 199. J.
 532. J. T. 532
 Huskisson, Lt. J.
 421
 Hussey, E. 644
 Hutchins, H. 197.
 Mis 315
 Hutchinson, A. K.
 88. G. M. H.
 422. J. 669. W.
 H. 420
 Hutton, H. W. 669
 Huxtable, E. 645
 Huyshe, H. 666
 Hyde, M. 107. W.
 419 644
 Ibbetson, G. F. 422
 Iddins, G. F. 333
 Iggudden, J. 443
 Illingworth, H. S.
 313, 419
 Incey, Rear-Adm.
 J. 312
 Inchbald, M. A. 328
 Ind, E. 105
 Ingham, E. 440
 Ingledew, S. 666
 Ingram, Mrs. S. 101
 Inman, J. 200
 Innes, T. W. 646
 Insole, T. 558
 Irby, Hon. C. 328
 Irons, T. 218
 Irving, Dr. E. G.
 421. T. 197
 Irwin, H. 85. T. N.
 515
 Irwine, A. P. 535
 Isaacson, E. 444
 Isacke, M. 327
 Ives, C. 421
 Jackson, C. 198, 648,
 664. C. B. 85.
 C. F. 199. C. R.
 M. 533. L. 444.
 Lt. C. 104
 Jacob, W. J. 327
 Jacobson, Mrs. S.
 105
 Jago, F. R. 315
 James, H. 314, 533.
 M. 551. M. A.
 109. Major G.
 644. T. G. 533.
 W. 218
 Jameson, Comm.
 W. 107. J. 101.
 J. M. M. 221.
 Major 670
 Jardine, E. J. 557
 Jarrin, W. A. 109
 Jarvis, E. 316
 Jeffery, H. 331
 Jefford, Mrs. H. 669
 Jeffries, C. 215
 Jenkins, E. 666. R.
 331. W. 197
 Jenner, H. 87
 Jennings, R. 441
 Jephson, Capt. S.
 W. 312. W. 326
 Jeremie, J. A. 197
 Jermyn, M. St. A.
 420
 Jerningham, J. E.
 444
 Jervoise, A. M. S.
 535. Mrs. F. J. E.
 533. Mrs. S. C. 86
 Jessard, C. 220
 Jesson, S. 557
 Jesty, G. C. 105
 Jocelyn, Lady M.
 316
 Jodrell, R. P. H. 422
 Johnes, E. 223
 Johnson, C. 330.
 C. T. 325. G. F.
 316. H. 535. J.
 551. Miss 88.
 Mr. S. 646. T.
 558
 Johnstone, J. 648.
 T. H. 535 C.
 86. Capt. J. D.
 539
 Jolliffe, Capt. H. 315
 Jones, A. 315. A. J.
 532. D. 551. E.
 218, 332, 644.
 E. P. 532. E. W.
 553. F. 420. G.
 H. 532. H. H.
 313. J. 550, 644.
 J. A. E. 532. L.
 315. Lt. - Col.
 W. D. 644. M. A.
 316. M. L. 532.
 Mrs. I. 533. M.
 W. 439. R. 327,
 419. T. 105, 109,
 217. T. J. 647
 Joplin, F. 533
 Joyce, C. 88
 Julian, H. J. 532
 Justice, J. 315. M.
 441
 Karley, A. 197
 Kaye, L. 108
 Keane, Hon. J. A.
 87
 Keary, A. 107
 Keatings, M. 316
 Kebbel, C. D. 313
 Kebbll, H. 428
 Kehle, E. 86
 Kelk, J. 646. R. A.
 646
 Kelland, Mrs. M. 665
 Kelly, E. 534. L. M.
 664
 Kemble, Comm. F.
 87
 Kemeys, S. M. G.
 667
 Kemm, T. 86
 Kemp, J. H. 86
 Kempe, F. 105. J.
 E. 533
 Kempson, M. T. 557
 Kench, J. 103
 Kendall, F. 535. J.
 H. 419. M. 647
 Kendell, D. B. 198
 Kennard, M. J. 648
 Kennaway, Mrs. C.
 E. 314
 Kenrick, G. 86
 Kensington, A. 536
 Kent, B. 666. S. 318
 Kerr, R. M. 422
 Kershaw, J. K. 326
 Kett, M. 444
 Kettle, M. A. 559
 Kilburn, E. 328
 Kilner, F. 327
 Kimber, Miss 557
 Kinder, E. 139
 Kinderley, J. 221
 King, E. 920. E. P.
 422. Hon. Mrs.
 L. 533. H. I. 646.
 L. H. 648. T. W.
 85. W. 664
 Kingdon, M. 329.
 S. E. 315
 Kingsman, J. 664
 Kinnaird, Mrs. A.
 645
 Kipping, T. 422
 Kirby, C. M. 553.
 E. 316. M. L.
 535. R. H. 316,
 419
 Kitchenner, J. 329
 Kitson, E. 665
 Kittoe, M. A. 316
 Kuaggs, C. M. 440.
 L. C. 440
 Knight, A. 219. C.
 219. H. 314, 553.
 H. T. 105. M.
 422. M. A. 219
 Knight-Bruce, H. L.
 216
 Knill, J. 534
 Knipe, E. S. 199
 Knobel, Mrs. W. E.
 645
 Knocker, M. E. 646.
 Lt. J. B. 86
 Knox, Capt. T. O.
 647. Major W.
 85. M. G. 431
 Koe, J. B. 535. R.
 L. 419
 Kymer, Capt. C.
 327
 Labouchere, Mrs. J.
 314
 Laing, W. C. 200
 Laire, F. J. 197
 Lake, L. M. 444
 Lakes, J. 533
 Lamb, E. 328. R. E.
 200
 Lamb, C. 646
 Lambert, A. C. 646.
 G. 664
 Lamotte, L. J. 671
 Lamport, W. 326
 Lancaster, Mrs. H.
 E. 553. S. L. 315
 Landon, L. 219
 Lane, Lt. 333
 Lang, C. 443. O.
 197
 Langdale, G. A. 646
 Langdon, G. H. 313.
 W. E. 199
 Langhorn, J. 314
 Langhorne, F. 533
 Langley, Mrs. A.
 Mrs. C. 533

- Langshaw, J. 536.
 M. A. M. 332
 Langstaff, C. 646
 Lapierre de Massingy, March'ness of 334
 Lateward, T. 421
 Latham, Dr. R. G. 420. J. B. 199
 Latimer, E. L. 313
 Lauder, Lady 314
 Laurence, E. F. 223
 Lautour, A. 217
 Lavie, Capt. H. 420
 Law, C. J. 648. E. 88. F. 88. G. C. 918. S. H. 648
 Lawe, R. 420
 Lawford, C. 198
 Lawley, S. W. 313
 Lawrence, A. W. K. S. 327
 Lawson, R. 197, 534. S. G. 312
 Lax, E. 331
 Layard, C. M. 328
 Layng, P. 316
 Layton, J. 315
 Lea, A. H. 198. H. M. 200
 Leacock, F. 327
 Leader, W. R. 535
 Leaper, J. 558
 Leary, Lt. J. H. 110
 Leathes, J. F. 444
 Le Breton, Sir T. 85
 Le Cointe, J. F. 327
 Ledger, J. A. N. 313
 Lee, C. 199. C. A. 199. L. 442. T. F. 535
 Leech, I. 108
 Leeds, E. T. 333
 Lefevre, G. 551
 Lefroy, Mrs. 420
 Legeyt, R. 536
 Leggatt, Miss M. 669
 Legge, Hon. Mrs. H. 107
 Legh, G. C. 219
 Leicester, C'tess of 313
 Leigh, G. A. 87. Hon. M. 87. Hon. W. H. 535. J. 550. J. H. 229. Lt. R. T. 314. R. 668
 Le Marchant, Lady 198
 Le Mesurier, Capt. W. A. 312
 Lendon, W. S. 215
 Leslie, P. 328
 Lester, Lady 221. M. 106
 Lethbridge, A. M. 199. E. A. 334. Mrs. 645
 Letheby, Dr. H. 647
 Le Towzel, S. E. 331
 Lettis, J. W. 422
 Letts, E. A. 647
 Lever, M. W. 87
 Levett, R. B. 422
 Levien, A. R. 88
 Levy, L. 552
 Lewis, DeT. Comm. 197. E. F. 218. G. B. 199. J. 217. J. F. 646. Miss E. 329. O. M. 87. W. 663
 Leycester, E. 665
 Ley, E. E. 105
 L'homme, Mrs. S. 327
 Liddon, J. 107
 Light, E. G. 86
 Lightbody, T. D. 532
 Lighton, Lady 198. Sir C. R. 533, 644
 Lillie, Lt. Col. Sir J. S. 419
 Lillingston, E. 85, 644
 Limond, M. 647
 Lincoln, J. S. 222
 Lindsay, J. 346
 Lindo, A. 441
 Lindoe, R. 442
 Lindsay, Capt. C. B. 441. Lady S. 86. W. 419
 Lindsey, J. 553
 Linton, M. 106
 Lipscomb, J. 648, 666
 Lister, Capt. T. St. G. 644
 Littlehales, B. J. 536, 645. W. 197
 Liveing, E. 315
 Livett, H. 422
 Livingstone, Vice-Adm. Sir T. 85
 Llewellyn, C. 669. T. 422
 Lloyd, Comm. E. A. T. 313. D. M. 663. E. 106. E. M. 106. En. C. O. 670. J. 326, 669. J. V. 313. L. A. 198. M. A. 332
 Loch, Lt. J. G. 110
 Locke, Lady M. J. 334
 Lockett, S. 421
 Loder, E. 104
 Lodge, W. 556
 Lodington, T. 664
 Loftus, M. H. A. 316
 Long, H. J. 668. J. 105, 199
 Longden, E. H. 647
 Longmore, G. 85
 Lord, E. A. 647
 Losack, Capt. G. 334
 Louis, Sir J. 197
 Lovatt, J. 421
 Lovell, Lady K. 86
 Lover, J. 557
 Lovesy, L. H. 199
 Lovett, C. 553
 Lowe, Capt. A. 816. Comm. G. 555. F. 422. J. M. 646
 Lowin, M. J. 422
 Lowndes, C. 109. Mrs. R. W. S. 533. Mrs. W. 533
 Lowther, J. F. 198. Lady L. E. 104. M. 316. W. 316
 Lowthian, J. 85
 Loyd, W. J. 200
 Lucas, A. 445. R. W. 105
 Lucy, W. F. 222
 Ludlow, R. S. 666
 Luff, J. 536
 Lugg, J. H. 88
 Lukis, T. 669
 Lumley, B. 439, 663
 Lundie, W. C. 421
 Lushington, Mrs. C. A. 198
 Lutwidge, C. 445, 668
 Lyall, J. 646
 Lydekker, G. W. 421
 Lye, Mrs. 557
 Lyell, C. 532
 Lyndall, E. I. 199
 Lyndon, J. 108
 Lyon, A. 328
 Lyons, Comm. E. M. 85
 Lyte, J. W. M. 331
 Lyttelton, Hon. S. 534
 Maberly, S. E. 215
 M'Adam, Major D. 15
 Macaulay, T. B. 645
 Macbean, Major A. 644
 M'Cabe, J. 687
 M'Calmont, M. J. 442
 M'Cann, G. 316
 Maccaughey, A. M. 88
 M'Clintock, G. F. 557
 M'Cutcheon, W. 199
 M'Dermott, A. 554
 M'Donald, Dr. 333
 M'Donnell, R. P. 670
 M'Dowel, B. G. 421
 M'Geachy, F. A. 535
 M'Grath, Mrs. M. 664
 M'Gregor, Lt. F. S. 644
 Macintosh, G. 223
 Mack, E. 422
 Mackarness, G. R. 422
 Mackellar, N. M. 535
 M'Kenney, J. 110
 Mackenzie, A. 104. H. 85. I. 552. J. 553
 Mackie, V. A. 87
 MacKinnon, Lt. Col. G. H. 85, 419
 MacLachlan, C. S. 647
 Maclean, A. W. 446. F. B. 536
 M'Leod, A. C. 535. Comm. A. 220
 Macmullin, F. C. 314. S. H. 221
 M'Nair, E. 223
 Macnaughtan, C. 446
 M'Niven, C. 533
 Macpherson, Mrs. C. 86
 Macqueen, D. 670
 Macready, Major E. N. 668
 Macvicar, J. 331. N. 219
 Madden, E. 103
 Maddock, Ens. W. 111, 334
 Maddy, J. 533
 Madocks, S. C. 534
 Mahoney, P. 533
 Mallow, J. M. 555
 Maitte, Miss S. 668
 Maingay, H. D. 315
 Mainwaring, C. E. 86. M. 106
 Mair, J. 329
 Maitland, B. 420. Capt. C. L. B. 419. G. R. 647. Lady 645
 Major, Mr. 222

- Majoribanks, G. 422.
J. 199
Malcolm, E. M. 534
Maling, Lt. Col. W.
E. 102. Major W.
E. 666
Mallam, L. J. 87
Mallet, J. L. 85
Mallett, Baroness
de 533
Malraison, E. 328
Malton, S. Le G. E.
199
Maning, T. A. 534
Manley, M. 220
Mann, M. 536
Mannerling, R. W.
422
Manners, Rt. Hon.
Lord 648
Manning, L. 648
Mansel, M. G. 198
Manser, D. 445
Mansfield, I. 422.
N. M. 670
Mapleton, D. R. B.
554
Marcon, W. 644
Marcus, L. 645
Markham, A. 222.
A. M. F. 534. E.
E. 440
Marlow, Capt. J. 104
Marriott, A. C. 222.
I. 218. S. 535
Marsden, C. J. D.
615. W. 333
Marsh, C. 316. F.
M. 314. J. 108.
L. 198. W. 333,
532
Marshall, E. 554. J.
101. Lady 440. M.
L. 422. N. 327
Marshall, W. B. 420
Martin, A. G. 440
Martindale, B. H.
646
Martineau, E. 445
Martyr, T. W. L. 535
Marvin, H. 443
Marx, F. 535
Mason, Mrs. 221. T.
313
Massy, Hon. J. 109
Master, G. S. 87
Masterman, Mrs. E.
86
Masters, Lt. 110
Matcham, C. E. 87
Mathers, J. 553
Mathews, J. M. 218
Matson, Mrs. G. 327
Matthews, G. 443
Maude, Miss L. 445.
Mrs. G. A. 420.
S. M. 333
Maule, W. H. 103
Maunder, J. M. 88
Maurice, H. T. 315
Maxwell, Capt. A.
419. Major C. F.
532. Mrs. H. C. 86
May, J. 107. Mrs.
M. 221
Mayd, J. W. 557
Mayhew, L. S. 200
Mayne, E. F. 316
Mayow, J. E. 217
Mead, E. 331
Meara, C. W. 535
Mears, A. F. 445
Measor, C. P. 88
Mecklenburgh
Strelitz, Grand
Duchess of 313
Meek, Mrs. 106
Meers, J. G. 88
Meggison, T. 644
Mein, F. M. 648
Meilan, L. 664
Melhuish, T. 316
Mellersh, A. 87
Melville, Hon. Mrs.
W. 533. J. 88.
Mrs. L. 314
Mercer, F. T. 222
Meredith, C. J. 313.
J. B. 646. M. J.
666
Mervon, M. 421
Messiter, U. 331
Metcalf, W. 645
Menzies, Col. C. 312
Michell, R. 197
Middlecoat, A. J. 445
Middleton, F. 220.
S. M. 328
Mildmay, A. 553.
Mrs. H. St. J. 420
Miles, E. O. 86. G.
664. J. 444. Lady
431
Mill, Major J. 313
Miller, A. M. 199.
B. H. 198. C.
103. Capt. T. 532.
E. M. 316. G. 551.
H. C. 554. J. 197.
Miss 535. Mrs.
J. 445. W. 669.
W. S. 200
Millett, C. J. 647
Milligan, Capt. W.
532
Mills, A. 422. F.
R. 316. J. E. 197.
J. R. 86. S. 332.
W. Y. 85
Milton, J. 533
Mines, E. 556
Minton, S. 198
Mirehouse, E. M.
422
Missing, R. 666
Mitchell, A. 446.
E. B. 420. T. 197
Mockett, J. 220
Moilliet, L. H. 669
Moncrieff, Mrs. 86.
Lady E. 326
Monius, R. 553
Monro, Mrs. C. 107
Montagu, G. 419
Montague, A. 534
Montgomerie, Capt.
G. J. 421. H. I.
K. 327. Mrs. 533.
Rt. Hon. M. Lady
217
Montgomery, Lady
C. 420
Montmorency, M.
A. de 220
Montresor, C. F. 198
Moodie, G. I. 646
Moore, Ens. H. 446.
H. 199. Hon. A.
M. I. 422. I. M.
200. J. 648. L.
E. 442. Major J.
H. O. 85. Miss
M. 442. M. S.
314. W. 325
Moorson, J. R. 313
Morgan, F. M. A.
646. H. 422. J.
550. L. 646. Miss
442. Mrs. E. L.
420. Mrs. H. C.
86. T. 330
Morice, G. F. 197
Morley, J. 102
Morrell, L. E. H.
421
Morris, B. W. 87.
F. E. 328. Lt.-
Gen. J. W. 218.
R. 197. R. J. 85,
316. T. W. 533.
V. 668. W. 534
Morse, L. 326, 439
Morshead, S. E.
444
Mortimer, T. 219
Mortlock, C. 645
Moseley, Mrs. M.
217. M. 326
Moss, E. 422
Mossom, C. E. 536
Mott, A. T. B. 87
Mouchet, F. L. 197
Moulden, T. 664
Mountain, R. F.
316. W. H. 88
Mourilyan, M. E.
330. T. L. 330
Mungam, W. 197
Munro, A. H. 316.
Maj.-Gen. A. 644
Munyard, J. 108
Murdoch, F. 534
Murray, G. E. 420.
Lady 111. L. R.
200
Murton, H. F. 111
Myers, T. 533
Nalder, M. 87. S.
647
Nanney, H. 645
Napier, J. 313. Ma-
jor G. T. C. 419.
Mrs. E. 86
Nash, Lt. W. H.
110. M. A. 86.
R. M. 669. R.
S. 647
Nasmyth, A. 333
Nason, W. S. 108
Neal, F. 88
Neame, H. 106
Neave, Hon. Lady
314
Neeves, H. 108
Negus, S. 665
Nesbit, H. 446
Nesbitt, Dr. 556
Nettlefold, M. 199
Nettleship, G. 102
Nevill, C. 667. C.
R. 441. Lady D.
533. Visc. 86
Neville, Mrs. R. 314
Nevitt, Major C.
H. 644
Nevinson, Mrs. E.
533
Newall, W. 667
Newbery, C. A. 88.
M. 534. T. 534,
536. T. R. 330
Newby, C. J. 314
Newdigate, C. J. 645
Newland, Comm.
C. F. 85
Newman, A. 536.
E. 88, 198. W.
A. 86
Newport, E. E. 88
Newton, A. M. 553.
J. H. 111. L. 316.
S. 554
Nicholls, G. 88.
Mrs. J. 218
Nicholl, R. E. W.
559
Nicholls, A. E. 221.
Mr. A. 664. R.
D. 669
Nichols, H. 668.

- L. 555. Mrs. J. Osborne, Mrs. 553. Pattenson, Lt. H. Petit, L. P. 103.
G. 645 Mrs. R. 314. R. T. T. 110 Lt.-Col. P. J. 419
Nicholson, L. M. 315 Paul, F. K. 331. J. Peto, J. 531
316. S. M. 645. O'Shaughnessy, T. T. 86. R. B. 313 Petre, Hon. Mrs.
W. T. 558 670 Pauli, Lt. G. J. H. 314
Nicol, H. 314 Oswald, J. 332. J. 334 Peyton, M. G. 665.
Nicolas, J. T. J27 T. 86. Lady L. Pauncefote, Mrs. B. W. 667
Nicolay, C. W. 669 86. M. 222 533 Phelips, R. 421
Nicol, L. 646. Maj. Ottey, E. F. 534 Paxton, Capt. J. W. Phelps, R. 197
S. J. L. 312 Owen, E. 326. E. L. 644. J. C. 220 Phibbs, Capt. R. 312
Nihill, D. 85 J. 197. G. T. 330. Payne, E. 334. G. Phillips, H. W. 102
Nimmo, G. 333 O. F. 645. T. 556 219 Phillips, A. 669. G.
Nisbet, A. A. 647 Oxenden, Sir H. C. Peacock, E. 88 534. G. H. 197.
Noel, E. A. 536 422 Peacocke, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. S. M.
Nollath, Mr. S. 644 Oxenham, T. 550 T. 313 197. S. W. 87.
Norcott, W. S. R. Oxley, H. 220 Pead, Mrs. M. 219 W. 197
315 Paddon, E. 442 Peake, E. 558. G. Philpot, Maj. J. T.
Norgate, J. N. 663 Page, C. 647. F. E. 439. M. M. 556
North, W. 419 107 421 Phipps, B. 532. T.
Northcote, Mrs. S. Palk, E. A. 88. I. 447
H. 314 534. Mrs. L. 533 F. 315 Pickard, E. 85
Northesk, C'tess of Palliser, Major H. Pearse, C. A. 421 Pickering, E. 533
533 644. M. J. 87 Pearson, A. 330. W. Pickwood, S. 103
Norton, R. 198 Palmer, C. J. 648. 313. W. H. 197 Piers, H. 85
Nott, C. 88 E. 644. E. C. 328. Peart, F. 446 Piggott, J. 647
Novelli, L. 558 S. 423 Peddle, Major J. C. Piggott, Mrs. H. S.
Nunn, F. J. 200 Pannel, C. L. 88 532 314
Nurse, J. T. 330 Panter, F. D. 197 Peel, E. 647. H. Pigou, E. 87. H.
Oakes, L. 331 Pardoe, G. 420. J. 557. Mrs. W. 86. M. 87
Oakley, L. L. 647 85 R. 443 Piquenit, J. G. 197
O'Callaghan, M. 314 Parfite, E. 107 Peet, J. 535 Pike, A. 197
Ochterlony, Lady Paris, E. 329 Peglar, H. 333 Pilcher, Lt.-Col. J.
645 Parish, E. 668. Lady Pell, B. 444. Capt. M. 312
O'Connor, D. P. 85 86. W. 444 Sir W. O. 419. Pilgrim, C. 88
Oddie, G. A. 534 Park, J. A. 532 Lady 86 Pilkington, E. F. 534.
O'Donohue, L. 217 Parker, J. F. 327. Pellew, G. S. 648 M. A. 648. M.
Ogilvie, J. C. B. 445 M. A. 441. R. A. Pelly, E. F. 220 G. 316
Ogilvy, J. B. 558 647. W. 551 Pemberton, R. N. Pinckard, H. 198
Oglesvy, R. 666 Parkerson, S. 314 551 Pinckney, F. 669
O'Kelly, A. De P. Parkes, M. 553 Pembroke, W. 328 Pinder, H. S. 87
644 Parkin, L. 645 Pengelley, W. J. 646 Pinkerton, C. 445
Oldfield, E. A. 536 Parkins, Mrs. W. Peniston, J. 222 Pinkney, W. 313
M. L. 200 T. 533 Pennefather, W. 197 Pinniger, J. A. M. 88
Oldham, A. 666 Parkinson, E. R. Pennington, Capt. Pipon, T. O. 534
Oliver, J. S. 102. 199 R. C. 334 Pitman, F. 419. H.
Mrs. 198. Mrs. Penrice, Capt. G. 446 R. 419. R. 85
L. 645. T. 217 Penton, T. 663 Pitt, Miss 315. S.
O'Meara, J. 421 Parnell, Mrs. 220. Penny, H. 220. J. 444
Ommaney, Mrs. F. 86 420. W. W. 200 Pitter, C. 534
Ommanney, K. 316 Parry, J. 101. Sir Pepper, Comm. J. Pixell, C. 102
Ongley, Hon. F. E. W. E. 197. S. 325 558 Plampin, F. 330
H. 87 Pars, H. W. 663 Peppercorne, J. 218 Plasket, E. 663
Onley, L. H. 200 Parsons, C. 106. F. Pepys, Dame D. 220 Plimpton, R. 441
Onslow, E. 535. G. 101. Lt.-Col. J. Perceval, Lt. and Plincke, A. 106
A. C. 316 W. 335 Capt. S. 85 Plumley, W. D. 440
Ord, J. C. 105. M. Partelow, J. R. 312 Percy, Hon. J. 534 Plummer, Mrs. J.
M. 421. Mrs. M. Partington, H. 199 Perham, J. I. 444 T. 86
420 Partridge, J. 313. S. J. 198 Plumptre, E. H. 315.
O'Reilly, J. E. O. Pascall, Capt. W. L. 102 F. C. 645
554 L. 102 Perrot, F. 663 Pole, C. C. 535. Mrs.
Oridge, E. 421 Paskin, M. 445 Perrott, Capt. O. G. W. 420. R. F. 554
Orme, E. 199, 553 Paterson, E. 198 198 Polkingborne, Lt.
Ormesby, W. A. 533 T. W. 106 Perry, W. R. 198 and Adj. F. J. 219
Oroston, T. 197 Pateshall, P. 443 Persse, Cadet W. 555 * Pollock, A. B. 646.
C. E. 536. R. 86

- Pollok, Lt.-Gen. T. 109
 Ponsonby, Hon. Mrs. S. 198
 Poole, G. 645. H. O. 554. J. 313. L. 107
 Pope S. 106
 Poppleton, A. 220
 Porre, W. de 102
 Porter, G. 101. M. M. 198. R. 664
 Portman, Hon. L. E. 103
 Postlethwaite, J. 419
 Potchett, C. 419. M. 667
 Potter, J. 107, 200
 Poulden, E. 88
 Poulton, Miss C. 329
 Powell, C. H. 556. H. 106. J. 103. Major T. S. 197, 419. Mrs. A. 645
 Power, D. 645
 Pownall, A. 421. H. 218. K. R. 422, 334
 Powys, H. L. 328
 Poynton, A. M. 421
 Prat, E. 221
 Pratt, E. 87
 Prendergast, E. M. 646
 Prescod, W. H. 555
 Prescott, H. 197
 Preston, Capt. W. R. 532. W. R. 648
 Prettyman, G. M. 87
 Price, A. C. 551. D. 109, 197. G. 110. H. 552. Mrs. 220. S. 536. T. 551
 Prichard, E. 536. T. 536
 Pridden, J. 217. W. 217
 Pridgeon, M. 444
 Pridham, D. 315
 Prime, A. 327
 Primrose, Lady A. 198
 Prince, G. C. 107
 Pritchard, H. D. 648. J. C. 550. T. 552. W. T. 200
 Pritchett, E. 329
 Procter, C. 535. F. 421. J. 332
 Protheroe, C. 221. W. E. 552
 Prynne, G. R. 86
 Puckle, L. 646
 Pugh, L. 328. R. 328
 Pugin, A. W. N. 334
 Puleston, M. L. 198. T. G. H. 85
 Pulleine, A. A. 88
 Pullen, Mrs. R. 331. W. 550
 Pulman, J. 85
 Purchase, Mrs. E. 333
 Purling, J. C. 557
 Purnell, W. A. 534
 Putron, M. E. de 199
 Putt, J. J. 554
 Pym, F. 215
 Pyman, S. C. 647
 Quantock, S. 221
 Quentin, A. L. 422
 Quickfall, Mrs. A. 219
 Quirk, G. 422
 Raby, H. E. 535
 Radcliffe, F. S. W. 313. W. C. 648
 Radford, J. H. 328
 Raikes, T. 332
 Raineck, W. W. 199
 Raleigh, C. 442
 Ralph, Capt. 534
 Ramsay, A. 200
 Ramsey, R. A. 647
 Ranking, A. 441
 Ransom, A. T. 88
 Rashleigh, M. A. 108. M. F. 536. Mrs. H. B. 420
 Rathbone, L. 111
 Rattcliffe, W. 419
 Rattray, C. 109
 Raven, E. A. 200
 Ravenhill, M. 646. Mrs. H. 314. R. 646. T. 645
 Ravenscroft, E. 328
 Rawlings, J. 103
 Rawlins, S. 557
 Rawlinson, G. 420, 533
 Rawnsley, E. 648
 Rawson, E. J. 222. F. J. 200
 Rayment, L. 558
 Raymond, A. 420. M. 554
 Reynolds, J. U. 664
 Rea, S. K. 108
 Read, C. 333. S. 197. T. 330
 Reade, M. B. 558
 Reay, C. L. 550
 Reddall, S. 668
 Redwood, L. W. L. 335
 Reed, A. M. 665. E. 315
 Rees, W. H. 648
 Reeves, E. 558
 Reid, J. L. 316. L. 421. Mrs. M. L. 333
 Remington, S. 317
 Remnant, F. E. 664
 Renney, Capt. H. 644
 Rennie, J. 421
 Renny, Capt. J. W. 534
 Renshaw, H. G. 327
 Renton, M. E. 444
 Repton, G. H. 645. G. W. 645. R. 422
 Reynolds, E. P. 647. H. 645. Rear-Adm. B. 313
 Rhodes, Lt. J. 327
 Rhys, Mrs. H. 198
 Ricardo, Mrs. P. 583. Mrs. W. 314
 Riceard, M. 554
 Rice, W. M. P. 197
 Rich, C. 109. J. 557
 Richards, A. A. 198. Capt. P. 313. J. 222. T. W. 86. W. F. 200
 Richardson, H. I. 315. J. C. 536. Lady, 198. Mrs. J. 552. Mrs. P. M. 533. R. S. 553
 Richings, A. C. 197
 Richmond, C. 331
 Riddle, T. H. 555
 Ridley, E. 108. H. R. 533. Lt. and Capt. W. J. 644. Sir M. W. 419. T. 197
 Ridout, G. 88
 Rigg, J. 313, 645. W. 313
 Rigge, E. A. 646. G. 313
 Riley, S. C. 200
 Rimington, H. 219
 Rind, M. L. 670
 Ringrose, J. 446
 Ripley, W. J. 328
 Risdon, A. 219. C. 536, 645
 Risley, E. R. 105
 Rivington, Mrs. W. 645
 Robbins, H. 533. N. E. 422. W. 645
 Roberts, C. 553. Capt. W. H. 331. E. C. 316. 1. 315, 316. J. 325
 Robertson, Major J. A. 532. S. 88
 Robey, C. 316
 Robinson, A. 667. B. 445. J. 421. J. P. 670. M. R. 419. R. 332
 Robson, J. 441
 Roby, S. 199
 Roche, E. B. 536
 Rochester, E. 644
 Rodbard, R. H. 668
 Roe, R. H. 421. R. L. 313. T. 444
 Rogers, E. 221. H. R. 217. T. 217
 Rolfe, J. 669
 Rolleston, C. F. A. 315
 Rolph, E. H. 533
 Romilly, Lady 533
 Roope, W. E. 446
 Roots, A. 422
 Roper, Lady, 645. W. G. 318
 Ross, E. F. 536. Hon. Mrs. 314. J. A. 536. J. M. 446. Lt.-Col. W. 443. Major-Gen. Sir H. D. 644
 Roth, E. 316
 Round, C. C. A. 87
 Routh, E. 109
 Row, A. 442. F. 86
 Rowden, H. 330
 Rowe, M. H. 88
 Rowlands, F. 667
 Rowlandson, Capt. C. 110. J. T. 552
 Rowley, Comm. C. E. 87
 Roy, W. G. 534
 Royds, H. 316
 Royle, W. G. 199
 Royston, C. 219
 Rucker, Mrs. D. H. 645
 Rudd, J. E. 313
 Rudge, E. 199
 Rugg, J. 667
 Rumbold, C. E. 197
 Rumley, Major R. 197
 Russell, A. 103, 199. Capt. R. 533. F. 199. J. 558. Lord F. 85
 Ryde, W. 327
 Ryland, S. M. 646
 Ryle, M. C. L. 221
 St. Clair, J. L. 314
 St. John, C. 429. H. 447. J. 309. J. F. 489. Lady

533. Mildmay, A. 197
 St. Leger, J. A. 419
 St. Vincent, Mrs. 105
 Sale, T. H. 646
 Salmon, Lt.-Gen. G. 104. M. 554. T. F. 88. T. W. 396
 Salt, G. M. 647. Mrs. 668
 Salwey, M. 555. Mrs. 533
 Sampson, J. K. 87
 Sanders, G. M. 515. J. 197
 Sanders, E. A. 199. F. 441. J. W. 550
 Sanderson, C. 101
 Sandford, E. 552
 Sandford, E. A. 420
 Sandham, Major H. 312
 Sandwich, C'tess of 645
 Sandys, C. 662. G. 102
 Sankey, M. F. 200
 Saunders, C. 645. G. 552. J. S. 312. J. W. 199. Mrs. 86. Mrs. E. 663. S. 217. S. M. 108
 Savile, A. B. 88. Capt. H. B. 314
 Saville, B. W. 197
 Sawyer, H. S. 330
 Sayce, G. J. 313
 Saye and Sele, Baron 85
 Seagill, J. 218
 Schiffner, G. 645
 Schmidt, J. W. 327
 Scholefield, C. S. 445. Mrs. 86
 Schomburgk, Sir R. H. 313
 Schonherr, Chev. C. J. 110
 Schultz, J. F. 102
 Scotland, J. 85
 Scott, A. 218. A. M. 534. Capt. W. G. 419. F. 419. Hon. W. H. 532. J. 645. Lady 332. Mr. A. J. 645. Mr. J. 333. R. H. 87. W. 104. 558.
 Scrivener, Miss E. 332
 Seager, Mrs. E. 447
 Seagram, Capt. C. 419
 Seale, W. 108
 Searle, E. C. 440
 Seaton, A. 313
 Selby, H. C. 85
 Self, W. H. 420
 Sellers, S. B. 109
 Selwyn, E. J. 315. F. 443
 Senior, C. 327. H. 221. J. 534
 Sergison, Mrs. W. 218. W. 551
 Serrell, H. 442
 Sewell, J. 106. W. H. 647
 Seymour, Capt. C. F. 312. E. 200. F. P. 647
 Shadbolt, E. 314
 Shafto, A. D. 313
 Shairp, A. M. 670
 Sharland, A. 647. T. M. C. 647
 Sharman, C. 669
 Sharp, E. 222. E. I. 647. M. 220
 Sharpe, Capt. A. R. 85. E. 219. Mrs. 219. T. H. 645. W. 313, 533
 Shaw, A. 555. H. S. 646
 Sheath, C. 221
 Sheffield, B. 223. L. E. 87
 Sheldrick, E. 102
 Shelley, Sir P. F. 200
 Shelton, W. 315
 Shepherd, H. J. 109. S. A. 88
 Sheppard, A. 666. J. G. 315. S. 330. T. 87
 Sherborn, A. H. 199
 Sheringham, Mrs. J. W. 86
 Sherlock, O. E. 668
 Sherman, M. 102. Mrs. E. 671
 Sherrat, J. 536
 Sherrieff, E. A. 535
 Sherwood, E. J. 331
 Shields, T. 325
 Shilleto, W. 86, 421
 Shillito, C. 315
 Shipton, E. E. 316
 Shirley, H. 558. Mrs. E. P. 313
 Shirreff, Mrs. 104
 Short, H. M. 533. M. 446
 Shrapnell, W. 222
 Shuard, Mr. 557
 Shuckburgh, H. 200. J. 532
 Shute, M. 555. M. I. 648. S. 221
 Sibbald, J. 316
 Sieklemore, Lt. J. C. 419
 Siddons, G. J. 665
 Sidney, J. V. 198
 Silver, F. 314
 Silvester, J. 222
 Simmons, A. W. 332. E. B. 648. M. E. 534
 Simon, J. 421. W. F. 104
 Simpson, E. 108. J. 420. S. 446
 Sims, E. 221
 Simson, G. 333
 Sitwell, Capt. W. H. 85
 Skelton, J. 108
 Skinner, J. 420. W. 554
 Slack, H. 103
 Sladan, C. M. 420. E. 445. J. 199. M. E. 441
 Slater, C. 200. J. 420. T. 646
 Sleeman, P. 101. R. 312
 Slessor, C. M. 646
 Slight, A. 313
 Slocck, E. 422
 Sloys, F. L. 199
 Smallpeice, J. 106
 Smart, Capt. 647. G. 422. Mrs. 314
 Smedley, E. A. 534. S. C. 421
 Smeedts, C. R. 315
 Smelt, R. 222
 Smidt, W. de 85
 Smillie, W. 85
 Smith, A. 556. Capt. 646. C. M. 422. Comm. G. W. 85. D. 220. E. 102, 221, 648. F. 536. F. J. 644. F. O. 197. G. 666. H. 535, 536. J. F. 219. J. S. 522. L. A. 664. M. 536. M. A. 535. Major-Gen. J. W. 85. Major T. C. 419. Miss N. 218. Mrs. M. T. 533. R. 663. T. S. 532. W. 222, 669
 Smyth, J. 86. M. A. 421. Mrs. A. B. 420. Mrs. J. 107. W. 670
 Smythe, J. A. 88
 Smythias, W. T. 668
 Snape, C. 315
 Snelling, J. 198
 Sneyd, Capt. C. M. 110. E. 313. M. 103
 Soames, E. 533
 Soaper, G. 444
 Socket, H. 645
 Solomon, Mr. A. 664
 Somers, B. 326. J. P. 197
 Somerset, Col. H. 419. Lady B. 421
 Somerville, J. S. 668. M. 105. R. 313
 Sone, J. 218
 Soper, W. 217
 Southern, H. 85
 Southey, M. H. 422
 Souper, P. D. 644
 Spaight, H. D. 535
 Spark, J. F. 442
 Sparkes, J. 422. M. 88. S. 189
 Sparrow, B. 647
 Spedding, J. 315
 Spence, Capt. C. H. 532
 Spencer, Earl 419. H. 198. Hon. Mrs. C. F. O. 198
 Spens, C. 422
 Spicer, W. 329
 Spier, W. 110
 Spiller, W. 197
 Spinks, R. 316
 Spode, J. 421
 Spong, J. 557
 Spooner, C. E. 647. I. 645
 Spratt, W. 665
 Springat, W. H. 440
 Sproule, T. W. 87
 Spry, A. B. 420. J. H. 535
 Spurrell, D. 88. R. J. 421
 Spurrier, W. 333
 Squire, Mrs. G. 329
 Stace, J. A. 666
 Stacpoole, R. FitzG. Duc de 320
 Stallwood, N. 217
 Stamps, Capt. P. A. 105
 Standly, E. 104. J. 216. P. 422
 Stanford, Mrs. J. 218
 Stanhope, H. S. 88
 Stansbury, J. F. 313
 Stanton, W. 554
 Staunton, A. 535

- Stavordale, Rt. Hon. Steph. Visc. 219
 Stead, Lt. T. F. 670
 Stebbing, E. 106
 Steel, J. B. 197
 Steele, M. C. J. 648
 Steer, C. 198
 Stent, B. 199
 Stephens, E. 422.
 Miss 443. R. 88.
 S. 87
 Stephenson, E. 442.
 J. 333. Mrs. G. R. 86
 Stuart, J. 85
 Stevens, C. 332. C.
 A. 646. Major J. H. 313. S. 664
 Stevenson, E. 314.
 J. 646. M. 331
 Stewart, A. 648, 670.
 J. 644. K. M. 86
 Stigant, W. 197
 Stikeman, F. B. 422
 Stiles, C. 665
 Still, J. 558
 Stirling, Lt. W. H. 446. R. 553
 Stisted, Major II. W. 312
 Stock, J. 555. J. R. 314
 Stocks, F. 198
 Stockwell, M. A. A. 536
 Stoddart, W. 313
 Stone, M. 536. S. 663
 Stooks, E. 200. T. 443
 Stopford, Mrs. R. 314
 Storks, E. 328. Maj. II. R. 419
 Storrar, J. 646
 Storry, A. I. 647
 Story, H. A. 87
 Stourton, P. II. 219
 Stovin, Major-Gen. Sir F. 419
 Stow, W. 533
 Strachan, W. 221
 Stranack, E. 328
 Strangways, J. 330
 Stratford, Lady E. 446
 Stratton, Capt. R. J. 312
 Stratton, H. 87
 Streatfield, F. 316
 Stretch, J. C. 645
 Stretton, H. 199
 Strickland, H. I. 663
 Struth, E. 646
 Strzelecki, P. E. de 644
 Stuart, A. 313. B. N. 646. J. W. 421.
 Lt.-Col. J. 419
 Stump, S. 669
 Sturge, G. 88. J. 88
 Sturt, Dr. J. 87. E. H. 646. H. A. 107, 221. Mrs. 198
 Sudbury, J. L. 219
 Suet, M. 646
 Sumner, G. H. 421
 Sutcliffe, Miss A. 222
 Sutherland, Col. 446. M. 199
 Sutton, A. 331. A. M. 108. Hon. F. M. 534. J. M. 555.
 Lt.-Col. W. 532. Major W. 419
 Swann, C. 328
 Sweetland, S. M. 198
 Sweetlove, M. A. 88
 Swete, C. B. 421
 Swiney, M. 646.
 Mrs. S. 533
 Swinny, Lt. S. 670
 Swinton, Mrs. E. G. 533
 Swynney, Capt. 664
 Syer, S. 443
 Sykes, Rear-Adm J. 85
 Symes, W. 314
 Symonds, H. 88. T. E. 421
 Sympson, A. S. C. 646. R. 333
 Tacey, H. 419
 Tagart, F. 88
 Talbot, Mrs. C. 420
 Tamplin, E. 445
 Tanner, J. 442. Mr. 443. Mrs. 443
 Tanqueray, Mrs. C. 198
 Tapp, M. R. 220
 Tasker, H. S. 106. J. L. 670
 Tatam, W. H. 327
 Tate, F. 314, 645. J. 327. W. 327
 Tatham, C. J. 104. R. R. 645
 Tattersall, J. L. 667
 Tattnall, A. 557
 Tause, H. 535
 Tawney, R. 663
 Tayler, J. M. 536
 Taylor, A. 315. C. P. 199. E. 107, 219. E. C. 536.
 H. 88. J. 103. J. E. 199. J. R. 86. Lady 104.
 R. S. 327, 555. T. G. 105. W. 313
 Tebbitt, F. 552
 Teissier, M. 668
 Templeman, J. 556
 Templer, H. S. 86
 Tennant, W. 669
 Terry, M. 101
 Tetlow, J. R. 326
 Thackeray, J. 553
 Tharp, M. B. 199
 Thesiger, Miss 328
 Thickens, W. 197
 Thirtell, G. 87
 Thistlethwaite, T. 333
 Thom, Mrs. W. 223
 Thomas, A. 103. C. 556. Capt. W. 107. C. E. 422.
 Lt. G. H. 218. M. 200. O. 665. P. 200
 Thompson, A. 109. C. 197, 198, 533.
 E. 199. G. 198. J. 443. J. C. 535.
 J. H. 536. Lady 198. R. D. 332.
 R. F. 533. R. M. 553. W. 325, 334
 Thomson, G. S. 86. T. E. 330
 Thorn, W. 645
 Thornborrow, W. 536
 Thornhill, C. T. 555
 Thornton, B. E. 218. E. N. 219. I. 420
 Thornycroft, J. 421
 Thorpe, B. 666. E. C. 645
 Thorold, A. E. 441. F. T. 666
 Thring, M. 536
 Thurlow, S. 88
 Thurnall, F. 219
 Thursby, M. M. 108. M. W. F. 316
 Tibbitts, J. M. 669
 Tidy, M. 331
 Tighe, H. U. 533
 Tilden, F. 421
 Tilt, W. H. G. 534
 Timbrill, E. 105. J. C. 105
 Timins, Capt. T. C. 197
 Tims, M. 220
 Tindal, A. F. 421
 Tindall, R. 422
 Tingey, M. A. 667
 Tinkler, W. A. 197
 Tinson, A. 105
 Tiplady, W. H. 552
 Tippley, E. 645
 Tipper, Mrs. 329
 Toby, H. C. 534
 Tod, G. H. 532. J. 532, 534
 Todd, J. 421. R. E. 334
 Todderick, G. F. 442
 Tolderey, W. F. 558
 Tolfrey, S. 87
 Tollemache, Hon. A. C. 110, 111.
 Hon. Mrs. F. 198
 Tolvor, G. E. 331
 Tomkins, W. 645
 Tomkyns, Major R. 644
 Tomlins, E. I. 648
 Tomlinson, Miss 328
 Toms, Miss S. 330
 Tonna, L. H. J. 420
 Toogood, Mrs. A. 668
 Toone, Miss 315
 Toswill, C. S. 557
 Totton, F. J. 220
 Toulmin, C. 200. C. D. 421
 Towneley, C. 86
 Townsend, K. 105. W. 667
 Townshend, W. 200
 Tracey, T. 219
 Tracy, Hon. Mrs. C. H. 420
 Trappes, R. 334
 Travers, S. 327
 Travis, T. 535
 Trench, J. 111
 Trenchard, W. 647
 Trevanion, A. 669. F. P. 669
 Trevor, J. W. 556
 Trimmer, G. 668
 Trodd, J. 449
 Troili, Count P. 199
 Trollope, A. 550
 Trott, T. 421
 Troughton, A. 666. S. 222
 Trowbridge, Capt. E. N. 644
 Trower, W. J. 419
 Tuck, J. B. 331. T. 669. W. 330
 Tucker, B. 87. L. N. 87. M. A. 536.
 R. P. 420. S. A. W. 535
 Tudball, T. 200, 645
 Tudor, E. 534. Major W. L. 419
 Tufnell, G. M. 200. H. 198

- Tugwell, G. O. 87
 Tunnecliff, M. 557
 Turner, A. U. 558.
 C. 87, 313. Capt.
 J. 316. Capt. P.
 P. 109. Hon.
 Mrs. H. 86. I.
 R. 422. J. 215.
 J. I. 315. L. H.
 645. Miss S. 219.
 W. 533
 Turnley, J. 552
 Turquand, C. F. 200
 Torton, T. 558
 Tuson, H. 420
 Twamley, J. 445.
 S. 333
 Twining, E. 331.
 S. H. 648
 Twisleton, C. S. 85.
 E. B. T. 85
 Twopeny, S. 220
 Tylee, M. 442
 Tyler, J. 533
 Tyrrel, F. 647
 Udny, J. S. 327
 Underwood, E. 314.
 J. 197
 Unett, T. E. 87
 Unwin, S. H. 86
 Urquhart, Capt. J.
 109
 Ussher, E. P. H.
 422. G. N. 335
 Vallack, H. A. 87
 Valpy, C. A. 200
 Vandiest, F. G. 327
 Vansittart, Comm.
 N. 85. Mrs. 645.
 Mrs. W. 645
 Vaughan, H. H. 644
 Vavasour, Hon. Mrs.
 193
 Venables, A. 534.
 T. 312
 Venua, A. 440
 Vere, E. 647
 Verity, E. A. 315
 Verrall, H. 87
 Vickers, V. 87
 Vickery, F. 648
 Victor, E. A. 198
 Vigurs, J. 219
 Vincent, C. 220. E.
 E. 441. H. 535.
 J. 108
 Vinning, T. 218
 Vintner, G. 197
 Vipian, J. M. 315
 Vivian, C. G. 200
 Viser, A. 220
 Von Audlau, E. 314
 Vowell, C. J. 420
 Waddell, S. E. 647
 Waddington, E. 316
 Wade, A. J. 640
 Waggett, T. G. 334
 Wakefield, M. 327
 Wale, C. B. 647
 Walford, R. 555. W.
 198
 Walker, G. 220. I.
 536. J. M. 441.
 L. 668. M. A.
 199. Major-Gen.
 E. 218. Mrs. 446.
 Mrs. W. 533. R.
 420. W. 197, 533.
 W. L. 197
 Wallace, A. 442
 Waller, C. B. 98.
 J. F. 440. W. 553
 Walling, W. 533
 Wallis, A. A. 315.
 Gen. L. B. 445.
 H. F. 316. J. 555
 Walls, J. 102
 Walmesley, R. J. 648
 Walmisley, M. A.
 556
 Walpole, Capt. J.
 85, 419. Mrs. C.
 420. R. S. 535
 Walsb, T. H. 105
 Walter, Miss 326
 Walters, S. 86
 Walton, F. P. 326.
 R. 442
 Wamby, S. J. 648
 Wansbrough, E. 552
 Wansey, M. 535
 Warburton, B. 330.
 J. A. 646. Mrs.
 E. 645
 Ward, E. 552. F.
 H. 646. G. I. C.
 669. M. 103. Mrs.
 R. 645. Mrs. W.
 R. 645. R. 439.
 T. 87
 Warde, A. 440. E.
 T. 315
 Warden, E. 106. M.
 536
 Wardroper 533
 Ware, J. 326
 Warneford, C. 314
 Warner, S. B. 420
 Warren, L. 646. S.
 H. 666
 Warriner, G. 198
 Wase, G. 668
 Washbourn, W. T.
 330
 Wassell, L. 107
 Waterhouse, J. W.
 88. W. H. 88
 Wathen, M. 665
 Watherston, J. 553.
 J. D. 645
 Watkins, R. 200. T.
 558
 Watney, A. 535
 Watson, A. B. 645.
 E. 107. H. 200.
 J. 200. J. H. 670.
 L. B. 645. Mrs.
 109. Mrs. R. 645.
 P. 665. R. G.
 648. W. C. 199
 Watt, Dr. W. C. 447.
 W. C. 670
 Watts, A. M. 103.
 Capt. E. 646. E.
 198
 Waugh, Lt. F. 109
 Way, A. M. 420.
 M. 103, 316
 Wayet, F. 533
 Weatherley, R. 197
 Webb, C. 331. E.
 216. J. 443, 447.
 M. J. 103. W. 420
 Webber, C. 216
 Webster, A. M. 329.
 J. G. 645
 Weigall, E. 645
 Welby, G. E. dau. of
 220
 Welch, H. 87
 Welchman, S. 445
 Welden, Baroness
 de 536
 Wellesley, Major W.
 H. G. 644
 Wells, C. 326. E.
 536
 Welsh, L. A. 536.
 Lt.-Gen. J. 200.
 H. 108
 Welstead, F. 220
 Wemyss, Capt. F. 218
 Wenham, S. 445
 West, A. 103, 218.
 A. M. 647. B.
 328. Comm. A.
 G. 200. Comm.
 J. B. 313, 419.
 H. 440. M. 103,
 328. T. D. 440.
 W. D. 315, 316.
 W. J. 106
 Westaway, S. 199
 Westerman, G. H.
 198
 Westmacott, Mrs.
 R. 314
 Weston, J. T. 667
 Wharton, Comm.
 J. F. 554. J. A.
 S. 85
 Wheatley, F. 556.
 J. 556
 Wheeler, D. 221.
 E. M. 316
 Wheelwright, W.
 670
 Whichcord, M. A.
 316
 Whish, Mrs. 420
 Whistler, Capt. G.
 H. 110. M. 222
 Whitbread, G. C. 334
 Whitby, J. 87
 Whitechurch, P. W.
 648
 White, Capt. T. 646.
 F. T. 534. G. 536.
 G. T. 535. H. K.
 556. J. 552. M.
 554. M. A. J. 86.
 Miss 106. Mrs.
 104. R. 106. S. 220,
 330. Sir W. 421.
 T. 330. E. 440.
 W. B. 86
 Whitehurst, C. M.
 534. F. F. 200
 Whitelock, B. 420
 Whitmarsh, W. D.
 333
 Whitmore, C. S. 86
 Whitney, A. J. 536
 Whitworth, E. 443.
 R. H. 316
 Whowell, T. 558
 Whytehead, W. 109
 Wickham, L. W. 536
 Wightwick, C. 221.
 M. 106
 Wigson, E. 222. W.
 645
 Wilkes, J. 442
 Wilkins, E. A. 327
 Wilkinson, A. 558.
 A. C. 316. J. 86.
 Lt. B. A. 88. S.
 W. M. 316
 Willecox, C. 197
 Willes, E. 663. Lt.
 G. O. 85
 Willett, J. 333
 Williams, A. L. 536.
 C. 315. E. L. 421.
 E. M. 535. H. A.
 102. H. B. 87. J.
 197. J. P. 87. J.
 W. 420. M. 316.
 Major-Gen. Sir E.
 K. 532. Major H.
 644. M. M. 316.
 Mrs. B. B. 420.
 Mrs. C. 327. R.
 420. S. S. 105. W.
 H. 535. W. H. M.
 645. W. M. H. 197
 Williamson, Capt.
 U. 313. S. E. 648
 Willmott, C. 328
 Willington, A. 108

- Willis, Mrs. 330
 Willmore, B. 645
 Willoughby, Mrs. 553
 Wills, F. 87. Mr. A. 664
 Wilyams, H. J. 329
 Wilmot, E. 199. L. A. 312
 Wilson, A. 104. A. P. 199. C. 101, 647. Capt. 671. C.H. 535. D. 647.
 Dr. J. 313. E. 216. F. 557. F. C. 326. F.M. 446.
 J. 534, 550, 645. Lt.-Col. N. 312.
 M. 557. Major J. A. 644. Major R. G. B. 644. Major Y. M. 312. M. C. 109. M. E. 328. Mrs. M. 669.
 Mrs. W. 107. S. 669. T. 326. W. 332
 Wiltshire, A. 105
 Winbolt, J. H. 664
 Winchelsea and Not-
 tingham, E. G. C'tess of 331
 Windsor, H. T. 669
 Winefield, G. 422
 Wingrove, E. W. 536
 Winkworth, Mrs. S. 420
 Winn, C. I. 648
 Winslow, J. D. 648
 Winstone, J. 556
 Winter, A. L. 420. Miss E. 667
 Winthrop, W. 646
 Wintle, R. 550
 Wise, Capt. C. 313. J. A. 420
 Wodehouse, A. 550. Capt. 314. Capt. G. 200. Hon. A. 86
 Wolfe, Major G. 554. R. 313
 Wollaston, E. B. 646
 Wood, C. 313. E. F. 443. F. C. 335.
 F. E. 444. J. 108. J. N. 198. Lady 221. M. A. 647.
 Mrs. C. 333. W. 325. W. H. 446.
 W. W. 443
 Woodcock, H. J. 197
 Woodfall, T. 665
 Woodman, W. 669
 Woodrooffe, Major, 646
 Woodruffe, S. R. 648
 Woods, E. T. 492, 534. G. 86
 Woodward, C. 222
 Wouldridge, T. 328
 Wooler, H. 647. W. 647
 Woolgar, A. W. 87
 Woollacott, L. M. 534
 Woollaston, Mr. 557
 Wootten, R. 444. S. 442
 Wordsworth, I. C. 559
 Worrell, H. A. 421
 Worsley, T. C. 331
 Worth, B. 442
 Wortham, C. S. 315
 Wreford, J. 219
 Wright, A. C. 327. Capt. T. 312. F. 421. J. S. 558.
 M. S. 422. S. J. 329
 Wyatt, C. F. 4. S. 443
 Wyburn, J. 664
 Wyld, M. F. 534
 Wyllie, Mrs. W. 5
 Wyndham, E. 3. Mrs. E. 313
 Wynn, B. W. 64
 Ximenes, G. E. 8
 Yarborough, Maj. C. C. 532
 Yarde, Miss F. 6
 Yates, F. 328. F. 316
 Yelverton, Mrs. 3
 Yeoman, C. B. 5
 Yerburch, L. C. 5
 Yonge, J. B. 315
 Yorke, J. 442
 Youell, E. L. 646
 Young, A. 44
 Capt. C. C. 41
 E. 444, 669. 1
 A. 200. J. R. 8
 Lt.-Col. J. 44
 M. A. 422. M
 jor G. D. 52
 W. J. 334
 Zinzan, A. E. 101

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS TO THE VOLUME.

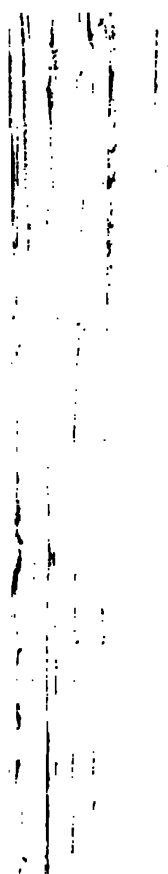
Those marked * are Vignettes.

	PAGE
*Crozier used by Archbishops	34
View of Thetford Castle, Norfolk	37
Seal of The Dean and Chapter of Lichfield	} 134
Seal of Eton College	} 160
*Old Manor House at Honiley, Warwickshire	141
*Coffin-lid at East Tisted, Hampshire	142
*Plan of the Roman Theatre at Verulamium	143
Ruins of the Palace at Lincoln as it appeared in 1809	260
East View of Caister Castle, near Yarmouth	365
Seal of the Chapel of St. Thomas on London Bridge	} 494
Seal of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury	} 494
*Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's Tankard, now belonging to the Corporation of Sudbury†	483
*Engravings on Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's Tankard	484, 485
Fragment of a Flemish Brass, the Memorial of a Bishop or Abbat	600
*Brass of Sir John d'Aubernoun at Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey	601
Brasses of Sir Thomas de Saint Quintin and Wife, Harpham church, Norfolk	601
Brass of William Byschopton, priest, at Great Bromley, Essex	602
*Head of Dr. Urswick, from his brass at Hackney	603
*Brass of Joan Urban, at Southfleet, Kent	604
*Heads of Lady Johanne de Stapleton, at Ingham, Norfolk, and of Ladies at Horley, Surrey, and Ash, Kent ‡	605
*Brass of Thomas de Topclyffe, at Topcliff, Yorkshire	605
*Brass of a Notary at St. Mary Tower Church, Ipswich	606
Brasses of Justice Coke and Wife at Milton, Cambridgeshire	606

† We have been informed that a duplicate of this tankard, nearly identical with it, was preserved by the Godfrey family in Kent, and is still in existence. The particulars, and some other materials for a second article on Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, are reserved for our next Volume.

‡ The name of this last is Jane Keriell, daughter of Roger Cletherowe.

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